

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 24, 1900

NO. 38.

DUNDONALD ENTERS LADYSMITH.

Saturday and Sunday were Fighting Days

For those Advancing to Ladysmith's Rescue—Boers Driven from Ridge to Ridge, and are being Out-maneuvred by Buller—Warren and Clerly Had Stiff Fighting—"I think we are making substantial progress," says Buller—The finale Near.

CLERY TAKES RIDGE AFTER RIDGE.

London, Jan. 21.—The war office, shortly after midnight, posted the following despatch from General Buller, dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 20, evening:—"General Clerly, with a part of General Warren's force, has been in action from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m. today. By judicious use of his artillery he has fought his way up, capturing ridge after ridge, for about three miles. The troops are now bivouacking on the ground he has gained, but the main position is still in front of them. The casualties were not heavy. About one hundred wounded had been brought on by 6.30 p. m. The number of killed has not yet been ascertained."

SATURDAY'S FIGHT.

Point After Point of the Enemy's Position Seized by British Troops.

London, Jan. 22.—The Daily Telegraph has the following despatch, dated Saturday, from Spearman's Camp:—"General Warren's forces have fought a deliberately planned and successful battle. This important engagement occurred to the west of Spion Kop and practically resulted in our securing the rough table land which constituted the key of the Boer position. "After a fierce cannonade had been directed against the Boer lines for some time, the British troops assembled near an eminence known as Three Tree Hill, which forms the centre of the semicircle of crests, crowned with the enemy's works and some six miles long. Steadily and with great dash the British infantry went forward in the face of a heavy fusillade from Manser rifles. Our troops were disposed as follows: Major General Woodgate's brigade on the right, Major General Hart's brigade in the centre, and Major General Hildyard's brigade on the left. "Soon after midday the battle on the hill became furious and from three in the afternoon until six the fire from both cannon and rifles was extremely heavy. Point after point of the enemy's positions was seized by the British troops, and eventually the Boer right broke and was forced back toward Spion Kop. "Our force is bivouacking upon the ground it captured so gallantly. During the action today the enemy brought into play new guns, one of which was a quick-firing. Tomorrow ought to settle the matter. In today's fighting our losses were trifling, but the Boers suffered heavily. "While General Warren was fighting his engagement, an effectual demonstration was proceeding at Potgieter's Drift, the enemy's positions near there being vigorously shelled by the British batteries. "WARREN FORCES THREE POSITIONS."

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 9.30 a. m.—Gen. Warren's engagement continues. He has forced the enemy from three positions. The Lancashire and Irish brigades are advancing steadily. The fire is very severe occasionally. Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21—10.20 p. m.—After ten hours of continuous and terrible fire yesterday, General Hart and Clerly advanced 1,000 yards. The Boers maintained an irregular fire during the night, but the British outposts did not reply. This morning, at daybreak, the Boers opened a stiff fire. The British stood to the guns where they had slept and the engagement was resumed vigorously. The field artillery poured shrapnel into the enemy's trenches. A rumor that Ladysmith had been relieved pervaded the British, who sent up a ringing cheer. This was taken for an advance. The first keppel was carried at the point of the bayonet and the Boers retreated to the next keppel, which, like most others, was strewn with immense boulders, surmounted by mounds on the summit. The British advanced steadily and the Boers relaxed slightly. The latter did not show such tenacity as previously, their Nordenfeldts fired at long intervals, and their cannon fired but seldom. Apparently the Boers were short of big ammunition. All day the roar of musketry fire continued. The British took three Boer positions on the mountain and found shelter behind the boulders.

RECONNAISSANCE BY LYTLETON. London, Jan. 21.—The war office has received the following from Gen. Buller dated Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21, 6.30 a. m.:—"In order to relieve the pressure on Gen. Warren and to maintain the strength

FROM BOER HEADQUARTERS.

Boer Headquarters, Upper Tugela, Tuesday, Jan. 16, (via Lorenzo Marques, Friday, Jan. 19, Afternoon).—It became known today that 800 English had crossed the Pont Drift, over the Great Tugela, and were on the Federal side. A display in force had been made towards Colenso and another northwards, towards Oliver's Hook Bridge, which was blown up by us a few days ago. Towards 5 o'clock the alarm was given that the English were coming. The lookouts observed long, successive lines of infantry moving down the new Boer position, which covered a chain of hills known as Swartz Kop. Their faces were sometimes lost in the trees studding the ridge bank. At they emerged in open order and advanced in two lines to the low kopjes on the river bank. At 6.30 they took up a position amid complete silence. In the Boer side, their horses tethered where there was the least danger from chance shells and the men prepared to make a night of it. "Our casualties, third battalion Kings Royal Rifles, two killed, twelve wounded and two missing."

HEARING THE NEWS AT THE WAR OFFICE.

London, Jan. 22.—12.15 a. m.—Yesterday was quite a record day at the war office. As if anticipating important news, the telegrams of the war office were open throughout Sunday, and the knowledge that a great battle was proceeding brought a continuous stream of inquiries of all classes. Some gloomy forebodings were caused by a bulletin announcing that nearly three hundred had been wounded, but in general a cheery confidence was expressed. The success of the movement depends almost entirely upon how far he proves able to outmanoeuvre the Boers, whose available forces are double upon those of the British. The Boer position is a difficult one, and the ability of the Boer to transport men, stores and ammunition quickly and to entrench themselves, is a serious matter. Buller's progress, therefore, is essential, and the public here is quite content to wait patiently.

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WARREN'S LEFT SWUNG FORWARD A COUPLE OF MILES.

Spearman's Camp, Jan. 21—9 p. m.—General Warren has been engaged all day, chiefly on his left, which he has swung forward about a couple of miles. The ground is very difficult and as the fighting went on all the time up hill it is difficult to say exactly how much we have gained, but I think we are making substantial progress."

TROOPS JUBILANT IN LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, Jan. 20, via Spearman's Camp.—The enemy have placed in position a number of guns, but they have not been bombarding more vigorously for the last few days, though little damage has been done. The British forces have been wounded. The troops are jubilant over General Buller's successful advance. His guns can be heard distinctly and the bursting of shells can be seen.

CASUALTIES IN ENGAGEMENT OF JANUARY 6.

London, Jan. 21.—A third supplementary list of the British casualties in the attack on Ladysmith on January 6, was published by the War office today. It shows 23 non-commissioned officers and men killed and five dangerously wounded. This brings the total of casualties in that engagement to 448.

LITTLE CHANGE IN FRENCH'S SITUATION.

London, Jan. 21.—The War office has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Cape Town, Jan. 21:—"General French reports a demonstration with cavalry and two guns towards Hebron on Friday, but that otherwise his situation is unchanged."

TROOPS IN GOOD SPIRITS.

London, Jan. 22.—A despatch to the Daily News from Potgieter's Drift, dated January 19, says:—"The spirits of the troops are greatly raised by the conviction that General Buller now has a thorough grasp of the situation. As the forces has left the railway, transport difficulties are being experienced. The rivers are often flooded, and what was a short time ago trickling streams, are now deep torrents. "The scenes at the drifts cannot be easily forgotten. One sees a perfect pandemonium of ox wagons. Some times 30 oxen are yoked to a single wagon; and the drivers make a veritable babel of noise, shouting in Dutch, English and Zulu. They brandish their long whips, and occasionally an upset stops a whole train. "At another point or time half a regiment will draw a cart and its mules up the river bank by main force. The traction engines looked promising at first, but since Chateley I have seen nothing of them."

HONOR FOR COLONELS.

Cape Town, Jan. 19.—Recognizing the importance of colonial troops, Lord Roberts has authorized the formation of a complete division of colonials under General Buller. It is intended to raise in Cape Town additional mounted brigades. As a further mark of favor, Lord Roberts it is said, intends to select his own body-guard from the colonials.

even in South Africa the plans of a general can be kept secret. The date was January 16, and thereby hangs a bit of interesting gossip, current both here and in Cape Town. We are informed that a fortnight ago there was a conference between President Kruger, President Steyn, General Cronje and others. Kruger complained of the apathy of the Free States, and said it was a fact that large numbers of them were deserting. President Steyn replied that the war was lasting too long. He said President Kruger promised that the army would be in Durban in three days, and would drive the British to Table Bay in three weeks. This promise was far from being accomplished. The Free States were disgusted. He (Steyn) could not promise to hold his people more than a fortnight longer. Kruger's answer was to order General Cronje to attack Lord Methuen's force within a fortnight. The time was up today, and this gives a peculiar interest to the fact that we were not even repelled when we advanced within a few hundred yards of the Boer trenches yesterday. Every man in the army is praying that Cronje will attack the Boers. "Dad's son" and every mother's son is ready and waiting to give his brother Boer as warm a welcome as ever a man received. In the meantime we are earnestly attending to business, fortifying the camp, stocking with provisions, building pontoons beside the drift and repairing the great steel railway bridge.

BOERS FIRING A WOMAN'S LAAGER AT MAFEKING.

Mafeking, Jan. 6, by Runner to Moolendy, Jan. 14, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—We have again fired a woman's laager, consisting of a seven-pounder, a Nordenfeldt and one little, old ship's gun on January 3, emphasizing during the darkness so as to be seen by the Boers. We have carefully concealed the guns until the next afternoon, when after the enemy had fired a couple of shells all our guns opened fire, and loading as fast as possible. One of our shots must have thrown the enemy out of position for it caused firing. With glasses we could see the Boers rapidly moving back their guns. The next day they moved back their guns 700 yards. They replaced a four-pounder and proceeded to drop shells regularly into Market Square. We have made up our minds to stick it out and have food for another three months. The whole party is enraged at the enemy for firing upon the women's laager. Mafeking, Jan. 19, via Gaborone, via Lorenzo Marques, Jan. 21.—The enemy continues the bombardment with field guns and an occasional 100-pound shell. They have again fired at the women's laager, but without hurting anyone.

THE MAINE AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Saturday, Jan. 20.—The American hospital ship Maine, from the West India docks, London, Dec. 23, arrived here today.

REACH PRETORIA.

Pretoria, Friday, Jan. 19.—Captain Bates Denison and 135 pioneers of the Kingman Pioneer Column, which left Cape Town on Saturday, Jan. 19, arrived here today. It appears that six Boers were killed and 18 wounded during the fighting at Kuruman.

"BOBS" ISSUES ORDERS.

Cape Town, Saturday, Jan. 20.—Lord Roberts is preparing not to alienate the Cape Town Dutch and to see that the military respect the rights of non-combatants, regardless of race or sympathies, has issued, through Lord Kitchener, his chief of staff, the following order:—"The commander-in-chief wishes to intimate upon all officers who may at any time be in charge of columns or detached commands, the grave importance of doing all in their power by good and conciliatory treatment and of securing compensation for the people of the country in all matters affecting either their own interests or those of the troops. "In all cases where supplies of any kind are required these must be paid for on delivery and a receipt of the amount taken. Officers will be held responsible for the observance of the rule that soldiers are never allowed to enter private houses or to molest the inhabitants on any pretext whatever and every precaution must be taken to suppress looting or petty robbery by persons connected with the army. "When supplies are absolutely necessary for the subsistence of the army and the inhabitants are unwilling to meet such demands, commanding officers may, after having satisfied themselves by careful personal investigation that such supplies are necessary and available, order these in such cases to be taken by force, full receipt therefor being given."

FROM NATAL ADVERTISER.

Durban, Jan. 21.—The Natal advertiser has the following from Spearman's Camp, dated yesterday:—"Gen. Warren's column attacked a lengthy Boer position on the northern ridge of Spion Kop. A heavy bombardment by a field battery preceded the advance. The Boers eventually replied with two guns, several machine guns and rifles. The British responded similarly and long range firing became general, lasting until dark. "Gen. Hildyard drew the Boers from a splendid position simultaneously by a demonstration on their frontal position, and the Boers retired to the westward. "The correspondent then describes Saturday's fighting (already cabled) and adds:—"The men behaved splendidly under an incessant heavy cross fire in a burning sun for seven hours. Our casualties were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small. "Burglars Alarmed. "The correspondent of the Times at Lorenzo Marques telegraphing yesterday, says: "News from the republic is exceedingly meagre but it is reported that Pretoria is much perturbed. This is confirmed from different sources and today it is even hinted that the Boers are about to sue for peace. "It is improbable until they have played their trump card in the shape of an appeal for intervention. It is an un-pleasant fact that they are bitterly disappointed at the apparent apathy of the colonial powers."

Needless Alarm.

The Daily Telegraph publishes the following despatch delayed by the censor from Bona, dated Sunday afternoon:

STUDY FARMING

As people study other callings and you will succeed. The cheapest and best text book to use is a progressive agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an O.H.O. or an O.H.T.A.R.I.O Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay. The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER fills the bill. Enlarged to 20 pages, with a neat colored cover, issued twice a month, \$1.00 a year. Special rates to clubs. Free sam; 10 copies on application.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER.

Success, - - - New Brunswick

CASUALTIES ON MONDAY.

London, Jan. 22.—Just before midnight the war office issued the following despatch from Gen. Buller: "Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22, 8 p. m.—The following casualties were reported: Gen. Hart's brigade as a result of yesterday's fighting: Killed—Captain Hylak, Yorkshire regiment and five men Wounded—Second Lieut. Andrews, Border regiment; Capt. MacLaglan, Inniskilling; Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire regiment, and 70 men. Missing—Eight men. Other casualties will be forwarded when received. "The foregoing was all the war office had issued up to midnight. Nothing, therefore, is known here regarding Monday's operations."

DETAILS OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

London, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail has the following, dated Sunday night, from Spearman's Camp:—"There has been fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed all along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers still occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by steep ravines and many approaches very difficult of access. "Today the Boers who were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in dongas and behind rocks with which the hills are strewn. The forces therefore commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good effect in the early morning. Much firing took place and our progress was slow but gradually British pluck told its tale and the enemy fell back to another keppel. We swarmed on and occupied it and there the attack recommenced with utmost gallantry. "The country simply abounds in hills favorable to guerrilla warfare; and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless, it is being gradually accomplished. Whenever any of the enemy were observed taking up a fresh position, our field batteries poured in showers of shrapnel and the rapid movement of the guns, followed by accurate shooting must have greatly distressed them. "The enemy were on the defensive, almost the entire day, save once when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checkmated. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance but these fell harmless. "We now occupy the lower crest on the left and are converging slowly but surely to the Boer centre. The Boer loss is unknown but must have been heavy. Their killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly. Six ox wagons are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed tomorrow. "The Daily Chronicle has received the following, dated Jan. 22, 4.15, from Spearman's Camp:—"The Boers admit 23 casualties during General Littleton's skirmish on Saturday. "General Warren continues pushing though he is necessarily making very slow progress as the Boers are so numerous and strongly entrenched. "Our infantry are very keen over parallel ridges, with Lord Lytton's cavalry bringing well out on the left flank and awaiting developments. "The Boers contest every inch of the ground. "This morning General Warren's artillery reported fire, but the Boers did not reply and our fire became less hot. "The naval guns in front have been quiet. A Boer prisoner who was brought in boasted that it would take us three months to reach Ladysmith."

DESECRATION OF CONVENT CHURCH BY BOERS.

London, Jan. 22.—The Durban correspondent of the Standard says:—"It is reported that 10 volunteer stretcher bearers on their arrival at the front walked deliberately across into the Boer lines. The same thing happened at the battle of Colenso. It is presumed they were spies who had succeeded in enrolling themselves in the ambulance corps. "It is asserted that the Boers desecrated the convent church at Newcastle in an indecipherable manner."

BOERS DIGGING IN.

London, Jan. 22.—The Times has the following, dated Sunday evening, from Spearman's Camp:—"All yesterday and today Gen. Warren has been attacking the Boers. Their position is a long ridge four miles northwest of the Boer position, and the ridge runs along the left along a rocky, uneven spur, into the sea on the east of the range. "At 11 o'clock Gen. Hart's brigade advanced from the left along a rocky, uneven spur, into the sea on the east of the range. "The Standard and Digger News threaten retaliation on the British officers of Pretoria if the Boer prisoners are not removed to St. Helena."

DUNDONALD REPORTED TO HAVE ENTERED LADYSMITH.

Durban, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,900 men. This is not confirmed from any other quarter; but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the line of advance.

THE TIMES STORY.

London, Jan. 23.—The Times publishes the following from Frere Camp, dated yesterday (Monday) afternoon:—"On Friday Gen. Warren began a long, circuitous march from Trichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that the long ridge which runs west from Spion Kop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of communications for transports impossible. "He therefore returned and camped for the night about two miles from Trichard's Drift. "On Saturday a frontal attack on the ridges was ordered. "The correspondent then describes Saturday's fighting (already cabled) and adds:—"The men behaved splendidly under an incessant heavy cross fire in a burning sun for seven hours. Our casualties were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small."

LONDON NEWS AND VIEWS.

London, Jan. 23—4.35 a. m.—General Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday and official press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. "The war office lashed everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne said as much without news all day yesterday as other persons were. Military men, assume that fighting must have taken place and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days. General Buller would be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate entrenchments, to arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces. "The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly resumed tomorrow."

Continued on Page 8.

Advertisement for a combination offer of a safe and a strongbox. Text includes: "A safe to insure your valuables... a strongbox to hold your money... a combination offer... Standard, Waple & Johnson Co., Ltd., 10, St. John's St., N.B."

RELIEF GUNS HEARD.

Welcome Sound Reaches Belegued Ladysmith.

Buller Only Twelve Miles Away and Warren Six Behind Him—Two or Three Days' Fighting Predicted Before Fate of Town is Settled—Buller Steadily Improving His Position—What Boers Say of the Crossing of the River—Mail's Correspondent Dies at Ladysmith.

BULLER'S POSITION GROWS STEADILY STRONGER.

London, 20th, 4.30 a. m.—Every hour that Gen. Buller delays his combined attack makes his position stronger. Transports continue to arrive at Durban, and fresh troops are being sent up the line to reinforce those in front of Colenso. It appears that Gen. Buller's troops north of the Tugela number at least 22,000 and possibly 26,000, with 50 guns. His total forces forming a great outer curve south and west of Ladysmith probably number forty thousand.

BOER LOSSES GROWN.

London, Jan. 19.—General Buller has telegraphed the war office from Spearman's camp, under date of last evening, as follows: "Lord Dundonald, with a body of mounted troops, came into action this afternoon with a force of Boers west of Acton Holmes. After the fight he occupied several kopjes, which he still holds. Field Cornet Heilbrun and twenty Boers were killed and fifteen taken prisoners. Two British soldiers killed and two wounded."

BOER ACCOUNTS OF THE PASSAGE OF THE TUGELA.

London, Jan. 20.—The Boer accounts of the passage of the Tugela River are given in two despatches from Commandant Viljoen's camp, on the Upper Tugela, via Lourenzo Marques, Jan. 15. "Jan. 16—Buller's second move was a reconnaissance in force with an armored train and a large body, supported by cannon, toward Colenso last night. A heavy bombardment ensued, and, thereupon, the British retreated, having wounded one of our men.

MUCH HAS BEEN GAINED.

Dundonald's Success Gives Control of Easy Entrance to Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 20.—The Standard publishes the following, dated Thursday, from Spearman's farm: "It is reported that the Boers opposite Colenso, on finding that Gen. Buller had outmaneuvered them, crossed to the south of the Tugela on Monday and set fire to all the houses in the village.

BULLER AND WARREN HEARD FROM.

London, Jan. 20.—A Durban special dated Thursday night, says: "It is reported here that Lord Dundonald has smashed a Boer convoy. General Buller is said to be within 12 miles of Ladysmith and Gen. Warren to be about six miles to the rear."

RUMORED RELIEF.

London, Jan. 19.—It was rumored on the stock exchange this morning that after eighteen hours' fighting Ladysmith had been relieved and that General Warren had been killed. Nothing was obtainable however, tending to verify or rebut, and it has no appreciable effect on stocks.

SOLDIERS' SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S.

London, Jan. 19.—A special service was held in St. Paul's cathedral this evening at which 800 city of London volunteers—the second contingent to attend such a service—were present. Lord Mayor Nevill and the sheriffs of London with the Duke of Connaught, were also in attendance.

THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Penn. Co., Pa., writes: "My baby was born in regard to what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I have been well for five years as I now am. In July last I had my baby weigh 11 pounds, and I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had any trouble. I have not had any more trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all my friends here are surprised to see me well."

Dr. Fierco's Pellets cure biliousness.

Despite a drizzling rain the line of

March from the barracks was crowded and the enthusiastic people filled the cathedral and stood cheering outside. After a service of song, Dr. Mandell Creighton, Lord Bishop of London, addressed the troops and congratulated them upon rising above their ordinary selves to do their duty to country and to God, with whom rested the issues of every endeavor. The volunteers then repaired to Lincoln and Gray Inns where they were banqueted. Tomorrow they take their departure.

TIMES ON FENIANISM.

London, Jan. 20.—The caption "Revival of Fenian Activity" the Times this morning gives extracts from a secret circular and other details of conferences held last September in the United States between the Croninites and the Anti-Croninites. It gives also a long secret circular from the Croninites, dated, November 20, of last year, to the officers and members of the organization, urging that it be an opportunity to take advantage of England's difficulties at the Transvaal, the first object being to smash the Anglo-American understanding, leaving England without a friend in the world.

EXPECTING BATTLE HOURLY.

Spearman's Camp, Friday evening, Jan. 19.—Sir Charles Warren and Lord Dundonald are continuing a cautious advance, hourly expecting battle. There has been slight artillery firing here, at Ladysmith and Chieveley.

OFFICERS BETTING ON RELIEF.

London, Jan. 20.—The Times has the following despatch, dated Thursday, from Pietermaritzburg: "General Buller's wagon train is nine miles in length and embraces 400 wagons and 5,000 animals. As some of the drifts are narrow and muddy, only one wagon is able to cross at a time. The officers are betting two to one that Ladysmith will be relieved tomorrow."

CANADIAN SCOUTS VOLUNTEER.

Cape Town, Jan. 18.—A number of Canadians, including two experienced scouts, have arrived here for the purpose of volunteering for scouting purposes. They have paid their own expenses and say that there are hundreds of others anxious to follow them.

THE FAMOUS STEVENS DIES IN LADYSMITH.

Ladysmith, Tuesday, Jan. 18.—(Via Spearman's Camp)—Mr. George Warrington Stevens, special correspondent of the London Daily Mail, died yesterday of enteric fever and was buried at midnight.

FREDERICTON VOTES \$500 FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Fredericton, Jan. 19.—A special meeting of the city council was held tonight to consider a grant towards the Transvaal fund in aid of the volunteers who have gone from this city to the front. A motion to grant the sum of \$500 was unanimously carried and the amount will be forwarded to the treasurer of the fund in St. John. The council went a little further and will pay another \$500 when actually required.

TO ENROLL SMITHS, SADDLERS, ETC.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—A militia order issued today says: "It is notified that the imperial war office are preparing to accept qualified shoemakers, saddlers, and wheelers for service in South Africa at imperial rates of pay. Any men desirous of being enrolled as qualified artificers of above trades should apply at once to officers within his area of the city."

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Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Penn. Co., Pa., writes: "My baby was born in regard to what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I have been well for five years as I now am. In July last I had my baby weigh 11 pounds, and I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had any trouble. I have not had any more trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all my friends here are surprised to see me well."

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Grand Welcome Given Them at Ottawa. Ottawa, Jan. 19.—Ottawa gave such an enthusiastic reception today to the Northwest troops as no body of men ever got in this city before. Every body turned out to greet them. The whole city was bubbling over with loyalty and patriotism. Mayor Fayerherst issued a proclamation making a public holiday from 10 a. m. to 2.30 p. m. The public schools were also a holiday and the printing bureau and other institutions in the city gave their workmen the afternoon to go out and see one of the finest battalions that was ever raised in Canada.

HEAVY GLOOM OVER THE WHOLE CAMP.

The deceased was very popular with the members of the company, and all with whom he came in contact. He was buried at 12 o'clock on a little mound just outside camp lines. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Fullerton, and the men of G Company erected a stone monument over the newly made grave, upon which was the inscription: Private M. C. Chappell, G Company, R. C. R. I., Died December 13, 1899. Aged 22 years. Erected by his comrades.

Lieut. MacLean Prepares Plans.

Lieut. Caldwell, of "D" Company, and Lieut. MacLean, of "G" Company, are employed preparing a plan of the Belmont for the British War Office. The plan has been drawn from actual investigations made on the ground. It is likely that these two officers will be engaged to prepare similar plans of the battle fields of the North-West Frontier.

Honoured Lieut. Wood.

While the left half of the battalion was encamped at Orange River on Saturday last week, after the right half of the battalion had been moved on to Belmont, the officers of the half battalion found in a little cemetery near the camp, the grave of Lieut. C. O. Wood, of the First Lothian North Lancashire Regiment, alongside that of Lieut. Col. Keith Faulkner, of the Northumberland Fusiliers, both of whom it will be remembered, were killed in a reconnaissance near Belmont on the 18th of November. Lieut. Wood was a Canadian and a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston. Among the officers of the regiment were many of the unfortunate young men's comrades and classmates at college. A large wooden cross made of railway iron was erected over the grave, and upon the cross was engraved the following inscription: "In memory of Lieut. Charles O. Wood, Royal North Lancashire Regiment, Late of Halifax, Nova Scotia, who died from wounds received near Belmont, November 18, 1899, by his comrades of the Royal Military College of Canada and his fellow countrymen of the Royal Canadian Regiment." Truth, Duty, Valour.

KILLED IN THE MAINE WOODS.

Phillips, Me., Jan. 16.—John Murray, of French Canadian birth, and believed to have been killed while at work on a donkey engine, in the woods near Redington Mills today. It is thought Murray's clothing caught in the engine, and he was crushed, and several bones crushed. He had only an hour after being released from the gears. Murray's wife is thought to live in Manchester, N. H.

AFTER A COLD DRIVE A TEASPOONFUL OF PAIN-KILLER MIXED WITH A GLASS OF HOT WATER AND SUGAR WILL BE FOUND A BETTER STIMULANT THAN WHISKEY.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Under date of "U. S. S. Late Charleston, U. S. Naval Academy, P. L. Nov. 28, 1899, Captain George W. Pigan writes to the Navy Department, reporting the loss of the U. S. S. Charleston, under his command, at 6.30 p. m., Nov. 28, 1899, by grounding on a sunken and uncharted reef about ten miles to the eastward of the north end of Kamigami Island.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 19.—As the result of a cipher telegram received by the naval commander at Esquimaux, messengers were sent to hurriedly summon the officers of the torpedo destroyer Virago. Steam was got up quickly and the ship put to sea. She is said to be patrolling Georgia straits. Rush messengers were also sent to fortifications.

SIDES SORE FROM HACKING.

QOEGH—Take Pny-Pectoral, it will cure you quickly no matter how bad the Cold. Endorsed by thousands of Canadians throughout the land. Manufactured by the proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Exter.

THE NEW YORK POISONING CASE.

New York, Jan. 19.—The unexpected happened today in the trial of Roland B. Molnau for the murder of Mrs. Adams and the prosecution did not rest its side of the case as predicted by Assistant District Attorney Osborne yesterday. Court adjourned until Monday.

THE JAPS DID IT.

They supplied us with the menthol contained in that wonderful D. & L. Menthol Plaster, which relieves instantly headache, neuralgia, rheumatism and sciatica. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT For MAN or BEAST. Cures Rheumatism, Contracted Muscles, Neuralgia. Keeps your joints WARM while the cold wind blows. Family size, 25 cents. Horse size, 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Ask your Merchant or Druggist for it. Sold by all Provincial Wholesale Druggists. Prepared by Dr. E. R. Sloan, Boston, Mass.

RETALIATION SOUGHT. AMERICANS WANT A PROHIBITIVE DUTY ON CANADIAN LUMBER. Michigan Men Say Ontario's Export Duty on Sawm Logs Has Closed so of the Largest American Saw Mills. They Want Duty and Lots.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Secretary Gage listened to arguments yesterday from Senators McMillan and Burrows and Representatives Crump and Fordney, Michigan, proposing to place a prohibitive duty on Canadian lumber as a retaliatory measure. The proposition is made at the request of large lumbermill owners of Michigan, whose mills have been practically closed by the operations of the Ontario provincial statute forbidding the exportation of logs from that province into the United States. Secretary Gage replied that he did not believe the government was warranted in taking the proposed step. To begin with he could not see that the law justified it, and he imagined that the United States could not afford to take an action which would almost certainly lead to a tariff war with the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Gage promised, however, to consider the matter further. He will probably lay the matter before the president and the cabinet.

The mill men claim that the great sawmills at Lake Huron ports have been closed for two years because by the terms of an order issued by the Ontario Council, Canadian sawlogs had to be sawed in Canadian mills. This order was issued in retaliation for the adoption of the Dingley tariff law, which imposed a tax of \$2 per 100 feet on Canadian lumber. Inasmuch as the Michigan lumber manufacturers are dependent exclusively on Canadian forests for their supply of sawlogs, the order of the Ontario Council practically put an end to the sawmill industry and tied up millions of dollars of capital and threw 3,000 laboring men out of work.

Now the Michigan sawmill owners are demanding the application of retaliatory measures as provided by the Dingley bill. They want taxes placed on all Canadian products, and they are claiming that Secretary of the Treasury Gage is in entire sympathy with their plans. Mr. Gage told Senator McMillan that if Secretary of State Hay would notify the Treasury Department that there was no international business of importance pending between the United States and Great Britain he would order the collector of customs to apply retaliatory measures. Secretary McMillan has already notified the effect that the Joint High Commission on the Alaskan boundary had not been discharged and he will meet again. Senator McMillan has information from other sources which satisfies him that the commission will not be called together for at least five years. He will demand of Secretary Hay, therefore, an exact statement of pending negotiations, and if he fails to obtain it he will bring the matter to the attention of the Senate through a resolution of inquiry.

It is a secret alliance between Great Britain and the United States the secretary of state will find no difficulty in enabling the Treasury Department to enforce retaliatory measures. If the Michigan senator has his way, and he says he will, a condition of affairs tantamount to a state of war between the United States and the Dominion will be in vogue. It is believed that the retaliatory measures which Secretary Gage contemplates putting into effect would bring an end to the commerce between the two countries, which aggregated \$140,000,000 a year. Senator McMillan will demand a final answer from Secretary Hay on Monday.

Accident at Mouth of Keswick.

Mouth Keswick, York Co., Jan. 17.—The home of Mr. Chas. Jewell was recently gladdened by the arrival of a young son. Mr. Samuel Shepard, of Richmond, Carlton county, is visiting his brothers, Messrs. Hamilton and Wellington Shepard, of this place.

Mr. Leonard Merrithew quite recently met with a painful accident. He was riding on a horse when the animal slipped and fell across his leg, breaking the bone below the knee.

Mr. Fred Yerxa, the brakeman who was killed at Woodstock, was formerly a resident here. Keswick being the place of his birth. His parents and two of his brothers reside here. Much sympathy is felt and expressed for him and his wife in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Thos. Colter has been quite ill. She is somewhat better now. Mr. Thos. Colter and Mr. George Colter were to Fredericton today to attend the York County Council.

WHAT WE EAT.

It is intended to nourish and sustain us, but it must be digested and assimilated before it can do this. In other words, the nourishment contained in food must be separated by the digestive organs from the waste materials and must be carried by the blood to all parts of the body. We believe the reason for the great benefits which so many people derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine gives good digestion and restores the functions of those organs which convert food into nourishment that gives strength to nerves and muscles. It also cures dyspepsia, scrofula, salt rheum, boils, sores, pimples and eruptions, catarrh, rheumatism and all diseases that have their origin in impure blood.



Baby's Future.

The fond mother dreams great dreams of baby's future as she holds the sleeping little one in her arms. But the dreams will never come true unless she has given him a strong body and a healthy mind. Children die in beds, or live a struggle through life feeble of body and dull of mind because the mother neglects to give them the best of food and the best of care. Women who use Dr. Fierco's Favorite Prescription endow their children with strong bodies and bright minds. It is every mother's duty to give her child the advantages of a healthy body and mind. A weak or sickly woman cannot do this. "Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Mrs. Orrin Stiles, of Downing, Penn. Co., Pa., writes: "My baby was born in regard to what your 'Favorite Prescription' has done for me. I have been well for five years as I now am. In July last I had my baby weigh 11 pounds, and I was only sick a short time, and since I got up have not had any trouble. I have not had any more trouble since I got up. I was not only surprised myself but all my friends here are surprised to see me well."

Dr. Fierco's Pellets cure biliousness.

Despite a drizzling rain the line of

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunsmuir, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 5 lines or less.
Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have requested our subscribers against sending money for the Telegraph to be by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to The Telegraph Publishing Company.
All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.
Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.
It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.
Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.
THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH
ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 24, 1900.

AMERICAN METALATION.

It is not likely that the attempt of the Michigan lumbermen to enforce retaliation against Canada because of the legislation of Ontario, which prevents logs from that province going to the Michigan mills, will receive the serious consideration of the United States government or of congress. In acting as it is doing the government of Ontario is quite within its rights, and it is pursuing precisely the same kind of policy for the protection of its own working people that has been steadily pursued by successive congresses and by many of the legislatures in the United States. Any attempt to influence our legislation from abroad will be promptly resented, and we are quite sure that it will be successfully resisted by the business interests in the United States which are now protesting from the largest trade which Canada gives them. If it were merely a question of lumber possibly the people of Michigan might succeed in their efforts, although even in that case there would be many who would oppose legislation that would prevent Canadian lumber going into the United States. But the question is a much larger one than that of mere lumber interests, because we at present receive many lines of goods from the United States to the great advantage of that country. It would be a great pity for any retaliation laws to be passed by either country, but if retaliation was enforced against Canadian goods in the United States our government would have no other recourse than to answer in kind and to place a prohibitory tariff on goods coming from the United States. The results of such a policy would be far more injurious to the United States than to us, and this fact is well known to the intelligent members of congress who have the largest share in guiding its legislation. As for the lumbermen of Michigan it certainly shows no small amount of assurance on their part that they, after their own forests have been exhausted, should demand that the United States should assist them in maintaining the lumber interest out of raw material imported from a foreign country. Michigan, we fear, will have to turn its attention to some other branch of business until its forests have grown up again, and in the meantime the world will move on as usual.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

We hear a good deal in these days of public meetings being convened in the United States for the purpose of passing resolutions expressing sympathy with the Boers. Some of these are described as being large and enthusiastic, and the one of which was published a report yesterday, was held in old historic Faneuil Hall, in Boston. It will be observed that every one of these meetings has a political complexion and that they are being engineered by members of the Democratic party for the purpose of influencing voters in the coming presidential election. This is a significant sign and may be taken as an index of the sincerity of the movement. That the better classes of people in the United States do not sympathize with the Boers is abundantly evident. How could they who stand for liberty and justice sympathize with a community that denies both to a large proportion of its residents. The fact is that this whole pro-Boer movement in the United States is a piece of political "claptrap," and quite in keeping with the follies which

have characterized the conduct of the Democratic party in times past. No political party has ever had such grand opportunities as the Democrats in the United States, and no party has so improvidently thrown them away. Twenty years ago the Democratic party was a respectable organization, although it was then as now, allied to Tammany Hall. Now it seems to be composed of tools and bad characters in equal proportions. The determination of Bryan, his proposed candidate for president, to run on the silver issue, may be taken as a measure of the capacity of himself and followers. The Republicans have committed many acts of folly and many acts of injustice, and their protective policy has been most injurious to us. But the party is composed of at least a dozen people and persons of some measure of intelligence, and therefore is deserving of success.

THE WINTER PORT QUESTION.

The Sun is pretending a great deal of interest in St. John as a winter port, although a very short time ago it was vigorously supporting a government which did its best to prevent St. John from becoming the winter port of Canada. Our contemporary must imagine that the people of this city have very short memories if it hopes to impose upon them the idea that it ever was anything but an enemy of St. John, where the interests of St. John and the interests of the late government clashed. It is well known that Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the late government, and an active and influential member of many provincial governments, was determined that Halifax should be the winter port of Canada, and that St. John should receive no share in that business. It was the determination of Sir Charles Tupper to make Halifax the winter port of Canada that decided the route of the Intercolonial Railway, sending it around by the North Shore, so as to make the difference between the distance from Quebec to St. John and to Halifax as small as possible. If the St. John Valley route had been chosen, as it should have been, not only would the country on that route have been rapidly developed to the great advantage of this city and province, but the distance from Quebec to St. John would have been two hundred and seventy-five miles less than the distance from Quebec to Halifax. That advantage in point of distance would have given us the winter port business from the first, and Halifax would not have been injured, for the distance to that city would not have been greater than it is now. The fact is that there was a conspiracy on the part of the leaders of the Conservative party to deprive St. John of any advantage at all from the Intercolonial Railway, and this conspiracy not only existed at the inception of the line but continued up to the very end of the Conservative administration. What citizen of St. John does not remember with indignation the treatment which this port experienced from Mr. Foster, especially in connection with the East Line service? When the common council of St. John asked the government to grant it some assistance in building an elevator here, the reply was a contemptuous refusal. We were told that the Intercolonial Railway was not interested in building elevators at St. John; and when almost in despair the city purchased from the government the Carleton Branch Railway, as an inducement to make this their terminus, the full price of forty thousand dollars was exacted by the Conservative government from our city for this little line of railway. That was the treatment which St. John experienced from the late government, and a great injury was added to the insults cast upon it, when Sir Charles Tupper and his government absolutely refused to consider St. John at all in connection with the East Line service. Mr. Foster on the platform of the Mechanics' Institute had stated, that the people of St. John built terminal facilities and the government of Canada will consider their claims as a winter port. That promise was never kept; no attempt was ever made to keep it, and instead of getting anything from the government in the way of encouragement we were met at all times by insults and refusals. If the Conservatives remained in power St. John would have become the terminus of the present mail service in winter. Does anyone suppose that if the Conservatives had continued in office the terminal facilities, which are now almost completed in this city, a splendid wharf, and a stately elevator, would have been constructed? The idea is preposterous, not one dollar of the money of Canada would have been expended here under a Tory regime for the purpose of making St. John the winter port of Canada. We judge of the Conservatives not by the promises they are making now, but by their record in the past during the eighteen years they held the government of this country, in which they never did anything for St. John, except under compulsion. The Sun in attempting to make a point against the present government, because the second contingent will be embarked from Halifax instead of from St. John, is only reviving the memory of the inequities of the government which it so long supported and which it would support again no matter how St. John was injured or neglected.

The Sun is thankful for small mercies in these days. Yesterday it expressed its belief that if the opposition succeeded in holding the seat at Sherbrooke it would have made a gain. Sherbrooke is a Tory stronghold, but the Sun does not seem to be quite sure that it will remain so.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Although the meeting on this subject which was held on Thursday evening was not so largely attended as had been hoped, still the emphatic endorsement of compulsory education which it gave is sufficient to show that those who are interested in the cause of education in this city are believers in having the benefits of our free schools extended to all the children in this community. It is a deplorable fact to think that there are parents in any community that are so careless of the interests of their offspring that they are willing to let them grow up in ignorance. But as the state is superior to the parent, and has a right to say that the children of the state shall not be neglected, it is eminently proper that those who refuse to allow their children to be educated should be compelled to do so. In many cases indeed the parents are not so much to blame as the children. Many children are of a wild nature and make every excuse to avoid going to school, and they presently become able in a measure to coerce their parents or parent, for the person coerced is generally a widow, who has not time or ability to control. A great many of the idle and sometimes vicious young men who are seen loafing about the suburbs of this city are sons of widows, who have succeeded in emancipating themselves from parental control, and who have never gone to school, or gone so little that they have derived no advantage from it. We have no doubt that the government of this province is prepared to pass a law making education compulsory, thus falling in line with most of the civilized countries of the world where free schools exist. In the case of New Brunswick where circumstances vary so much in different localities, it might perhaps be well that the law should be optional; that is to say, that before going into force in any particular city or county it should be adopted by the city council, municipal council or other body having control of the interests of the city or municipality. This, however, is a matter of detail which can easily be arranged. There are of course certain districts in the province where children have to go very long distances to school, and where attendance is necessarily irregular. But no child in New Brunswick ought to be permitted to go without education; and the minimum that should be exacted from children of a certain age is a reasonable knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. We do not believe that there will be any serious opposition either in the legislature or in any community in this province to the passage of such a law as we have indicated.

AN ILL-FOUNDED BOAST.

There is a refreshing unanimity of sentiment among the Tory campaigners and the Tory press in relation to the impending fate of the government. Whatever differences they may have as to the methods of policy, they are at least united in the opinion that the Laurier administration ought to go and will go. It is true they do not give any particular reason why this thing may be expected to happen; but any little lack there may be in that regard is made up for by the vociferousness with which they make the assertion, and if the newspapers reports are to be accepted, these prophecies of sweeping defeat are received by sympathetic audiences with loud and continuous applause. It always tickles the side that is out to be told that the other fellows are going to be licked; so that these demonstrations of approval need not be taken as indicating anything more than the desire of partisans to have the public cry once more open to them.

It may, however, be fairly asked upon what ground the Tories expect a change of government. Have they done anything in opposition which can be said to have commended itself very strongly to public judgment? Have they proposed any measure of policy which the people may be said to desire as an alternative to the lines being followed by the government? On the other hand, has the government failed in any essential regard? Have any of the ministers shown themselves to be less capable as administrators than their predecessors? Has there been anything like a loud and general demand for the displacement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the restoration of Sir Charles Tupper? Have the trades, the banking business and general commercial interests of the country fallen into such a discouraging condition that the people are clamoring for a change in the fiscal policy of the administration?

If the Tories could answer these questions truthfully in the affirmative they might be said to have some reason for the faith that is within them. It may be a very laudable ambition on the part of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster to get back into office, and they may have great confidence in their capacity to run the affairs of the Dominion; but, after all, they represent but two votes in deciding the issue, and there are something like 1,237,864 other voters who wish to have a say in the matter.

BULLER'S ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH.

We are beginning to get a clearer view of the operations that are being carried on for the relief of Ladysmith, although for the lack of accurate maps of the ground being fought over and the extreme brevity of the official dispatches render it difficult to state with entire accuracy what has been accomplish-

ed. The official despatches of General Buller are dated from Spearman's Camp which is on the north side of the Tugela river, about 15 miles from Ladysmith. The Boers hold a strongly fortified position in front of Buller's camp and some four miles distant from it, and their line of defence extends several miles to the north of this position as well as many miles eastward along the line of the Tugela river. The Boer position at this point is the angle of their defensive line, and has for that reason been rendered doubly strong. There is no doubt that a very considerable proportion of Jobert's army is there. There is no official statement in regard to the number of men Buller has north of the Tugela, but they probably are not less than 20,000 of them all told, and there may be more. They have with them a heavy train of artillery and movements are therefore not rapid, for roads are in a very bad condition. At Colenso, or near it, is a detachment of Buller's army numbering not less than 10,000 men, whose business it is to keep the Boers from crossing to the south side of the Tugela and cutting Buller's communications and who will also take advantage of any weakening of the Boer forces there to force the passage of the river, if it can be done without a serious sacrifice of men. The presence of this force threatening the most direct route to Ladysmith must keep a large Boer force there always, and any attempt to divert them to the scene of Buller's operations would be disastrous.

General Warren's division, numbering, it is said, 11,000 men, forms the left wing of Buller's army. He is considerably farther north than Buller, six or seven miles at least, and the fighting that took place on Saturday was by portions of Warren's division. We have an official account from General Buller in regard to the fighting on both days, but there is an absence of details that is somewhat disappointing. We know, however, that General Warren, on Friday was so close to Ladysmith that some shells fired from the British camp almost reached the Boer lines. This would seem to show that Warren was then within less than ten miles of Ladysmith. All day on Saturday, from six in the morning until seven in the evening, General Buller's brigade of General Warren's division was engaged with the enemy. An infantry brigade, we may explain, consists of four battalions and numbers 4,300 officers and men. General Buller has also a force of artillery with him, and they seem to have done most of the fighting on Saturday. He drove the Boers back for about three miles and bivouacked for the night in front of their main position. His loss was not heavy and he seems to have avoided the errors that proved so fatal to some of the other British commanders. While he was engaged General Lyttleton made a reconnaissance in force to ascertain the strength of the enemy in front of General Buller's camp and thus prevented any considerable Boer force being sent from thence against General Buller. This was a good piece of tactics and an important result was obtained at a very slight cost. On Sunday the fighting between General Warren's men and the Boers was resumed. At 9 a. m. General Buller telegraphed that General Warren's men had captured three Boer positions, and at the close of the day they had gained two more miles to the left, making what the general regarded as substantial progress. The official report says nothing in regard to the British losses on Sunday, but there is no reason to believe that they were very heavy.

While these operations must be regarded with the greatest interest as marking an entire change in the aspect of the campaign, it is well to remember that there is another leader in the field who has been an active factor in the advance for the relief of Ladysmith. This is Lord Dundonald, who has been for some years colonel of the Life Guards and who has been operating on the extreme left of Warren's position. Lord Dundonald, on Friday, with a body of cavalry, made a detour to the west of General Warren's forces and engaged and surrounded a body of Boers near Acton Homes. By this means he cut one line of communication between the Boers and the Free State, and obtained possession of an easy road to Ladysmith. Lord Dundonald is still in the saddle, and no one need be surprised if he is heard from today in the rear of the Boers who are north and west of Ladysmith. The relief of that long beleaguered town seems to be near at hand.

A SIGNIFICANT DISCLAIMER.

Mr. Hazen's anxiety to be exculpated from the reproach of having raised the racial and religious cry in Carleton may be accepted so far as he is personally concerned; but it does not alter the fact that his friends were guilty in that regard, and conspicuously so. Their rallying cry at many of the polling booths was "Down with the Boers!" In their canvass, too, they made direct appeals in Mr. Fleming's behalf on the ground that he was a loyal man who would show no sympathy with those who were against England. In this way they said a great deal more by implication than by direct appeal on racial grounds. Mr. Shaw was represented as a candidate on the side of a party opposed to aiding Great Britain in the present crisis, and his supporters were everywhere dubbed "Boers." It is significant that Mr. Hazen should not want to be identified with a movement so despicable and portentous, although it still

remains true that his candidate probably owes his success wholly to such misrepresentation at a time when public feeling was running high over the great struggle in South Africa.

ENEMIES AND FRIENDS.

When the present war is ended the British people will have a more full appreciation of those who are their friends and those who are their enemies among the nations. Looking over the continent of Europe it must be confessed that there is but little encouragement for Great Britain in the attitude of the government or the people who inhabit that portion of the world. Russia, of course, is and always has been, hostile to Great Britain, because she considers the latter to be her great rival, and the main obstacle to her succeeding in her hopes of a universal empire in the east. France is and probably always will be hostile to British interests, because the two nations are hereditary enemies. They have been fighting each other for centuries, and it does not seem that there is any possibility of their interests ever being reconciled. Nothing, therefore, is to be expected from France, and the British could not have been disappointed when they discovered that every reverse which they suffered was made the cause of rejoicing by the people of Paris. But with Germany it was otherwise. There never has been any war between Germany and Great Britain, or between any of the states of Germany and Great Britain, and the Germans owe more to Great Britain than they are willing to acknowledge; indeed the present position of the German empire could not have been attained had it not been for the assistance which the British people gave to Prussia during the Napoleonic wars. At that time British money was paid freely and British blood was shed with equal freedom to secure the independence of Germany. The battle of Waterloo was fought less for British than for German interests, and the peace which followed was made memorable by the fact that it emancipated the German people from the yoke of the conqueror, which had been heavily laid upon them. At the time of the war between France and Prussia the sympathies of Great Britain were strongly with the latter, and it might therefore have been expected that in the present contest, which is in reality a contest between civilization and barbarism, German sympathy would have been directed towards Great Britain. That this is not so is only another proof that nations are very ready to forget benefits, and that jealousies arising from trade are more potent for separating them than almost anything except actual war. Germany is jealous of the great wealth and prosperity of Great Britain. She is jealous of her commercial supremacy. She is jealous of her naval power, and therefore during the present contest her sympathies are with the Boers and not with the British people. As for Austria, no person, we presume, ever expected anything like friendship from that country. When Mr. Gladstone in one of his Midlothian speeches asked for anyone to place his finger on the map of Europe and say with truth "there Austria did good," he simply expressed the real fact in regard to the character and attitude of that reactionary power. Austria was the supporter of despotism in Europe for centuries, and now if it has ceased to be that it is simply because of its weakness. There are portions of the Austrian empire which are in sympathy with Great Britain, but not those portions of it which voice the views of its government. From Austria Great Britain need have expected nothing in the way of friendship and she has got nothing. The position of Holland and Belgium with regard to this war is, however, perhaps the most important of any from an international point of view, for it may lead to consequences of the gravest importance. These two nations owe much to the friendship of Great Britain. Neither of them could exist for a month were it not for the treaties to which Great Britain is a party guaranteeing their independence. Yet both Holland and Belgium have assumed the most unfriendly attitude towards Great Britain in this contest. The foolish young person who is called Queen of Holland is a Boer sympathizer of the most pronounced type, and has been using her persuasive powers to try and induce some of the nations of Europe to take a stand against British interests. In Belgium, while that government is neutral, or indeed perhaps professedly friendly, the Belgian people whose cowardly ancestors ran away from the battle of Waterloo, have shown their hostility in the most unmistakable manner. It is actually a fact that a British subject can hardly walk the streets of one of the Belgian cities without being insulted. Indeed the insults have been so numerous that Belgian merchants have become alarmed of the consequences to their interests. We trust that when this war is ended Great Britain will have it out with Belgium, and will teach that spurious nation, that bad imitation of French morals and manners, the consequence of insulting one of the great powers of the world. If Belgium is wiped from the map of Europe during the next twenty years it will be due probably to the attitude of the Belgian people towards Great Britain in this war.

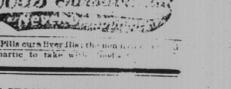
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"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. What if you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism—I had been afflicted with this in my limbs and feet. I consulted a doctor with Hood's Sarsaparilla and would not heal. Hood's Sarsaparilla recommended after I had used three bottles I was well. DANA R. ROBINSON, 270 Broad Street, Toronto, Ont.



THE SECOND CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

The departure of a portion of the second Canadian contingent on Saturday was a memorable event in the history of Canada. The sending of the first contingent established the principle that Canada is prepared to assist in the defence of the British empire to the extent of its ability, and also to cooperate with Great Britain in those wars which seem to be rendered necessary for the purpose of maintaining British prestige abroad. This is a new development of the spirit of imperialism in Canada, and one which is at the highest degree satisfactory. A few years ago such a thing as Canada sending assistance to Great Britain in the way of men and arms was not thought of. The late Sir John A. Macdonald, who was leader of the Conservative party in Canada from confederation down to the time of his death in 1891, and who was for at least twenty years of that time premier of the Dominion, never suggested, or, so far as is known, thought of sending a Canadian contingent to take part in any of the numerous wars in which Britain was engaged during that period that he held office. It remained for the Liberal party of Canada, and for a Liberal premier to give practical expression to their loyalty and to the strong patriotic feelings of our people, first by giving Great Britain a preferential rate of duty, and second by sending a regiment of Canadian infantry to South Africa to fight against the Boers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The sending of this second contingent is an additional proof of the determination of the government and people of Canada to stand by the mother country under all circumstances. The first contingent embraced a fine regiment of infantry, which we believe will be found equal to any in the British service when it is placed in the front, because it is composed of the most part of men of high intelligence, sturdy and stalwart sons of Canada. The second contingent consists of three batteries of artillery and four squadrons of mounted men, and there is no doubt that it will be found even more useful than the first as a factor in bringing the war to a victorious close. The men who compose it are of an equally high grade with those of the first contingent, and many of them have received a very thorough training in military duties. We feel certain that the Canadian force now in South Africa, and that which will shortly be there, will do credit to their country and will be a valuable addition to the fighting forces of Great Britain.

A QUEER GAME.

There would be something exceedingly comical in the double game which the Tories are just now trying to play if it were not at the same time a thing too despicable to be viewed from that aspect. In Quebec the Blues are everywhere railing against the Premier on the ground that he is too much of an Englishman and an Imperialist. They say it was a fine trick of Mr. Chamberlain to put Sir Wilfrid at the front of the jubilee procession and fill his head with all sorts of notions about the important relations of the colonies to the mother country. Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., asks with fine scorn what advantage it has been to his province to have a French Canadian premier, and in many similar forms the attacks are made against Sir Wilfrid day after day.

Up in Ontario the Tories take the other side. They never by any chance let it be forgotten that the Premier is a Frenchman and a Catholic, and by a thousand insinuations they make it appear that he is therefore anti-English and anti-Protestant. Down here by the sea the same note is sounded. Only the other day the Sun declared that the Premier and Mr. Tarte had carried on a "no-English and no-Protestant campaign" in Quebec. But the very latest and most extraordinary phase of this queer game is an attempt on the part of the Mail and Empire to fan the flame of feeling in the province of Quebec by taking the ultra-Blue view of Sir Wilfrid's course. It says:— "There is no more creditable episode in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's career than when he joined hands with Greenway and Sifton and McCarthy to prevent the efforts of a Protestant premier to restore to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's co-religionists in Manitoba their lost control over the education of

their children. Every allusion he makes in condemnation of race and creed hatred is a condemnation of himself.

THE ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH.

Nothing like the state of tension which has existed for the past few weeks among the British people all over the world has ever been known before.

Up to midnight last night no news had been received in regard to the operations of General Warren's division yesterday.

At that hour a report came from Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald had entered Ladysmith with 1,600 men.

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PARTISANSHIP GONE MAD.

The following editorial appeared in the Globe of yesterday: "A few months ago the Queens county council in the municipal elections refused the municipality from the control of a political machine."

who has filled that position with the utmost acceptance to every one, was summarily dismissed, and his place taken by Mr. H. B. Hall, of whose qualifications for the position nothing is known.

Encouraging to Liberals. When Sir Charles Tupper returned recently from the Pacific Coast he entered the east with the elation and pomp of a conqueror.

MR. TARTÉ'S REAL VIEWS.

No other man, except perhaps it be the premier, has been more grossly misrepresented and hounded by the Tory press during the past two months than the minister of public works.

Permit me to say, with all the energy I can put into my words—and I know what I am talking about for I am the son of a French-Canadian farmer—the French-Canadian has no desire, no wish to change their allegiance.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived. Boston, Jan 15, s/s Agnes May, for Manchester. Boston, Jan 15, s/s Agnes May, for Manchester.

ing that parliament be called I am guilty of that crime. I am a firm believer in parliament, because I am a firm believer in the people.

Encouraging to Liberals. When Sir Charles Tupper returned recently from the Pacific Coast he entered the east with the elation and pomp of a conqueror.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Arrived. Halifax, Jan 15, s/s Taymouth Castle, from St. John. Halifax, Jan 15, s/s Taymouth Castle, from St. John.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived. Boston, Jan 15, s/s Agnes May, for Manchester. Boston, Jan 15, s/s Agnes May, for Manchester.

Sir Charles Tupper tried to convince his audience at Ottawa the other night that the Conservatives have never been beaten by the Liberals.

Mr. Foster is up in Sherbrooke dispensing a large and varied assortment of his choicest platitudes to the electors of that constituency.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, Jan 13. Coastwise—Barge No. 1, Warlock, for Parrsboro; s/s May Queen, for Grand Harbor.

Arrived. Halifax, Jan 15, s/s Taymouth Castle, from St. John. Halifax, Jan 15, s/s Taymouth Castle, from St. John.

SPOKEN.

Dec 4, 1st 14, 1st 34 W. barque Ancon, Newgreen, from Manila for Boston.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Marine Head, Jan 15, passed, str Dunmore Head, from St. John for Halifax.



Dr. KOHR'S RESTORINE. The Remedy for the New Century—the most wonderful medicine ever discovered.

Dr. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. DRAWER 1 2341, MONTREAL.

LIST OF VESSELS IN PORT.

Table listing various ships, their origins, and agents. Includes entries like 'Manchester Trader, 218, Furness, Wily & Co.', 'Amorys, 136, Schenck & Co.', etc.

VESSELS BOUND TO ST. JOHN.

Table listing ships bound for St. John, including 'Alcides, at Glasgow, Jan 16', 'Anwa, from Table Bay via St. Vincent, Dec 16', etc.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Marine Head, Jan 15, passed, str Dunmore Head, from St. John for Halifax.

BIRTHS.

LUCKITT—At Karr, Kings county, Jan 14, to Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pick, a s. s.

MARRIAGES.

BLAU—GILBERT—At the residence of Mrs. A. Pester, Jan 14, by Rev. H. E. Young, A. B., David M. Elliott, of Alma, N. B., to Glendene Gilbert, of Rign, N. B.

DEATHS.

NICHOLS—On Christmas Day (December 24), 1899, at New Haven, Conn., England, Sarah, widow of the late Henry Brogham Nichols, of St. John, New Brunswick, and eldest daughter of the late James Piche, Esq., of St. Margarets-at-Cliffe, near Dover, England.

SPREAD THE LAURENTIAN.

TROOPSHIP GETS AWAY FROM HALIFAX SUNDAY MORNING

With Part of Our Soldier Offering to Queen and Empire - Heavy Rain Dampens the Ardor of the Haligonians - The New Brunswickers Aboard.

Halifax, Jan. 21.-The Laurentian, the first transport of the second Canadian contingent, sailed at 8.30 o'clock this morning carrying 12 guns, 243 horses, 14 officers, 310 men, 20 sergeants and staff sergeants and Chaplain Cor, constituting "D" battery and the greater part of "E" battery.

The officers are: Major Hurdman, of D battery; Maj. Ogilvie, of E battery; Capt. Bacon and R. Oostigan, Lieut. Van Nuyse, McCrea, Morrison, of D battery; Harry Hall, William Kennedy, George Welch, Harry McLean, F. C. Brown, Harry Hall, William Kennedy, George Welch, Harry McLean, F. C. Brown, Harry Hall, William Kennedy, George Welch, Harry McLean, F. C. Brown.

The men from the province of New Brunswick who are on board are all Woodstock and Fredericton men under Lieut. W. C. Good. They are Harold Gray, Robert Smith, J. Allan Hayden, Harry Dyreart, Robert Hughes, Robert Welch, Harry McLean, F. C. Brown, Harry Hall, William Kennedy, George Welch, Harry McLean, F. C. Brown.

Twenty men from New Brunswick and Fredericton, who formed the sixth division of E battery, who had made all preparations to go, were detained at the last minute. The men who were to have accompanied them were sent to the boat and the men, clad in artillery blue, marched through the mud for it was raining as it can rain only in Halifax to the exhibition grounds for breakfast and back again. At 10.30 the two batteries paraded in the drill hall and were reviewed by Gen. Hutton, Dr. Borden, minister of militia, Hon. W. B. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Mulock.

The stalwart artillery men made a brave show for their soldierly bearing. He said: "Men of 'E' and 'D' batteries, remember that you are on an important mission; remember that what is your honor is Canada's honor and the eyes of the world are watching with keenest interest the work of the Canadians now in Africa, and an equal interest will be shown in the work you are to do." He then said that Hurdman with the internal economy of the batteries while on transport and then said the raising and handling of this contingent has been extraordinarily thorough and expeditious, and the manner in which after reflects the greatest credit on the men who had the work in hand. He concluded by charging the men to do their duty in the field for the honor of the country from which they were sent.

Dr. Borden, the minister of militia, bade the men a farewell on behalf of the premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was delayed in Ottawa by press of public business, and the members of the cabinet, who were not able to be present. "Remember," he said, "thousands of men as good as you are anxious to go but it has fallen to your lot to be chosen. Your position is an enviable one. I am sure you will do your duty for your trial in the field comes you will acquit yourselves with credit to the country you have been chosen to represent. I wish for you a safe journey, much fame and a happy return."

Maj. Hurdman thanked the general and minister for the expressions of good-will. "I can answer you all," he said, "I will do our duty and if we get to the front you will hear we did not shrink whatever service we were called upon to perform."

With a cheer from the spectators in the drill hall the men fell in behind the Leinster, 67th and 68th bands and swung out into the street where a crowd of spectators stood in the mud with the rain pouring upon them - too cold to give more than a half-hearted cheer. The march through the city then began and for two hours the men splashed through mud in the streets between lines of people shivering miserably in the cold rain, which descended with ceaseless persistency throughout the march as it had during the night before and, when it ceased, a dense fog almost as wet, succeeded.

There was a good deal of cheering when the route of march but there was none of the spirit in the demonstration that has been seen in the St. John depot times within the past month. To Halifax, military displays are a matter of every occurrence and the fact that 200 artillery men were sailing for Africa apparently did not impress them as a matter of supreme importance. There was an abundance of bunting out but one could not see much of the town through the rain and fog to get an impression that any extensive decorating had been done.

The dock yard was reached at 1.45, the gates were shut in the face of the public and in 15 minutes the Laurentian with all on board swung out from the dock. Two hundred spectators joined the soldiers on the wharf in three cheers for the departing troops. Back from the ship, as she disappeared in the fog, boomed a reply of three full-throated cheers from the brave boys, the pick of Canada's manhood, who rejoiced that at last they were off on the long voyage to the land of strife, to prove the devotion of Canada's heroes, to the most noble of Queens, and the greatest of empires.

The spectators turned away remarking "they're off at last," but this proved amiable. "The Halifax weather was still to be

considered, and the Laurentian, surrounded by the Newfield Mackay-Bennett, and other craft, ran down the mile, dropping her anchors and was fastened to the harbor bottom until such time as the fog would lift and allow her to proceed in safety. Her opportunity came at 8.30 o'clock in the morning, when a strong wind drove away the fog and brought more rain. Now the steamer, followed by trawlers from many Canadian homes, is ploughing her way towards the battlefields of South Africa.

At 9 o'clock Saturday night a representative of The Telegraph went off to the anchored transport in a small boat. Everything was snug and shipshape on board. Captain Good and his boys, who were turning in for the night, were delighted to be afloat, although impatient at the delay over night in Halifax harbor. Thomas Bell, of St. John, who is one of the five postal clerks, was also getting ready for his first night on the Laurentian and delighted to be afloat.

Today the artillerymen who were left behind, and the mounted infantry men, were taken to St. Paul's church, where a stirring sermon was preached by the rector, Rev. Mr. Armitage. The lessons were read by Rev. Leo Armitage, of Charlotte-town. Maj. Williams, of Winnipeg, was in command of the men in the church.

Tonight the Mounted Police arrived at Richmond. They will come up to the city and detain tomorrow evening. They are for South Africa on the Conscription Thursday.

The St. John, Sussex and other mounted infantrymen will sail on the Milwaukee.

THE REPRODUCTION IN OUR COLUMNS, after an absence of some years, of the Kendall's Spavin Cure advertisement will be to the benefit of our readers, like looking upon the "face" of a familiar friend.

The early history of this great spavin remedy is interesting and showing the great faith in its virtues and the "down east" outside and inside of a Vermont farmer and his wife, who years ago this spavin remedy was first used near the village of Ferrisburgh, Vermont, where it is now being manufactured.

The original owner of this spavin cure was a man named Kendall, who lived in Ferrisburgh, Vermont, and who was a very successful horse raiser and breeder.

The Kendall's Spavin Cure is a very simple and effective remedy for the cure of all kinds of spavins, whether they be of the acute or chronic type.

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CANADA'S EXHIBITS

PREPARING TO EXPORT TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Bye Elections Decided Yesterday - Liberals Got a Number of Seats by Acclamation - Opening of the Quebec Legislature - Inland Revenue Official Dead.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.-The forestry exhibit from Canada to the Paris exposition is being got in readiness by officials of the geological survey for export next week. It is furnished, as to some degree at least, with the idea of the vast resources of Canadian forestry and is certain to attract a great deal of attention at the big exposition.

The mining exhibit from the Geological survey will also be forwarded in a few days. It is a most valuable specimen of all the minerals and ores found in Canada. One shipment from this department has already been made and two more are to go.

Ottawa, Jan. 18.-Conn Neville, departmental collector of inland revenue, died this afternoon. He leaves a widow and family. Before entering the service he was conductor of a large grocery establishment in Ottawa.

At Newelle, Quebec, it is reported that a man named Lynch of Carleton, N. B., was down with the disease, but it was thought his case might be only chicken pox.

Montreal, Jan. 17.-A new case of small pox was discovered here today, the victim being a Frenchman named Kobitav, who came here from Campbellton, N. B., on New Year's day, to visit relatives and to obtain medical attention.

There will be sold at Public Auction at O'Connell's Corner, so called, corner of Prince Street and the western side of the street known as the Long wharf at a distance of about 100 feet from the wharf.

St. John's Nfld., Jan. 20.-The weather is now more favorable for operations at the wreck of the steamer Helgoland in St. Mary's Bay and the people along the coast propose starting early tomorrow in an attempt to recover the bodies which are believed to be in the wreck.

St. John's Nfld., Jan. 21.-Another rainstorm with a fierce gale today prevented the recovery of the bodies of the victims of the Helgoland disaster. The effect of the storm upon the sea will probably postpone the attempt for two or three days, and it is now feared that owing to the continuance of rough weather, such as is usual at this season, few, if any of the bodies, will ultimately be recovered.

Germany Leads the World in the Number Printed. In few countries is there any central and official authority whose duty it is to keep a record of books published in their country.

The above sale is hereby postponed until SATURDAY, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1900, at the hour of twelve o'clock in the afternoon.

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The high places of Germany, France and Italy will doubtless cause surprise, especially when the analysis of the list of books published by each country is examined.

The next point of interest is: What class of books is published in the largest numbers each year? Serious people will be gratified by the fact that educational and classical books win in this race, coming in first with the tremendous number of 11,631 but of a total of 77,200 - nearly a seventh.

Germany publishes the most books in no less than seven out of twelve classes into which the books are divided. In only one class of books does France stand first, and that class is novels. France manages two first places for history (which one would expect Germany to have), and poetry and drama.

Italy is the only other country which secures a first place and that for its famous books on political economy - Independent.

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PROSPEROUS CANADA.

TRADE RETURNS SHOW A VERY LARGE INCREASE.

Both in Imports and Exports During the Last Six Months of 1899 - The Total Increase in Trade is Over Twenty-five and a Half Millions of Dollars.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.-The customs department has prepared a statement of trade returns of the Dominion for six months ending Dec. 31 last as compared with same period in 1898. The total aggregate trade of the Dominion for the six months amounted to \$203,451,615 as compared with \$177,864,318 for the same period in the previous year or an increase of \$25,587,297.

The imports increased by \$14,736,225 and the exports by \$10,850,772. There was an increase in the duty collected of \$2,174,464 showing that the trade of the Dominion was in a highly satisfactory condition. The details for the six months compared with the same period in 1898 are as follows:-

Imports. 1899. 1898. Dutiable goods.....\$3,824,049 \$2,615,247 Free goods.....31,500,660 35,844,722 Coin and bullion.....3,806,620 5,177,751

Exports. 1899. 1898. Canadian produce.....\$33,113,206 \$2,061,678 Foreign produce.....13,548,764 11,732,838 Coin and bullion.....2,240,933 4,999,520

DEATH OF DAVID JOHNSON. Of Port Elgin - Liberal Club Been Formed. Port Elgin, Westmorland Co., Jan. 21.-David Johnson, a highly respected resident of this village, died of pneumonia this week. He was a miller by occupation and had charge of the steam engine at the saw-mill.

The Liberal Club, organized last November, has held a large membership. The first meeting was held on Friday, conducted by the Rev. J. H. Brownlee, of Shemogue. A large cortege of teams followed the remains to their resting place in the cemetery at Port Elgin.

Miss Evelyn Carter, of Point de Bute, is spending a few days in our village with her father, Dr. H. R. Carter. As the price of lumber is high the output from this locality this winter will be large.

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TEN MILLION DOLLAR COMPANY. To Be Organized to Manufacture at Hamilton, Ont. Toronto, Jan. 21.-Mr. Blue, director of the bureau of mines, was in Hamilton Saturday, looking into the plans for development of the Hoopner nickel refinery. Officers of the company, which at present is erecting a large zinc refinery near Hamilton, state that arrangements are in progress for the erection in Hamilton of works for refining of nickel and copper-ore on a large scale.

THE WINNEPEG LIGHT INFANTRY. Winnipeg, Jan. 19.-Premier Hugh John Macdonald, has accepted the position of lieutenant colonel in the new Winnipeg regiment to be known as the Winnipeg Light Infantry. There now is 307 men enrolled and there will be eight companies and a full regimental band. The uniform will consist of red coats and blue pants with red stripes.

"OF DECIDEDLY SERIOUS IMPORTANCE."

London, Jan. 20.-The Daily Chronicle says editorially today:-

"According to advices we have received from Washington, a canvass of the senate and house of representatives has placed it beyond dispute that congress will not only pass the Nicaragua Canal bill, but will pass it in a form directly at variance with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

"This is a statement of decidedly serious importance and we hesitate to believe that the United States government will commit itself to a course which this country would have to regard as unfriendly."

SHARP'S BALM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds, 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25 Cts a bottle.

MEN CURED FREE. A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness, nervous debility, loss of manhood, night emissions, premature discharge, and all other results of self-abuse or excess. It cures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the system to full natural strength and vigor.

FLOUR. Received this week - Five Roses, Ogilvie's Hungarian, Four Seasons, Star and Royal Family Flour, Feed, Bran, Oats Hay, Cracked Corn and Oats Mash etc. JAMES COLLINS, 208 and 210 Union Street, St. John, N.B.

FAMILY KNITTER. Simplest, Cheapest, Best. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. DUNDAS KILTING MACHINE CO. DUNDAS, ONT. PRICE \$8.00

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY. By the use of our BONE CHIPPERS. J. THOMPSON'S Machine Works, 64-68 Bay Street, ST. JOHN.

