

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

Vol. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY JANUARY 10, 1900

NO. 34.

ENGLAND RELIEVE I,

White Has Beaten the Boers Back from Ladysmith.

At the last report the Boers had been Repulsed at all points—The communication then was stopped by lack of light—Gen. French lost Seventy men in an Unsuccessful Expedition.

LONDON SUMMARY.

London, Jan. 8, 4.30 a. m.—The British public is at last a face with a critical moment in the campaign. It may safely be said that, at no previous time have there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith.

The week opens with only fresh additions to the disaster that have deflated British arms and there is no longer any sustaining confidence to buoy up public opinion.

The editorialists this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that, while the Boers have now changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, General Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist General White than in making a demonstration.

As the helicopter ceased working yesterday (Sunday) it is presumed that White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner. The report is serious enough.

The Times publishes a despatch from Ladysmith dated Jan. 7, recording two nights movements on the part of the Boers to assault the town. These had to be abandoned when the British defenses were reached, but the correspondent says it was apparent that the great attack would not be long delayed.

Little doubt remains as to the meaning of the Boer attack. A despatch from the Boer camp at Colenso, dated Thursday last, and sent by way of Lorenzo Marques, mentions that a thunder storm had turned the dry rivulets into torrents and flooded the Tugela. Doubtless General Joubert felt sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without fear of interference from Gen. Buller, who, even if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, would probably occupy three days in reaching it by even a victorious advance.

Apparently on Saturday General Buller was not ready to attack. Possibly Gen. Joubert anticipated that General Buller would shortly deliver an attack; and, in that case, Gen. Buller may have actually opened battle yesterday.

Great Britain has to face the terrible possibility that the next news will be the fall of Ladysmith. The quieting feature is that the Boers seem to have had sufficient forces to deter Gen. Buller from attacking, while themselves making strenuous efforts to reduce the town.

ATTACK ON COLENSO.

London, Jan. 8.—A special despatch from Free camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7 p. m., says:—

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole of General Clery's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. General Hildyard's brigade was on the left and General Barton's on the right with cavalry on the extreme right.

The attack was slowly developed and at 4.30 the British field guns advanced on the centre and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flat land between Hlangwane Hill and Fort Wyl. About this time a heavy thunder storm raged over the enemy's positions.

At 5.30 our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very near Colenso. The naval 4.7 and field guns were busily dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river and the forts of the enemy had made no reply.

Jan. 6, 11 a. m., attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south.

The following was received at 4 o'clock this afternoon from General White: Jan. 6, 12.45 p. m.—Have been sent off at present but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think renewed attack very probable.

The sun has failed and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until tomorrow.

One who has not personal knowledge of the fact cannot understand the bitter, undying hatred which the Boers have for the numbers of old men who prayed they might not die until they had first killed an Englishman in battle and the numbers who have become maimed with the same intention. Such a people will not be conquered easily.

BOERS LEAVE LADY GRAY.

Cape Town, Jan. 6.—A despatch from Henschel, Cape Colony, reports that Lady Gray has been deserted by the Boers, who came within the Orange Free State, are constructing entrenchments between Lady Gray and Barkley West.

A BOER SAYS BRILLIANT WILL WIN. Chicago, Jan. 7.—Daniel J. Wessels, a brother of General Cornelius Wessels, the commander of the forces besieging Kimberley and cousin of President Steyn, writes from the Orange Free State that he expects to get back in time to have plenty of fighting.

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A CORPS OF GENTLEMEN. London, Jan. 8.—It has been decided with the approval of the war office, to raise a corps of gentlemen for service in South Africa.

Another German Steamer Taken. Durban, Jan. 6.—The German steamer Herzog has been seized by a British warship and brought to this port.

Watching for Another Steamer. Berlin, Jan. 7.—A despatch from Rome says that the British warships Vulcan, Thetis, Astraea and Hebe have received orders to keep watch for a steamer which is believed to be carrying contraband of war.

Britain Will Reply Monday. London, Jan. 6.—It is stated tonight that the British note in reply to the representations of the United States government on the subject of the seizure of American goods by Great Britain will be given to Ambassadors Choate on Monday.

Boers Accused of Harsh Treatment. London, Jan. 8.—A despatch to the Daily Mail dated Jan. 6, from Durban, says:—

around Coleberg where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town.

AMMUNITION COLUMN LEFT THE CAPE. Cape Town, Saturday, Jan. 6.—An ammunition column started for the front today.

EARL OF AVA WOUNDED. London, Jan. 8.—According to a private telegram received in London, the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was dangerously wounded in the thigh during a recent assault on Ladysmith.

THE LONDON SUMMARY. London, Jan. 9, 2.45 a. m.—Gen. White still holds out, or at least so it is reported, when the Boers, ousted from their foothold inside the town, suspended their assault at nightfall.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES SEIZURES. London, Jan. 6.—Lord Salisbury came to London from Hatfield House at noon today, somewhat contrary to his custom, and proceeded direct to the Foreign Office.

RUSSIA OBJECTS TO THE CENSORSHIP. Berlin, Jan. 6.—The Cologne Zeitung's Paris correspondent telegraphs his paper that the Russian government has issued a communication to the various cabinets regarding the strictness of the British censorship of telegrams.

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BOERS ACCUSED OF HARSH TREATMENT. London, Jan. 8.—A despatch to the Daily Mail dated Jan. 6, from Durban, says:—

METHUEN'S MASSACRE. London, Jan. 8.—Lord De La Warr, in a graphic description of the battle of Methuentein, says:—

BOER REPORTS. Pretoria, Thursday, Jan. 4, via Lorenzo Marques.—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, Jan. 2, reports as follows:—

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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 OREGON or an ONTARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER, Sussex, - - - New Brunswick

BULLER'S FIRST FIGHT.

London, Jan. 8.—The first account giving any adequate explanation of General Buller's defeat at the Tugela river comes by mail from Mr. Bennett Burleigh, the Daily Telegraph's correspondent.

It appears that the battle orders, drawn up by General Clery, provided for the effective support of the artillery by General Hart's, General Barton's and General Donald's brigades. Those were never completed.

After describing how the British forces began their advance at daylight and how the Boers left them absolutely unmolested the correspondent says:—

At 6.25 there suddenly burst an awful crash of Boer masonry upon the batteries, and advancing infantry. The rattle of the Mausers swelled and was maintained as one continuous roar.

Closer and closer walked the soldiers to the Boer trenches until within 400 yards of the nearest rifle pit. Then they lay down, they reared the fire; but there was little or nothing to aim against.

At four the battle was over, Gen. Buller abandoned the guns and the army retired.

FREE MONEY WANTED. In order to introduce our new Improved Steel Pens we are giving away...



## HARDSHIPS IN THE FIELD.

### Water so Scarce that the Wounded Could not be Supplied.

### A SUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM MAFEKING.

### People of Ladysmith are Becoming Cave Dwellers.

**SIDE LIGHTS ON THE WAR.**  
**Details Which the Censorship Prevents Being Telegraphed Told in Correspondent's Letters.**

London, Dec. 30.—The men were prowling round the engines on the line offering drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle of Emslin. "But it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe."

Such extracts as this from the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa, give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. As appear in English papers, they throw much needed light upon the campaign, so bitterly reported even the censored cables.

**Heat Abundant, Water Scarce.**  
The heat that drives British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine after seven hours fighting at Emslin, where they lost 179 killed and wounded, has proved a serious factor in the care of the wounded. In the British Medical Journal, Surgeon-Major, formerly of the Cape Colony, writes under date of the field hospital at Orange River:

"During an eight days' stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical Corps here. In one night alone 300 patients arrived from the front at Modder River. Yesterday the thermometer registered 114 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents at the base hospital at Wynberg takes 28 hours emphasizes the difficulties due to the immense length of the line of communication."

**A Gentlemanly Bulletin.**  
The immense majority of the wounded here are inflicted by the Mauser or Lee-Metford bullets and large projectiles. A wounded Boer referred to the Lee-Metford as a "gentlemanly bullet, and this remark is equally applicable to the Mauser. The wounds made by them are small, clean and little disposed to suppurate. Those bullets met with have been little deformed, unless they have struck some bone entering, and I have seen no single instance in which would suggest the use of either fattened or so-called explosive bullets among the wounded here."

**A Night Sortie.**  
"From Mafeking, under date of October 26, the Times correspondent, in that long-suffered place vividly describes a night attack by Captain Fitzclarence with 55 men of the Protectorate regiment, and Lieut. Murray with 21 men of the Cape Force."

"Shortly after 11 o'clock," writes this correspondent, "Capt. Fitzclarence and his men started on their perilous undertaking. In the faint light of the night we could see their figures, silently hurrying across the veldt. In the blue haze of the distance a black blur betokened the position of the enemy, and it seemed that any moment the hoarse challenge of the Boer outpost would give the alarm. The extended camp, holding themselves in readiness for the supreme moment, ceased to hear and yet nearer they drew. Instantly the Boer position was galvanised into activity, figures showed everywhere, shots rang out, men shouted, horses stampeded, and the confusion which reigned supreme gave to our men one vital moment in which to hurl themselves across the intervening space. Then there was a loud crash, for as it happened, many of our men were nearer the entrenchments than had been anticipated, and their eager charge had precipitated them upon some sheets of corrugated iron which the Boers had torn from the grandstand of the race course for protection from the rain. With men upon the parapet of the trench, a few rapid volleys were fired in the guise, who, taken completely by surprise, were altogether demoralized. Those in the first trenches seemed to have been petrified by fright. Where they were, the first trench, and as the fight grew fiercer, they remained, and with bayonet knocked senseless with the rifle butt, or shot dead. Captain Fitzclarence, with magnificent gallantry and swordsmanship, killed four of the enemy with his sword, his men flying their bayonets strenuously to the white. This was the first trench, and as the fight grew fiercer, they fought well. Commandant Botha told Lieut. Montefelt, who had charge of the flag party that arranged for an armistice this morning, that

paniment of shrapnel and 94 pound steel shells shrieking through the air." Of the hard fight at Modder River the Globe correspondent says: "On the plain were numerous white crosses, which we subsequently discovered were marked ranges set out by the Boers previously. The fighting line on both sides extended quite six miles and there was an incessant fusillade and cannonade for 12 solid hours. The Boers were never seen by none of the officers and men to whom I have spoken since saw a Boer. It is certainly marvellous how they always manage to hide themselves.

"The heat yesterday was terrific; no wind, a hot, blazing sun all day. We were all done, and literally parched, our only refreshment during the 12 hours was water heated by the sun in our water bottles." Strange things in the Modder Fight. Of the same battle the Daily News correspondent writes: "The historian who writes a truthful story of the battle of Modder River will have a strange story to tell, if all one hears is gospel. Stories of guides and messengers sent to clear them out and finding 12,000; of regiments flanking the enemy's position and within a few hundred yards of his guns having to retire because they were shelled by their own artillery. Modder River was an Alma. It was a soldiers' fight. Grit, doggedness and pride of case made us masters of the trenches.

"For sixteen hours the battle raged. For sixteen hours we fought as a bare-covered army of the short of rushes in the sweltering heat, to shoot and get shot. For sixteen hours we fought as a bare-covered army of the short of rushes in the sweltering heat, to shoot and get shot. For sixteen hours we fought as a bare-covered army of the short of rushes in the sweltering heat, to shoot and get shot.

**Crossed all Intrenchments.**  
"After the first fury had been expended, our men charged at the bayonet point right across the line of trenches. It was in this charge that the Boers lost most heavily. As soon as the squadron reached the extremity of the Boer position they retreated independently, taking some men covered by the banking fire of the Cape Police, which added still further to the perplexities of the enemy. The galling fire of the Cape Police disturbed them for some time longer than was required in the actual retirement of the force.

**Firing Into Spaces.**  
"The Boers had been completely unnerved by the onslaught of the Protectorate men and a feature of the hours which elapsed between the final withdrawal and the advent of dawn was the heavy firing of the enemy who still continued discharging useless volleys into space. The loss to us in the encounter had been six killed, six wounded and two of our men taken prisoner, yet the gravity of the loss which the enemy sustained can be more surely measured by the fact that until a late hour this afternoon they could not find the spirit to resume the bombardment. It is said in camp here that some 300 Boers will have reason to remember the charge of the Protectorate regiment."

**Caves of Ladysmith.**  
The longings of the besieged at Ladysmith has been fully described by recent letters. If the Boers continue to so closely hem in and continuously bombard White's force the besieged promise to become full fledged cave dwellers, for according to the Daily News correspondent at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency is to burrow. "Some people," writes this authority, "having spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer to take the chances above ground. Others pass whose days with wives and families in solitary misery where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile tin-roofed houses half an hour before daybreak carrying children in their arms, or a cat, or monkey or mongoose, or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly laden when the night gets too dim for gunners to go on shooting. There would be no so deeply pathetic in all this if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shell or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for 'dolly' from a prattling baby who may herself be putting them off less tomorrow. We think as little as possible of such things, but they happen daily elsewhere than in besieged towns and make the best we can of a melancholy situation."

**Royal Salute With a Purpose.**  
The Standard's correspondent at Ladysmith, describing the repulse of an attack on Ladysmith on the Prince of Wales' birthday, says: "At noon, when the enemy had fallen back on their laager, a royal salute of 21 guns was fired by the naval brigade. Captain Lamson was the solver that the salute should be effective. One shot silenced the laager; another for the day, while another fell into Joubert's camp, and—according to a coolie who occupied in the contention—killed 25 men. It must be many years since the national anthem was sung to the accom-

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FOR ALL  
**Bilious and Nervous Disorders, Sick Headache, Constipation, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and Female Ailments.**  
**The World's Medicine**  
Annual Sale Exceeds 4,000,000 Boxes.  
25 Cents for all Druggists.  
Beecham's Pills have the largest sale of any Proprietary Medicine in the world, and this has been achieved  
Without the public use of testimonials.

tails are learned and even then the fine points of law involved must be settled by the careful deliberation of experts. In the meantime, it is possible the government may deem it advisable to make declarations regarding contraband, especially foodstuffs. But such a step is quite problematical.

**An American Feeling.**  
Commenting on the American feeling, the Saturday Review says: "We fear no accurate presentation of the real feeling of the United States regarding the war reaches this country, but there is no doubt the balance is against us. The administrative organs and financial organs are still strongly with us, but the latter are beginning to waver because the war is beginning to injure trade. It must not be forgotten how completely the administration is in the hands of the great financiers and trust companies."

The arrival in the United Kingdom of five United States government doctors to inspect shipping bound to America, for bubonic plague, has created some astonishment as the special precaution against the plague were given up last month at most of the European ports, while no cases have entered an English harbor.

**Bereaved Getting in Shape.**  
Rear Admiral Lord Charles Berosford is keeping up his reputation of being odd and at the same time thorough, by attending the naval signalling school at Portsmouth, prior to going out to the Mediterranean. The scarcity of coal continues to such an extent that four Scotch pig-iron furnaces will be somewhat relieved when the railroads become less congested with the demand and coal goes up. The gas companies are reaping large profits as a result.

**Prayers for Soldiers.**  
Cardinal Vaughan has notified the Catholic bishops of England to keep January 14th as a day of special prayer for those engaged in the war. Instances of private benevolence in behalf of the soldiers are heard everywhere. In one of the most fashionable houses in Grosvenor Square, occupied by the Misses Keyser, the whole ground floor has been fitted up as a hospital. It will accommodate six wounded men. The Duke of Norfolk has arranged to receive a number of invalids at Arundel Castle and among others who have given up their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolseley, the Duke of Somerset and Lady Lester. Prince Christian's elaborate residence at the Duke of £10,000, was shipped to South Africa today.

**The Queen's Handiwork.**  
The Queen, not forgetful of those at home, has presented a hood and comb set, knitted with her own hands, to the Royal Bucks hospital. Dr. Conan Doyle's offer to go out with the Langham Field Hospital, has been accepted. Mr. Coningsby Ralph Disraeli, son of the late Lord Beaconsfield and Conservative member for parliament for the smallest division of Cheshire, has caused amusement by a remarkable offer to take a commission in the Royal Bucks Hussars, on account of his regiment's departure by calls to the front; but he regrets that his parliamentary duties must keep him at home.

**COURTMARTIALED FOR ALDMONY.**  
Military Authorities Trying to Aid a Wife in Obtaining Fulfillment of a Civil Court Award.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Under orders issued by General Meyer, commanding the department of the east, a general court-martial, of which Col. L. F. Guenther, Fourth Artillery, is president, met at Washington barracks in this city today, for the trial of Capt. Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. A., retired, on the charge of conducting the case of a peculiar one in that it involves the right of the military authorities to compel a retired officer of the army to submit himself to jurisdiction of a state court for the collection of a private obligation. The courts of Maryland granted the petition of the wife of Capt. Shufeldt for a certain amount. It is represented that in order to evade this judgment Capt. Shufeldt changed his residence to the district of Columbia where he was subsequently judicially declared bankrupt. His wife appealed to the court to enforce the payment of the debt and to place himself within the jurisdiction of the Maryland court. Acting on the advice of his counsel, Capt. Shufeldt disputed the right of the war department to interfere in the matter and refused to obey the general order. The war department referred the case to the commanding general of the department of the East, institution of court martial proceedings. The reason for this reference is that the alleged violation of the articles of war occurred within the limits of that military department.

**THE VANDERBILT ESTATE DISTRIBUTED.**  
New York, Jan. 6.—One of the executors of the Vanderbilt will tonight said: "All the bequests under the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt have been paid." From the same authority it was learned that Cornelius Vanderbilt has received almost of the \$6,000,000 which Alfred agreed to give him, in order to avoid a contest. Cornelius received part of this sum in cash and part in marketable securities. The bulk of it was cash. One of the executors also said that the original estimate of the Vanderbilt estate value, made by Chauncey M. Depew, and announced on October 27 last, as being about \$70,000,000, has been practically verified. The estimate will probably not exceed \$75,000,000.

## IDENTIFIED AFTER BURIAL.

### A LAUNDRY MARK ON A COLLAR SHOWED THAT

**F. A. ALLAN**

### Was Buried in a Pauper's Grave—He Was a Citizen of Rockland, Me., and Had Committed Suicide—Tried Once Before to Kill Himself But Failed

Boston, Jan. 3.—It has developed that Frederick A. Allen, who was killed at the North Union station last Thanksgiving Day and in the absence of identification, was buried in a pauper's grave, committed suicide, having failed in a previous attempt to drown himself. Identification was made after the interment through a laundry number on a collar found on the body. In view of the facts which have come to light recently, Judge Ely of the municipal court will hold an inquest into the death of Allen. The inquiry is expected to close that previous to Nov. 28 Allen jumped into the Charles river at the railway drawbridge near the North Union station, but was rescued. He then remarked that he would not try the trick again, as it was too cold. On the day of his death he was seen looking about the station and it is alleged that he deliberately placed himself between a moving car and a bumper and was jammed to death.

The body was well dressed and apparently that of a cleanly and fine appearing gentleman about 25 years old. Effort has been made to find some friends or relatives of Allen, but all efforts failed until today when it was learned that Frederick A. Allen had been living at 91 Sea street, Rockland, Me. This is the only surviving near relative. The brother communicated with the man who is now dead, but has failed. After the inquest it is considered likely that the body of Frederick A. Allen will be disinterred and removed to Rockland for interment in the family lot.

## REVIEW OF BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

New York, Jan. 5.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Cold weather has helped their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolseley, the Duke of Somerset and Lady Lester. Prince Christian's elaborate residence at the Duke of £10,000, was shipped to South Africa today.

**Patent Medicine Warner, of the Safe Cure Fame, Has Big Liabilities and No Assets.**  
New York, Jan. 6.—Hubert B. Warner has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$2,519,027 and no assets. Mr. Warner was prominently identified with the patent medicine business in past years and was also interested in mining schemes and other enterprises. All the debts were contracted in Rochester, New York, prior to 1883, when he made an assignment. The debts are for notes, money loaned and services. Of the liabilities \$1,300,000 are unsecured. Of the liabilities \$1,300,000 are unsecured. Of the liabilities \$1,300,000 are unsecured.

**TWO MILLION DOLLAR BANKRUPT.**  
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**WEAVERS TO SUPPORT THEIR STRIKING BROTHERS.**  
Fall River, Mass., Jan. 6.—The weavers of this city will tender their sympathy and support to the striking weavers of Lonsdale, R. I., in response to an appeal for aid received from them today. Collectors appeared at the various mill gates as the help left their work and took the subscriptions of all those who wished to contribute. The Lonsdale weavers claim that their wages have been reduced instead of increased since the advance was ceded Fall River operatives.

The weavers employed regularly in the Cornell mill, which proposes to run overtime Saturday afternoon, unanimously agreed to remain away from that mill after noon on Saturday and it is reported that none of them remained on duty after that hour today. They are opposed to overtime running and will seek work in other mills rather than work overtime in the Cornell against their personal wishes.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

In an 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, 112 WATER ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For the first week of advertisement space is \$1.00 per line. For each subsequent week 75c. For long advertisements 50c. per line. For full page advertisements \$10.00 per week.

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By reason of the change of ownership of this paper, the management has decided to discontinue the publication of the paper in its present form.

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Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their paper in advance.

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Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Address your name and address to your correspondent.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 10, 1900.

GUERRILLA TACTICS.

The utter lack of concerted action and recognition of leadership, coupled with the disposition of each man and newspaper to hit where and how he can, has reduced the Conservative party in large part to a state of guerrilla warfare.

What the party would not stoop to do as a whole, individuals members can be found to do, and they seem to be the active element. There appears to be no inordinate mean for some of the Tory papers, not a suggestion too contemptible, nor any misrepresentation too dishonorable.

We say "some" of the Tory papers; for there are quite a number throughout the Dominion which still exhibit a commendable spirit of civility to an opponent, and have proper notions of fair play.

Among these, however, we cannot include the "Sun." It is, we regret to say, one of the chief offenders against fairness in a political warfare.

Many illustrations might be given as showing how these tactics are employed from day to day; but two or three from the columns of the "Sun," which is one of the best exponent of the guerrilla game, will suffice. When the second contingent from Canada was called out, that highly patriotic journal felt warranted in saying that the acceptance thereof by the War Office would have come sooner if there had not been a lack of heartiness in the offer by our government.

The object of this was to throw doubt upon the sincerity of the ministry in the matter, and to prejudice Canada in the eyes of the Empire. A fair opponent would not have suggested such an idea. Then it reproached the government with the fact that New South Wales was getting her contingent away sooner than we could get ours off, although the unfairness of this comparison is seen when it is remembered that New South Wales is sending but 250 mounted men, none of whom would have to be brought further than 800 miles to the port of embarkation.

Not a word was said respecting the fact that the Canadian offer was actually made long before the offer from New South Wales. That matter having been worked industriously for a few days, the "Sun" turned to the task of stirring up trouble because part of the contingent could not be sent from the port of St. John.

It is apparent to every good citizen in the land that public need not have been brought into this matter of the contingents at all. The part of genuine patriotism would have been to help the government in every way possible, rather than to hinder and make difficult the serious task in hand. Certainly if the Conservatives had been in office at this time the Sun would not have put forward any of these objections.

But patriotism and just treatment have no place with the guerrilla fighter, whose sole aim is to wound and cripple an opponent by any and every means available. Hence the contingent was made use of.

Contemporaneous with the attacks based upon the sending of a contingent to South Africa are the daily slanders heaped upon Mr. Tarte and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Some disreputable Tory in Quebec got up a story the other day in relation to an anti-British pamphlet having been distributed in Quebec during the campaign of 1896, and this sort of material was welcome powder and shot to the guerrilla.

The Sun immediately attributed the brochure to Mr. Tarte, and has been dealing with it in that sense ever since. The Toronto Mail and Empire lauded the authorship on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and

each day comes out with the statement that in 1896 the premier said so and so. Of course there never was such a document, as both these journals very well know, and if there was it is sheer insanity to say that either Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Tarte wrote it. The Montreal Gazette, which is a pretty strong party paper, has not so much as mentioned this latest roborack, although it is published in the province of Quebec; but then the Gazette does not fight its political battles along guerrilla lines.

Nothing short of sheer despair could possibly drive a newspaper into the adoption of discreditable methods against an opponent. It is a beaten enemy who takes to the tactics of the outlaw, and all chivalrous and self-respecting people set their faces against him. It cannot be different in politics, and when citizens stop to think, it will be found that the guerrilla has but few sympathizers. In the meantime he may harass and hinder the objects of his attacks; he may even gratify some of the instincts of revenge; but he will not materially assist the cause which he has espoused.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AGAIN.

We find the following paragraph in the last issue of our highly esteemed contemporary, the Halifax Presbyterian Witness:

The opening of the new Victoria bridge at Montreal calls attention to the amazing progress in this important science and art. The old bridge, opened by the Prince of Wales in 1899, was justly regarded as one of the wonders of the world. It weighed 9,000 tons, was 10 feet wide and 18 feet high, and cost \$8,813,000. The new bridge weighs 2,200 tons, is 65 feet wide and 40 feet high and cost \$2,000,000.

The new bridge is many times more capacious and more durable, yet weighs less than one-fourth as much and costs less than one-fourth the money.

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AN EXCELLENT STATEMENT.

The statement of the result of the year's operations of the Bank of Nova Scotia is an excellent one and clearly shows the prosperity and stability of that old financial institution. The profit and loss account is as follows:

Capital paid up	\$1,500,000
Reserve fund	\$20,823,000
Profit and Loss	
Balance from last year	\$20,823,000
Net profit for year	\$1,500,000
Less dividends paid	\$500,000
Balance carried forward	\$30,565,577
Dividends	\$141,007.82
Officers' pension fund	10,000.00
Reserve fund	190,000.00
Balance carried forward	\$31,106,585.77

There are few banks anywhere that can show so good a statement as the above. The Bank of Nova Scotia has been established in this city for so many years that our people regard it as a home institution.

TALK OF OBSTRUCTION.

It is intimated by the Montreal Gazette that the opposition will not be guilty of obstruction by "will feel it to be its duty to call attention" to sundry matters, and thereby to use up a good deal of time.

It would be interesting to know what the name the opposition would apply to the proceedings of the last session. The bound volumes of the Hansard official reports were distributed recently. There are three of them, containing in all, we think, the equivalent of 20,000 average pages of a book. An immense proportion of this is simply matter of substance and sense, less obstruction. This cannot be justified on the plea that it was intended to direct attention to the government, because sense and merits alike are simple and few would be misled by such a volume of rubbish, into which they try to dig, have the courage and industry to corrupt it.

If the government were really honest they could ask for nothing better than to have their proceedings published in the public and discourages the paying any attention whatever to matters. On the other hand, a motion which really had a dam against the government would be sent it in a sharp, incisive way, catch and hold the public eye.

every opposition charge against the government has been muddled or dribbled away, and any force it may have had has been lost in an avalanche of words. If they intend to repeat these tactics during the coming session the minister will not suffer except to the extent of being intensely bored.

POLICE MAGISTRATE RITCHIE.

A correspondent calls our attention to a speech made by Mr. H. B. Hetherington in Queens county, in which he is alleged to have stated that Police Magistrate Ritchie of St. John, who is a Roman Catholic, was never known to make an honest decision in court when he had a Protestant to deal with, and he asks us whether this statement in regard to Mr. Ritchie is true. In reply we can only say that Police Magistrate Ritchie has occupied his present position for ten years, and we have never heard any such charge preferred against him by any responsible person in this city. Mr. Ritchie is a judge in a civil court having jurisdiction up to the sum of eighty dollars in actions of debt, and he is also a criminal judge for the city and county of St. John. During the ten years he has occupied his present position he has probably had before him not less than thirty thousand civil suits, and almost as many criminal cases, yet we have never heard it asserted that any one of these cases was decided on the religion of the party concerned. In this city the interests of clients are guarded by an able and watchful bar, numbering one hundred members, and if any such unfair conduct as has been charged against the Police Magistrate had been observed by them it would not long have remained unresented. The fact that no man in St. John, lawyer or layman, has ever made such a charge against the magistrate, and that it was only made by a political incendiary in Queens county, should be sufficient to convince reasonable people that there is nothing in it.

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THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The reverse which General French has sustained, although a small one, is an annoying incident, and is calculated to cause the British people to lose faith in the ability of their generals. It has been the fate of every British commander of a detached body of troops in South Africa to meet with reverses and to have men taken prisoners. First it was White; then it was Gatacre; then came the reverse to Lord Methuen, followed by the defeat of Buller, and now we have the news of seven of General French's little force being captured. Shall we put these disasters down to the incompetence of the British generals or to evil fortune, or to John Macdonald, during two parliaments at least, had a narrower majority than that which sits behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier; yet he found no difficulty in carrying his gerrymanders, his franchise bills and every other measure which he brought forward.

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come up in great force from the south. White's last message said the attack had been renewed, and he added the words "hard pressed" but whether he meant that he was hard pressed or that the attack was being hard pressed does not appear. General White is a master of obscurity in language, so we must take his messages as they are sent and interpret them as best we may. The Boers are evidently making one last desperate effort to capture Ladysmith which has been besieged for more than two months. Some nine or ten thousand British soldiers are cooped up there by about twenty-five thousand Boers while a British army of thirty thousand men is looking on helplessly owing mainly, it would seem, to the incompetency of the man in command, General Buller. These are the cold facts, and they recall the days when it was said of another British army that it was an army of lions led by asses.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

Out at the Pacific coast Sir Charles Tupper has been giving further evidence of his remarkable vigor of body and mind. He was able to bank for three hours at Vancouver without apparent exhaustion on his own part at least—and to give substantial proofs of an exceedingly generous and far-reaching memory. He spoke with considerable circumstantiality of the leading events in his first election campaign, some fifty odd years ago. Sir Charles himself said it was sixty-four years ago; but that must have been a slip, and as Nova Scotia was then a British colony we are perhaps justified in applying the present preferential tariff and reducing that figure by twenty-five per cent. Most of Sir Charles' statements will bear even a more liberal discount and still be over proof. Then he dropped down to 1864 and told the story of confederation at great length, probably taking it for granted that kindergarten methods, embracing the A B C of things, were necessary in that distant province. He certainly seems to have omitted nothing from the history, not even a glowing account of the prominent part which he himself took in the negotiations then current.

As further demonstration of his marvellous memory, Sir Charles took up the leading phases of the Pacific scandal. This feat is better appreciated when it is remembered that there are today, besides himself, but four members in parliament who were there when the famous bargain with a now deceased millionaire was exposed. There are, indeed, several members in the house who were not then born, while more than two-thirds of the representatives of that remote date have passed away. This latter fact probably furnishes the reason why for a great many years, both in parliament and in the public press, nothing has been said about the Pacific scandal. It is, however, satisfactory to notice that Sir Charles Tupper still recollects that unsavory event, although he, above all men now alive, ought to be glad to let the facts rest in oblivion.

Sir Charles did not forget to remind the people of Vancouver that he was the founder of their beautiful and prosperous city. This claim he established by a sequence of events. Without the C. P. R. there would have been no Vancouver, and without Sir Charles Tupper there would have been no C. P. R.—these were the two leading links in the chain. Accepting the premises, the conclusion is logical. We have long grown familiar with the paternal claim which Sir Charles makes in relation to the rest of Canada, and there is no use in making a fuss over the question of who founded Vancouver. If, however, it rests upon no better foundation than the claim made by Sir Charles on this side of the continent, that he was the best friend St. John ever had, we would be inclined to demur. On the other hand, if it can be proved, we are willing to let even Vancouver go. It really does not affect the fact.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

It is with a sense of pleasure that we have examined the annual statement of the Bank of Nova Scotia for the year which closed on 31st Dec, 1899, for while the head office of the bank is not in St. John, yet it is a maritime province bank, and to the people of these provinces it should be a matter of very great interest and no small measure of pride, that they can point to a home institution, dating its origin back almost seventy years ago, which has passed safely through all the vicissitudes of political and commercial changes—political and commercial—which nearly seven decades have witnessed. Now, like the sturdy oak that gains its strength and magnificent dimensions by contact with the elements and the passing of the years, it presents the spectacle of a venerable institution, possessed of strength and stability, its branches too, like the oak, spreading far and near.

The banks of the Dominion generally, of a class to justify the people in their regard for the Canadian banking system. It has been improved from time to time, it has been an admirable system that it challenges admiration from bankers in other countries, notably in the United States. Indeed, there is a strong disposition in that country among financiers to incorporate into their own system a certain admittedly superior feature in that of the Canadian law, which makes for elasticity and safety alike. The currency system of the Canadian banks operates in favor of a steady money market. Vast sums are required at certain seasons every year, for the movement of

drops, getting out lumber, etc., and this is effected without disturbing the general market, and without causing any violent spasms in money matters, while affording a sufficient supply of funds in the remotest country districts. Owing to the absence of such a method in dealing with special and temporary demands, involving millions of dollars, the United States and the commercial public frequently have to witness severe pressure and high rates of interest.

It surely should be cause for very great satisfaction to the Canadian people that the system upon which the banking corporations of the country rest, has been constructed with so much care and skill. The wisdom of those who have evolved the banking act, is proved by practical results, clear to all beholders. It is not making an unwarranted assertion to state that there is not always evidence of appreciation regarding the important part performed by banks in building up our country, and in keeping peace with and occasionally leading in the progress shown in all sections of the Dominion. Without bank capital and banking facilities, how the wheels of commerce would be retarded or brought to a standstill. It is therefore a duty owing by every loyal citizen to his country and the community in which he resides to endeavor to encourage all strong and worthy banking institutions. It is a comfortable thought, and as true as comfort, that our Canadian banks are for the most part sound, well managed, and occupy an essential and important place in the up-building of this young growing nation. Among the strongest and greatest of these banks is the one to which allusion is being specially made in this article. A despatch a few days ago to the Telegraph, intimated that a movement is going on, involving the change from Halifax to Toronto of the head office. Such change if carried into effect, will not make it any the less a maritime province bank, and therefore one in which the people of these provinces can feel least interest. Rather should they experience satisfaction that the growth of the bank in late years has been so signal and pronounced, as to call for its coming into closer contact with its great fellow institutions in the more populous centres of the Dominion. No doubt it will in this way be brought into closer and quicker touch with the many and important branch offices opened in the west, and such condition should operate in favor of greater power and influence, together with enlarged capacity for serving their numerous customers. We are not aware that there is any definite announcement looking to such proposed change, but it would appear to be a course having much to commend it.

In order to realize the advance made by the Bank of Nova Scotia in late years, the reader may compare some items from the statement of 1894—five years ago—with those of 1899:

	1894.	1899.
Assets		
Special Deposits	\$ 113,034	1,085,044
Domestic notes	602,705	1,326,283
Due from Banks	312,504	892,487
Notes and cheques of other banks	402,288	680,838
Sterling exchange bonds	2,060,726	2,175,064
Real estate and mortgages	16,615	851
Bank premises, safes, etc.	34,429	18,840
Notes overdue	17,294	1,509
Call loans and notes discounted	7,108,486	12,303,849
Liabilities		
Deposits on call	\$1,673,194	\$4,336,306
" notice	4,838,870	9,213,983
" by other banks	71,822	215,004
Notes in circulation	1,159,913	1,670,898
Drafts between branches	146,250	130,450
Capital	1,500,000	1,600,000
Reserve	1,500,000	2,162,570

Unquestionably the foregoing figures afford unmistakable evidence of wonderful growth and prosperity, and prove that the Bank of Nova Scotia is rapidly taking the place of the very greatest of the Canadian banks in the volume of business conducted, and second to none in financial strength, as tested by liquid available assets, in which respect its strength is particularly noticeable. Where all the figures speak so plainly, it is scarcely necessary to select any special items, but it may be pointed out that the capital has been increased from \$1,500,000 to 1,600,000, while the reserve fund, which in 1894 was \$200,000 less than the capital then, is now \$401,670 more than the present capital, being \$2,162,570 against \$1,200,000, a growth of \$962,570 in the reserve, which should satisfy the most exacting person. It is proper to add that of this increase, the sum of \$287,570 was derived from premiums obtained by the sale of new stock. Bank premises, safes, etc., have been reduced to an apparently nominal amount, namely \$18,640. Past due bills are astonishingly small, viz. \$1,509, against \$17,294 in 1894, affording evidence of close watchfulness and conservative business methods on the part of the bank officers.

Profit and loss account, after writing off all bad and doubtful debts, shows net profits for the year of \$301,032 from which dividends of \$141,007 have been paid; \$100,000 carried to reserve account and \$100,000 applied to officer's pension fund. These handsome profits have been earned, while the bank has kept itself in a strong financial condition by maintaining so large a proportion of immediately available assets, speaks much for the skill and ability by which it has been and is being managed.

The full statement of the bank, which appears in this issue, speaks for itself, and

each day comes out with the statement that in 1896 the premier said so and so. Of course there never was such a document, as both these journals very well know, and if there was it is sheer insanity to say that either Sir Wilfrid Laurier or Mr. Tarte wrote it. The Montreal Gazette, which is a pretty strong party paper, has not so much as mentioned this latest roborack, although it is published in the province of Quebec; but then the Gazette does not fight its political battles along guerrilla lines.

Nothing short of sheer despair could possibly drive a newspaper into the adoption of discreditable methods against an opponent. It is a beaten enemy who takes to the tactics of the outlaw, and all chivalrous and self-respecting people set their faces against him. It cannot be different in politics, and when citizens stop to think, it will be found that the guerrilla has but few sympathizers. In the meantime he may harass and hinder the objects of his attacks; he may even gratify some of the instincts of revenge; but he will not materially assist the cause which he has espoused.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE AGAIN.

We find the following paragraph in the last issue of our highly esteemed contemporary, the Halifax Presbyterian Witness:

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IMPRISONED AND BANISHED.

SENTENCES PASSED ON BUFFET, GUERIN AND DEROULEDE.

Buffet Made a Dramatic Speech at the Close of the Trial and Applied for Position as Martyr—Their Requests Were Granted by the Senate.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The trial of the conspirators before the high court (senate) was finished today. M. Deroulede, still weak from his illness, entered the hall leaning on M. Barihier's arm. After the reading of yesterday's decision M. Fallieres ordered the expulsion of the men acquitted and the public prosecutor asked for the application of sentences against the convicted.

M. Buffet then said: "You have dealt me a blow. Thank you. You have condemned the government 12 times, and I thank you 12 times. I do not want to see street demonstrations tomorrow I would take part in them. I do not want pity or indulgence."

M. Deroulede then rose and said: "Since you have coupled me with the traitor Buffet and the traitor Guerin I will share their pain. But however hard may be the sentence, however distant the exile which is even more cruel for me, a patriot and a soldier, I will return. I will return when justice returns! I shall be free when the nation becomes free! I am here by Loube's orders! Strike me then! Accomplish the act which will remain an indelible shame on the history of the parliament! Vive l'Armee nationale! Vive la Republique du peuple!"

M. Guerin said he did not wish to make any further defence. He would not utter a word of repentance or appeal for indulgence, adding: "However hard my trials and sufferings I will say to my friends 'courage! confidence!'"

M. Deroulede again rose and said: "I desire for the first time to shake hands with these men. I met them here and I have learned to esteem them." M. Deroulede then shook hands with Mm. Buffet and Guerin.

M. Buffet cried: "This is the first and, perhaps, the last time."

M. Guerin said: "It is the first time we are in agreement."

M. Deroulede shouted sarcastically, "Yes, here is the conspiracy!"

The secret session then began and the sentences were pronounced later.

The high court (senate) in secret session condemned M. Buffet and Deroulede to ten years banishment. M. Guerin was sentenced to ten years confinement in a fortified place. M. Deroulede was sentenced to ten years confinement in a fortified place.

The decision condemned the convicted men to pay the costs of the prosecution. The sentences took effect immediately.

It is asserted that Monsieur Deroulede was hurried to the train and immediately despatched toward the Spanish frontier, he having decided to reside at San Sebastian.

M. Guerin will be removed to a French fortress, probably on the island of Cleron, on the West coast.

M. Buffet will go to Belgium.

RASCALITY IN MONCTON.

Three Men Being Tried for Swindling a Country Woman—Two Impostors from Halifax Arrested.

Moncton, Jan. 7.—Duncan Stevenson and A. W. Bray, who have been undergoing a preliminary examination before Stipendiary Magistrate Kay on a charge of conspiracy were committed for trial Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Pollock, who suffered by the alleged conspiracy, was on the stand nearly all day and detailed the story of her arrest and conduct of accused as well as that of Justice Bourgoin, before whom she appeared. Stipendiary Kay refused the accused bail but on application to Judge Wells the parties were released on \$1,000 bonds each.

John and Stephen Tobin, who hail from Halifax, are under arrest here charged by the sheriff of Albert county with obtaining money under false pretences. It appears the Tobins have been travelling through Albert county begging the younger man passing himself off as a blind man and asking for assistance to enter the Halifax School for the Blind. It is said the parties secured quite a lot of money in this way, but when fraud was discovered the Albert authorities took steps for their arrest with the result the Moncton police captured them here Saturday night. They will be taken back to Albert county for trial.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

Havana, Jan. 6.—Seven cases have been referred to Governor-General Wood by Judge Advocate Dudley and Major Runcie, who have been at work for some time investigating the circumstances surrounding the detention in prison of persons charged with various offences, to many of whom no trial has been granted. In most of the cases referred to the governor-general the prisoners had been held several years before being placed on trial, on comparatively light charges and had then been given long sentences. The cases of most of these men had been passed upon ten months ago by General Ludlow, but he was forbidden to act, Governor-General Brooke deeming it advisable to allow the Cubans to work on the matter themselves. But as the law machinery was cumbersome, practically nothing has been done. General Wood has issued pardons for all seven of the men whose cases have been referred to him; and the investigation committee will report other cases every two days and these will be immediately acted upon. Though General Wood de-

THIS WORK TO BE DONE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, HE DOES NOT WISH TO ACT WITH UNCLE HENRY, FEELING IT BEST THAT EACH CASE SHALL BE THOROUGHLY SIFTED SO THAT ONLY THOSE REALLY DESERVING OF PARDON SHALL OBTAIN IT.

THE VIKING, THE FIRST OF TWO REVENUE CUTTERS FOR SERVICE ON THE CUBAN COAST, ARRIVED TODAY, AND IS BEING PUT IN READINESS FOR DUTY.

The Viking, the first of two revenue cutters for service on the Cuban coast, arrived today, and is being put in readiness for duty. Collector Bliss says he does not know to which coast to send her for the more than eight feet of water to enable her to enter the small harbors and double the Keys. The cutters are needed to put a stop to smuggling which is always going on, and to stop spearing on the turtle and sponge grounds by boats from other islands.

BURNED AT ST. ANDREWS.

Remains of Thomas Doherty, Who Died Mysteriously in a Maine Lumber Camp, Interred.

St. Andrews, Jan. 4.—The body of Thos. Doherty, who died in a lumber camp near Greenville, Me., in a very mysterious manner a few days ago, was interred here today. Doherty was alone in the camp when he died. He is not thought to have met with foul play as he had often complained of heart trouble. Deceased had been connected with the Foresters, but had permitted his membership to lapse some months ago.

ANOTHER NEW YORK ASSIGNMENT.

New York, Jan. 4.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed today in the United States district court by James C. Haynes 1497 Broadway, with liabilities of \$194,821; no assets. The petitioner, as a member of the firm of Haynes and Sanger, on October 15, 1891, made a general assignment of his present liabilities covering the period from the time of the assignment to 1888. Nearly three-quarters of his debts were incurred on notes with bank. Among the banks mentioned in the schedules are the Thompson National Bank of Connecticut and the First National Bank of Northampton, Mass.

PRES. COLE LANDED IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 4.—Charles H. Cole, former president of the Globe National Bank, who is charged with misappropriating funds of that institution, arrived in this city at 5:15 tonight from Los Angeles, Cal., in charge of the U. S. marshal. He was at once taken before U. S. Commissioner Fiske, waived reading of the complaint, pleaded not guilty and the case was continued until Jan. 18. Bail was fixed at \$50,000, which was furnished by Godfrey Morse and Supt. of Streets Benj. W. Wells, and the prisoner was released.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 5.—By an explosion of dynamite at the Carnegie blast furnaces at Duquesne, Pa., today, six laborers were injured. Four were badly hurt but will recover.

The explosion occurred in a long corrugated iron building while the workmen were thawing dynamite preparatory to blasting iron ore in the rock yard. The building was badly wrecked and the windows in many houses in Duquesne were shattered.

SUICIDE OF A WESTERN EDITOR.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 6.—A man, believed to be Charles E. P. Sutton, editor of the Logan Sport, (Ind.) Daily Reporter, committed suicide in the hallway of a business block here tonight by shooting himself in the head, holding the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth. He had only been in this city a day or two, being on his way home from a trip to the Pacific coast.

FRANCE LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

Santo Domingo, Jan. 4.—In view of the fact that the French consul considers the manifesto of the government to the honor of France to be one reflecting unfavorably upon France he has stopped legal proceedings and asked the French government for further instructions.

BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH HEAVY.

London, Jan. 8.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Pretoria camp says: "Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shells from every available gun."

MILITARY MEN ENTER THE FREDERICKSON SCHOOL.

Frederickton, Jan. 4.—A number of military men from different parts of the maritime provinces are arriving today to take a three-months course at the infantry school here. Fifty-nine applications were received and it is expected that all the applicants excepting one or two will enter.

BRITISH BRIG DISMATERED.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 3.—The British brig Galatea, Capt. Scammon, sailed from this port recently for Brazil with a cargo of fish, but was dismantled yesterday in a terrific gale and returned here today. She lost her boats, bulwarks, spars, rigging and sails. She will repair.

"BREATHE FREELY NOW!"

Your friend exclaims when he has satisfactorily explained some startling news. So we say when we hand you a bottle of Adamson's Tonic Cough Balsam for any kind of trouble in the air passages. 25c. all drug stores.

GREENWAY HAS RESIGNED.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—Premier Greenway handed his resignation to Lieutenant Governor Patterson late this afternoon.

FREE! This beautiful little... LINEN DOYLE CO.

THE NEXT STRUGGLE.

GERMANY AND THE UNITED STATES WILL BE OPPOSED.

Germany Has Ambitions for Colonial Enterprise in South America Which Will Run Squarely Against the Monroe Doctrine—German Representative Denies the Story.

London, Jan. 6.—The Spectator publishes today an article entitled "Germany and the Monroe doctrine," in which it says:—"America and not England is the rival in America's opinion. It is with America and not England that Germany realises the most acute struggle for supremacy."

The article states that Germany regards America as an enemy but Germany realises that in America that at the moment lies across Germany's path and she must struggle for supremacy. The article states that Germany regards America as an enemy but Germany realises that in America that at the moment lies across Germany's path and she must struggle for supremacy.

The Spectator goes on to declare that Germany's objective is South America. The article declares that Germany is "to be used to uphold the Monroe doctrine in the future it must not go to sleep over it now, but prepare to support a policy so tremendous; it is certain to suffer great mutilation at the hands of the patient, efficient and persistent Germany," adding "when the hour comes Germany won't call the Americans feet and if the feet is no higher than hers Germany will not."

Washington, Jan. 7.—The statements published today credited to the London Spectator regarding Germany and the Monroe doctrine have been given to the American embassy as they lament the appearance of such statements with the London Spectator with a view of creating a distrust of Germany's real attitude toward the American nation. The article referred to declared that it was without foundation in fact and was a pure invention from start to finish. He stated that it was given to publications of the character stated but that they will be treated with contempt by fair-minded people.

CHINESE DEFEATED THE FRENCH.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 4.—Mail advices by the steamship Queen Adelaide from the Orient today say another battle between the French and Chinese took place at Kwang Chawan and the French were defeated with a loss of 30 men.

EQUITY SALE.

There will be sold at Public Auction at the City of St. John in the County of Saint John the premises situated at the intersection of the streets of St. John the Baptist and Princess street in the City of St. John in the County of Saint John... HUGH S. McLELLAN, Solicitor.

FRANCE AND SANTO DOMINGO.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Jan. 6.—The French flagship Cecilie has gone to Santo Domingo by a naval demonstration which she hurriedly, she is the German sloop ship Stotch is cable.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The United States government has taken no concern in the attempt of the French government to settle a long standing claim against the government of Santo Domingo by a naval demonstration as reported in the press despatches.

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TRAGEDY IN COURT.

WIFE'S DYING WORDS SAVE HER HUSBAND FROM CONVICTION.

Pathetic Scene in New York—Mrs. Gordon Stricken with Apoplexy as she Swore Her Husband was Innocent of the Theft Charged Against Him.

New York, Jan. 4.—A most tragic occurrence took place today in part of General Sessions court. The wife of a prisoner was stricken with apoplexy and cerebral hemorrhage, while she was in the witness chair testifying to his innocence. She was carried unconscious and in a dying condition from the room. So earnest and ringing were the last words of an apparently dying woman that the jury a moment afterwards returned a verdict of not guilty for the husband.

The case was that of Louis Gordon, a Russian mechanic, charged by Abraham Joffe, a cloak maker, with larceny of a chain valued at \$80. When Gordon took the stand in his own behalf and vehemently denied the charge his wife, Mary, a small woman with a face that betokened suffering and pain, grew excited. Finally when she herself was called to testify she half arose from the chair and, as if declaring, said: "It is not true; it is not true that my husband took the chain. We are honest people, God knows. I met Joffe on the street three days before he had my husband arrested. My husband had killed his pig and was prevented from rushing to his place. The judge, with the consent of the counsel, at once closed the case and it was given to the jury. The latter returned in a few minutes with a verdict of acquittal."

Mrs. Gordon was taken to the hospital where the physician said she had had a stroke of apoplexy and a cerebral hemorrhage. Her condition was very serious.

MARRIED AT MACE'S BAY.

Mace's Bay, Jan. 3.—A very pretty wedding was celebrated in Trinity church last Thursday evening, Dec. 28th, the contracting bride and groom being Mr. William Cross of Beaver Harbor, and Miss Lila Snider, second daughter of Mr. John Snider of this place. The bride wore a pretty and becoming dress of blue cloth with white silk and ribbon trimming, and was attended by her sister, Miss Martha Snider, who wore a costume of blue and white. Mr. G. W. Mawhinney supported the groom. Rev. F. M. W. Bacon, rector of Trinity church, performed the interesting ceremony, after which the bridal party and guests drove to Mr. Snider's residence where a beautiful repast was provided. The merry party enjoyed themselves with music and dancing the greater part of the night. Mr. and Mrs. Cross will make their home in Beaver Harbor.

TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

No Party Strong Enough to Pass a Motion Resolving That the Government Be Reinstated.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 6.—The deadlock over the motion moved for the French treaty continues. The colonial government is unable to arrange for an early session of the legislature to pass a bill and the French government is insisting upon the passage of such a measure either by the local assembly or the British parliament. Officials here admit that the situation is very grave. The colonial office in London is making every effort to adjust matters and provide compensation which will induce the local authorities to act promptly.

HALLIFAX MARINE NEWS.

Halifax, Jan. 7.—Steamer Manchester imported from St. John, arrived this morning. The Allan liner Pomeranian, the third transport hired to take a part of the second Canadian contingent, arrived here Saturday evening from New York.

The German steamer Ella, which left Perth Amboy, Dec. 30 for Halifax, has not since been heard from and the Dutch steamer... The British liner Pomeranian, the third transport hired to take a part of the second Canadian contingent, arrived here Saturday evening from New York.

WALTER FELLOWS ARRESTED.

Another Man Jailed Because of the Ville Marie Failure.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—Walter Fellows, a well-known broker, was arrested this evening in connection with the Ville Marie Bank exposure. Fellows is charged with receiving money, knowing it to have been stolen. During the proceedings in the case of Lemieux, the bank accountant, it came out in evidence that Herbert, the teller of the Ville Marie bank, had an account in Fellows' broker office and had paid Fellows during a year and a half the sum of \$125,000 as margins which came from the bank funds. The magistrate refused to allow Fellows out on bail.

JEFFRIES CHALLENGES SHARKEY.

Hot Springs, Ark., Jan. 3.—Tom Sharkey tonight received a challenge from James J. Jeffries to fight 20 rounds with 100 lbs. weight on Saturday night at Hot Springs, Ark. Jeffries is excluded from Sharkey's corner. Sharkey said he was glad of an opportunity to fight Jeffries on the terms stated, but would insist that George Siler should not referee the fight.

FATAL GAMING ROW.

New York, Jan. 5.—A game of cards and billiards at a saloon for drinks, the wager in the game, resulted in the murder tonight of a young Italian, Frank Seglia, in a saloon at 315 East 114th street. Pietro Pilete stabbed Seglia to death. The murderer was arrested.

TO KEEP PLAGUE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 3.—The war department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines and Secretary Root, this morning, called into consultation Surgeon Wynnan of the Marine Hospital service to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands. It was decided that the war department should adopt towards the Philippines a policy like that it pursued towards Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, namely, confine the maintenance of a quarantine system to the marine hospital service. Surgeon General Wynnan does not feel apprehensive as to the possibility of the infection of San Francisco from Honolulu.

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



THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND for several weaknesses such as impotency, premature discharge, nervous debility, loss of manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all the results of self-abuse. It cures every case of the disorder, never fails to restore the system to its natural strength and vigor. The Doctor who made this wonderful discovery was by nature a strong man and he will therefore send the receipt free and all the rest he sends do is to send his name and address to L. J. MICH, requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. All names sent in will be held in strict confidence.

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, 28 and 30 Union Street, St. John, N.B.

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY.

By the free use of our BONE GRINDERS. J. THOMPSON'S Machine Works 48-50 Smith Street, - ST. JOHN. Telephone No. 21.

FAMILY KNITTER, Simplest, Cheapest, Best. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. DUNDAS, Ont.

CASH. Paid for consignments of Oats and Potatoes. N. S. SPRINGER, - St. John, N. B.

SUNK IN BOSTON HARBOR.

QUARTERMASTER'S TUG RUN DOWN BY A COAL TOW BOAT.

Men and Women Thrown Into the Icy Waters But Only One, the Engineer, Was Lost—A Remarkable Thing that a Score of People Did Not Perish in the Bay.

Boston, Jan. 3.—The United States Quartermaster's tug Resolute, Captain George Loring, was sunk in the harbor early this morning in a collision with the steel tug Swatara, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal Co's fleet.

When the Resolute left her berth on Atlantic avenue on her regular trip to Fort Warren, there were known to be 21 persons on board, including the crew.

When Gen. Grant was dying at Mount McGregor almost every journal of the world had its correspondent on the spot. It was the custom of the doctors to issue hourly bulletins, and signals had been agreed upon to indicate the general's death at the exact moment that the event took place.

Mr. Frank W. Mack, who represented the Associated Press as a reporter, had arranged, however, with one of the physicians that in case of the general's death the doctor should step out on the veranda in view of the correspondent's quarters and carelessly thrust his right hand through his hair.

On the day that the death occurred all the reporters were gathered in the front of the house. It was generally thought the end was near at hand. While the tension was most rigid, Mr. Mack's doctor stepped out on the veranda with his fresh air, his fingers through his hair, and immediately retired to the death chamber.

Mr. Mack ran to the telegraph office and sent the message:—"Grant is dead."

In less than a minute's time the world knew the news. Newspapers in distant cities appeared on the streets in extras, and the waiting correspondents at Mount McGregor were flooded with telegrams and other news of their offices.

Mr. Mack had rejoined the other correspondents in the rear of his despatch. A few minutes later the death signal was displayed.—(Philadelphia Post.)

Five-masted Schooner LAUNCHED.

Bath, Me., Jan. 4.—The five-masted schooner, Mary W. Bowen, of Fall River, was launched this afternoon from the New England Company's yard in this city.

She is a 2814 vessel built at the New England Company's yard and is one of the largest vessels of her class ever built.

A PHILIPPINE RESOLUTION.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Representative McRae, of Arkansas, introduced today the following joint resolution: "Be it resolved, etc., that the United States do hereby declare that their purpose in acquiring jurisdiction and control of the Philippine islands was, and is, to secure the inhabitants thereof as soon as practicable, after the suppression of the existing rebellion therein, a free, independent, stable government, republican in form and that the United States guarantee to said inhabitants protection against all foreign invasion.

FRANCE PRESSING SANTO DOMINGO.

Santo Domingo, via Haytian cable, Jan. 3.—The French consul here is pressing the Boismare-Cacoveilli claim of 280,000 francs payment which is overdue. He threatens to embargo the government revenues.

Washington Would Not Mediate.

A representative of the Associated Press has made careful inquiries but failed to find any circumstance to warrant the belief that such an offer, however made, would receive the slightest consideration.

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AMERICA'S FRIENDSHIP.

A CORRESPONDENT SAYS ENGLAND VALUES IT HIGHLY.

So Many Ships Have Been Taken for Transports that Food is Growing Scarce and Coal Cannot be Obtained to Run Factories—A Day of Reckoning.

London, Dec. 30.—It is strange to note that as the new year dawns for Great Britain the greatest army she has ever put in the field remains passive in South Africa, held at bay by two of the smallest republics on the face of the earth, while at home, in spite of the large volume of trade and apparent prosperity, her financial interests are in a state of instability not seen since the Baring crash.

The King of the Belgians goes on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean in January, returning to Belgium in March.

ROYAL YACHT DAMAGED.

A Disastrous Attempt to Unload Her at Pembroke.

London, Jan. 3.—An attempt made to unload the royal yacht at Pembroke this morning proved disastrous.

It is hoped that the yacht may be gotten out tomorrow.

A NEW BRUNSWICK LUNATIC.

At a meeting of the municipal officers Wednesday afternoon, after hearing in the case, it was voted that Jean Landry, sometimes called Joseph Landry, be committed to St. John's lunatic asylum.

People Will Place the Blame.

With such a serious outlook for the coming year, it is hardly surprising that articles appear under the heading "Are We Descent?" and similar strains.

Beers Believe Americans Friendly.

While Great Britain feeds contentedly upon her special cables showing American friendship, the Boer agents in Europe have been gradually turning backward, until the time is now ripe to develop it into material effect.

DANGEROUS OBSTRUCTION TO NAVIGATION.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5.—The British star Tresco, which arrived here today from Port Spain, reports Jan. 4, lat. 35-35, long. 75-18, had not visible, passed a wreck, a three-masted vessel with top-masts above water, a dangerous obstruction to navigation, being in the track of vessels from Hatteras to Cape Henry.

FIRE IN PRINCETON.

A Detestable Chimney Caused the Destruction of F. Mercier & Son's Store.

BRITISH STEELER BOUNDERS.

London, Jan. 4.—A despatch from Bristol announces that the British steamer Borghese of Glasgow, chartered off Cape Henrichs last Friday during a hurricane, twenty-one of the crew were drowned.

CUT THIS OUT.

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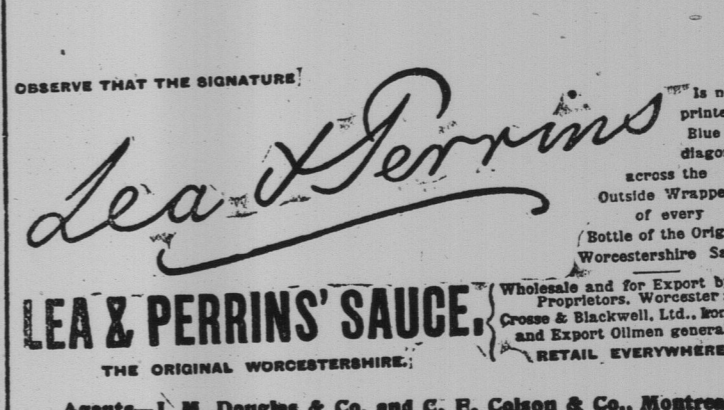
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LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE. THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE. It is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN of EVERY KIND, restores a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

\$2.00 FOR \$1.00. Read Carefully This Great Offer. The Gentlewoman America's Greatest and Best Journal for Women.

The Gentlewoman is filled each month from cover to cover with delightful serial and short stories, sketches and poems all original and all the most popular of them.

TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.



STORY OF A CHINESE HERO. Thirty-six Hours' Fight Against Wind, Waves and Exhaustion.

SAVING IN SHIPPING BY MARINE PORTS. Ottawa, Jan. 3.—Jamaica oranges received in Ottawa are now shipped direct to Halifax or St. John instead of New York and in this way a saving of 5 cts. per dozen is made.

ANOTHER FAREWELL.

Citizens Bid Goodby to the Mounted Rifles.

The Eighteen Volunteers were Followed from the Officers Rooms to the Institute—A Big Crowd at the Public Meeting—An immense Gathering at the Depot.

Three times since the war in South Africa broke out has St. John said good by to a brave son of the Empire. On each occasion was the demonstration of the people a most enthusiastic one.

When they should return, we would pack the Institute to the doors again and there, too, thank God, and sing "God Save the Queen." Mr. M. P. was called on by the mayor. He had a little to say, but had heard the speech of Rev. Mr. deSoyres eloquent.

The volunteers were followed from the Officers Rooms to the Institute—A Big Crowd at the Public Meeting—An immense Gathering at the Depot.

HOME WORKERS WANTED! Canada's Greatest Industry. BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE. People's Knitting Syndicate, Limited. Head Office and Mill, TORONTO, ONT.

NEW BRUNSWICK Farmers' Institute MEETINGS. Under the management of The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture meetings will be held at dates and places indicated below.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. On and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

The sixteen volunteers enlisted here and two men—Privates Morrison and Bell—enlisted at Sussex, were at the 62nd Fusiliers headquarters, Charlotte street, at 7:30 o'clock and while they were waiting the orders to fall in they took advantage of the time to give a large number of friends the farewell shake of the hand.

Major Borden then gave the command for the squad to stand at ease, with the exception of Private Armstrong (formerly captain), and Privates Markham and Parks (formerly lieutenants), who were asked to step forward.

Officers for the present and the people for the enthusiastic farewell to the soldiers. He promised that whatever he could do he would do to help the men in their homes.

Friends of the volunteers presented them with tokens of regard. Trooper Borden received from the Sun editorial and business staff a handsome bracelet watch.

Private Bette received a sportsman's knife, compass, drinking cup, pipe, tobacco and cigars from friends in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium—James Henderson, Samuel Gregory, Art Lally, Ted Schofield, Ralph Bonnell, Roy Dean and Charles Baille.

London, Jan. 8.—Nothing has been received corroborative of the rumor that General Buller had crossed the Tugela river; present report must be taken with all reserve.

Under the management of The New Brunswick Department of Agriculture meetings will be held at dates and places indicated below.

On and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1899, trains will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN.

S. KERR & SON, ODDFELLOWS HALL. We will give ourselves one week's rest to give the painters a chance to renovate our rooms, and will begin the New Year's work.