

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN N. B. SATURDAY DECEMBER 23 1899

NO. 29.

LADYSMITH ALL RIGHT.

Cables Carried no Other News to the Public Yesterday.

Department of Militia Has Published Details of the Second Contingent's Constitution—Three Allan Line Steamers Chartered.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 19.—The cabinet was in session until 7:30 this evening arranging details of the contingent for South Africa. Dr. Borden was interviewed after the council adjourned and stated that no official announcement would be made until tomorrow, probably not before evening. It has been thought advisable to have all the arrangements completed before making any statement for publication. Those acquainted with the responsibilities of the government will see that more progress will be made in this way than by giving out piecemeal what is intended to do. In the mean time the department of militia is not idle. The work of outfitting and equipping one thousand men or more is going on with all possible rapidity. In regard to this there will be no delay. Contractors for clothing have given assurance to the ministers that whatever extra is required will be ready in good time. The providing of suitable transports and having them fitted up for horses is the only matter which at the present moment is causing any anxiety and no trouble is anticipated in accomplishing this. H. S. Allan, of the Allan line, was here all afternoon and had several conferences with the minister of militia upon the subject. Other steamship companies have also been heard from. As to obtaining an efficient and effective contingent there is no doubt. Offers for services with the Canadian militia are pouring in from all parts of Canada. Strong efforts are being made to obtain positions on the contingent. Fitness to perform the duties required will be the only passport to appointment. Although nothing official can be obtained, the report is general that the contingent will equal 1,000 men. It will likely be equally divided, in regard to numbers, between artillery and mounted infantry. The Kingstons battery may form nucleus of one. Quebec that of another and probably Ottawa will make up the third. About one half of the mounted infantry will be taken from the Mounted Police.

The talk among battery men tonight is that Major Hudson will command the Ottawa battery, which will be known as "D" battery, and that Major Hudson will command the Kingston battery which will be "C" battery, while Quebec will be known as "E" battery with Major Ogilvie in command. A senior major, which in this case would be Major Hurdman, would go in command of the three batteries until Cape Town is reached, when Lt. Col. Drury, who is in South Africa, could take command there. Then, in regard to mounted infantry, Lt. Col. Evans might command until South Africa is reached, when Lt. Col. Hurdman, who is now here and who would be senior officer to Evans, could assume command. In regard to the batteries the nucleus of the Kingston battery would come from "A," that of Quebec from "B," while "D" would come from the Ottawa field battery.

Capt. Hudson, of the Chatham militia, a Canadian, formerly one of Capt. Steele's scouts in the Northwest rebellion, has written Lt. Col. Sherwood telling him that he is anxious to go to South Africa to fight for the Queen. He wanted to go to the Philippines but says he would rather be under the queen's colors in South Africa. This is but one of many requests Col. Sherwood says he has received. There is a tremendous feeling among the Ottawa volunteers and others, he says, in favor of going to the front. He says of it from all sides.

Major Hurdman, of the Ottawa field battery, says: "I think there will be two or three volunteers for every one needed in the second contingent. If Great Britain wanted 5,000 men they could easily be obtained. Since the men will be mounted the second contingent will be more popular than the first. Quite a number of ex-members of his own corps have sent him their names.

VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS OFFER THEIR SERVICES.

London, Dec. 19.—Ninety per cent. of the members of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, have volunteered for service in South Africa. Two-thirds of the Inns of Court volunteers, composed of barristers and solicitors, have likewise tendered their services.

AN AUSTRALIAN HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 19.—The government of this colony has decided to send a field hospital corps and a battery of artillery to South Africa in addition to the mounted contingent.

AN ABUNDANCE OF OFFERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—Lieut. Col. Domville, M. P., who is here, and who has already offered on his own responsibility to raise a mounted force, would be willing to accept this one as commanding officer. Lieut. Col. Pinnit deputy minister of militia, upon whom a large share of the ad-

stock field battery and Newcastle field battery have already volunteered. Mr. D. J. Stockford, the well-known horseman, who served two years with the Northwest mounted police, has volunteered.

AN INDIAN VOLUNTEER.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—One of the offers of service for South Africa today was from a descendant of Joseph Brant, the great Indian warrior, who asks to be permitted to emulate the services to Great Britain of his illustrious forefathers.

PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES.

LA. Col. G. W. Jones was asked last evening if there was any word received by him as to preparations for service in the second Canadian contingent for South Africa. He had received none, but said the several companies of the artillery here were being called to meet this week to be in readiness. One of the companies will meet tonight.

MAKING UNIFORMS.

Hamilton, Dec. 18.—The Sanford Manufacturing Company have received from the militia department a large rush order for making uniforms for the second contingent. The order includes 2,500 khaki dress tunics, 1,500 green rifle tunics, serge jackets and riding breeches. The factory will work overtime and the order will be filled within 10 days.

IRISH-AMERICANS WOULD AID THE BOERS.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 19.—Representatives of the leading Irish societies met tonight to take steps toward assisting the Boers in their war with England. Ex-Mayor John Breen presided and a dozen societies were represented, including three divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Counselman Edward C. Callahan was elected secretary and a secret one, but the presiding officer said afterwards that the societies represented would do everything in their power to help the Boers, not alone financially but with arms and men if necessary. He said the movement was in sympathy with one which extends over the entire country. Another meeting will be held Friday evening at which leaders in the movement from western cities would be present. The presiding officer further said that a military company will be formed from the present Grattan Guards and Hibernian Rifles to be used for the purpose as the organization may direct.

THE GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND OFFERS TO SERVE.

St. John's, Dec. 19.—Governor McCallum, of Newfoundland, who is a colonel in the Royal Engineers corps, telegraphed the British war office after Gen. Buller's repulse at the Tugela river, offering to resign his post and to undertake any duty assigned him in South Africa. As he has been actively engaged, however, in promoting the naval reserve movement in Newfoundland, he will probably be retained in the governorship, especially in view of the contingent of militia which might require the colony to be defended. Captain Timmis, of the Liverpool regiment, volunteered to go to the front to supply a full company which will take place of the mounted infantry of the regiment. These arrangements are expected to result in a considerable force. The enrolled strength of the Yeomanry forces which originated in the troublous period of the French revolution is now 10,433. Their services have never before been called for in war.

ROUGH RIDERS CAN BE OBTAINED.

Winnipeg, Dec. 19.—Premier Haultain, of the Northwest Territories, says: "One thousand of the finest rough riders in the world, trained warriors, can be raised in the Territories in 24 hours; notice, horses and all." In an admirable message to America and Canada, Lord Roberts has given an adequate and welcome expression to our national sentiments. The Daily Telegraph says: "We feel sure the message will be welcomed in both the United States and Canada. Lord Roberts describes in appropriate words, what all Englishmen feel. There is nothing like adversity to test the value of our friends and the sympathy of the United States and the magnificent devotion of the colonies stand out in strong contrast with the cold carrying and envy of some continental nations."

THE STANDARDS say: "The British Empire is on its metal and is giving the world a hint as to the extent of its latest resources in fighting material. Nowhere is the demonstration watched with more interest and we believe with more satisfaction than among our kinsmen in the United States, whose sympathy will be still further aroused by Lord Roberts' admirable message."

MANY VOLUNTEERS FROM THE WEST.

Winnipeg, Dec. 21.—There will be no difficulty in supplying the western quota to the second South African contingent. Applications for enlistment are pouring in every day. The same is reported at other headquarters through the west.

VOLUNTEERS FROM FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, Dec. 19.—The announcement that the Canadian government intend sending a second contingent to South Africa was received with great satisfaction here. The fact that the contingent is to be made up of cavalry and artillery is rather disappointing to local militiamen for those whose branches of service are no longer located here and the chances of Fredericton being represented on the contingent are not as good as they were on the last occasion. Still several members of the 71st have volunteered including Surgeon-Major Bridges, C. S. McLeod, Wainlow and Thomas. Captain Carpenter and Lieutenant Nagle of the R. C. R. I., are also anxious to go. Husbands have forwarded their names to the brigade officer here for their transmission to Ottawa. Word has been received that numbers of good men from the Wood-

approving of the second contingent and calling upon the government to call a special session of parliament forthwith to provide money for the mobilization and equipment in Canada of a still larger force of volunteers to do garrison duty in place of British regular troops or "perform such other service as may be found most useful during the present crisis, thereby giving expression to Canada's resolution to do her share in maintaining national position."

A PREACHER VOLUNTEERS.

Stanstead, Que., Dec. 19.—Rev. J. E. Starr, Methodist minister, has offered his services to the minister of militia as chaplain of the second contingent.

AMERICAN CONTRIBUTIONS.

Boston, Dec. 19.—A meeting of the representative British residents in Boston was held this afternoon for the purpose of organizing for the relief of those seriously affected by the war in South Africa. G. Herbert Windler occupied the chair and after stating the object of the meeting he invited the members to contribute. A unanimity of sentiment was manifested that a fund similar to that which has been started in other parts of the country should be organized in Boston. The meeting finally organized under the title of the "British South African Patriotic Fund." Mr. Windler was elected president and E. Burnett secretary and Fred Warren, treasurer. Plans will be devised for the speedy and most effective way of raising money and to enter into co-operation with the officers and members of the British patriotic and fraternal societies. After the meeting closed more than \$1,000 had been subscribed. It is believed that over \$100,000 can easily be raised in New England alone.

CANADIANS HAVE FOUGHT.

Lieut. Col. H. H. MacLean, of the 62nd Fusiliers, returning from the front, writes from his son, Lieut. Weldon MacLean, dated Belmont, Dec. 19, and containing only these words: "All right. Read by a code arranged between father and son before the departure of the regiment for South Africa, this means the Canadian contingent has fought a brush with the enemy, but none of the New Brunswick and Island Company have been killed or wounded."

GENERAL WAR SUMMARY.

London, Dec. 20, 4:45 a. m.—The government has at last consented to mobilize a force which general Buller is credited with having demanded all along as an essential success in South Africa, namely, 10,000 mounted infantry. This morning the War office issued an order to mobilize for South Africa a mounted infantry force, to be called Imperial Yeomanry and to be recruited from Yeomanry, volunteers and civilians possessing the requisite qualifications. Mobilization will be for one year or during the continuance of the war. The men must be between the ages of 17 and 45 and of civil physique to the ordinary cavalry soldier. Officers and men are to provide their own horses and to wear neutral tinted cloth shooting jackets, not necessarily uniform, felt hats, breeches and gaiters. All must be good riders and marksmen. The same order invites every volunteer regiment that is linked with a regular battalion serving at the front to supply a full company which will take place of the mounted infantry of the regiment. These arrangements are expected to result in a considerable force. The enrolled strength of the Yeomanry forces which originated in the troublous period of the French revolution is now 10,433. Their services have never before been called for in war.

TALKING TO SUSPICIOUS STEAMERS.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad de Cadix, which has just arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, from Cuba, reports that she was pursued and overhauled last Saturday by a British cruiser which fired guns, compelling her to stop. The British officer, as to her name and route and then allowed her to proceed.

LORD ROBERTS' PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Expresses a High Regard for Canada and Her Men.

London, Dec. 20.—General Lord Roberts, who is to have full command of the British troops in South Africa, accompanied by Lady Roberts and their two daughters, arrived in London this morning, having travelled from Dublin via Mr. Chamberlain. Their departure from Dublin was marked by cheering crowds, but the general made a quiet entry into London. After going to a private hotel, he spent about an hour at the War office in consultation with the Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war. Lord Roberts returned to the task of packing his effects and interviewing the officers selected for his staff.

When "The Globe," the beloved of "Tommy Atkins," received a representative of the Associated Press he was dressed in a quiet military uniform and with his snow white hair and moustache. His dapper little figure was as straight as ever but the keen eyes that have so often scanned British victory were slightly dimmed by the great personal sorrow that has befallen him. But, in spite of this and the multitude of detractors that claimed his attention, General Roberts willingly assented to send through the Associated Press a parting message to the American people and gave the following statement: "Circumstances naturally forbid my speaking about the campaign ahead of me, except to say that I have entire confidence in the British soldier and that I believe the traditions of our army will be upheld in South Africa.

"For the friendly interest and sympathy exhibited by many Americans I am most deeply grateful. I feel sure the justice of our cause merits this. Though we may be at war I can safely say that no unnecessary harshness and no acts of inhumanity will mar the fair name of this branch of the Anglo-Saxon race. I cannot too warmly express my admiration of the spirit which prevails in our colonies. The action of Canada will always be a glorious page in the history of the sons of the empire. I look for great things from the men who have sent and are sending to the front.

"The reports which indicate that disloyalty in the Irish regiments are absolutely untrue. In the hour of danger my countrymen have ever been among the first to lay down their lives for their queen and country and, whether it be against the Boers or men of any other nationality, the Irish soldier will be found loyal to his queen and brave in battle. You cannot deny these reports of Irish disloyalty too strongly."

The Associated Press representative

learned that General Roberts entertains a great friendship for Gen. Buller, though they have never met together, and that combination of generalship creates the greatest satisfaction of a military circle. As one officer of General Roberts' staff said: "It really makes life worth living, once again."

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR SUMMARY.

London Dec. 21, 4:45 a. m.—The gravity of the military situation is again becoming accentuated in the public mind, owing to the complete absence of news. Nothing has been heard from Lord Roberts since Sunday and it is feared that his communications have been cut. If this be so, his position is dangerous.

A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph telegraphing from Modder River last Saturday says:—"The Boer position, already formidable on December 11, has since been greatly strengthened extending for an area of 25 miles. It is entrenched according to the most modern methods throughout its entire length; wire fences have been placed before all the trenches at every point; guns have been got into position, and there is every evidence that the Boers are well supplied with ammunition. Only a powerful attacking force can hope to make a successful assault."

The Times in an article from the pen of a military expert, laments the dispersion of the British forces, quotes the maxim of Napoleon in favor of concentration and regrets that Lord Methuen did not retire to Orange river a week ago. The latest despatches received seem to show that the British forces are standing on the defensive at all points. Gen. Buller is ordering the troops now arriving at Cape Town to proceed to Durban to reinforce the Natal column. Absence of news from him has led to a surmise that he is trying to join Gen. White by a flank movement. The appeal for yeomanry and volunteers are being responded to with the greatest enthusiasm in all parts of the country. Lord Wolsey proposes that the force being raised by the Lord Mayor of London be called the "City of London Imperial Volunteers." The government expects the total of yeomanry and volunteers to reach 5,000. Ewen Cheschem will command, with Lord Lansdowne as adjutant general.

The papers are now generally joining in free criticism of the government and the war office, as day by day fresh proofs of unpreparedness come to light. Special stress is laid upon the failure to provide proper transports which compels the columns to stick tight to railways and upon the inferiority of the British artillery.

The Australian colonies are responding eagerly to the Imperial government's appeal for second contingents. It is reported that the Queen will abandon her proposed visit to Italy in consequence of the war.

ST. JOHN ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

No. 1 Co., 3rd "N. B." Regiment Canadian artillery met at their armory last evening and a number of recruits were taken in to bring the company up to full increased establishment. A large number of men signed a paper signifying their desire to join the 2nd contingent under Capt. Beverley Armstrong. The company decided to send a remittance to each of the company who went on the last contingent in the shape of a fountain pen inscribed with their names.

OFFICER FROM FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, Dec. 20.—Capt. Carpenter, of the R. C. R. I., left for Ottawa this afternoon on official business. It is reported that he will be an officer of the new contingent.

WOODSTOCK FIELD BATTERY.

Woodstock, Dec. 20.—As there is a possibility of the Woodstock Field Battery having to contribute its quota to the second Canadian contingent the officers of the battery say that they will have no difficulty in getting all the men required. Applications have been coming in from men who have taken courses at the gunnery school.

TORONTO VOLUNTEERS.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Col. Mead, of the 22nd Field battery, has called for volunteers and over thirty men of that battery will be ready on shorter notice. Toronto is now ready to furnish the 74th dragoon regiment, 69 men of the Governor General's Field Guard and 30 artillerymen besides officers.

PROTEST AGAINST A FLOUR SEIZURE.

New York, Dec. 20.—A protest was sent to Washington today from a member of the Produce Exchange against the seizure by the British of a large amount of flour sent to South Africa. The flour was seized at Delagoa Bay and sent to East London, it being suspected that it was for the Boers.

HORSE AND ARTILLERY.

Mounted Infantry and Three Batteries of Field Guns.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The composition of the second Canadian contingent to join the British forces in South Africa is no longer a matter of speculation. When the minister of militia left the privy council room, where the cabinet had been sitting, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, he was interviewed by your correspondent on the matter. Although there is not much to add to what has already been outlined in this correspondence, the statement of Dr. Borden will satisfy the public mind on the whole subject and in that regard will be welcomed and read with interest. "In the first place," said the minister of militia, "I may say that the expression 'trained men' was used in the cable received from the War office, and is reported that he will be an officer of the new contingent."

(Continued on Page 2.)

that this fact drew the Boer fire, three being killed and several wounded. Much anxiety is caused by the fact that the war office has not yet received a full list of the casualties at Tugela River.

Statements are published from Boer sources in Brussels and Berlin that President Kruger is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the status quo, but that otherwise he will call upon the Boers in Cape Colony to join in proclaiming the independence of the Cape territories of Great Britain.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF BULLER'S REVERSE.

Chieveley Camp, Natal, Dec. 15.—The relief column continued its advance from Chieveley early this morning, intending to assail the Boer positions which were thought to be very strong to the westward and northwest of Colenso. During the two preceding days the Boers had allowed themselves to be bombarded without conceding to reply with a single shot. They further gave half an hour's opening this morning with an exchange, when, suddenly, they belched out a stream of fire from all their entrenchments, besides opening a fearful cannonade with all their quick-fires, field and siege guns which were posted from end to end of their position. Undoubtedly the actual position had been determined by the British brigade commenced shelling the Boer ridges and the tower-like masonry of the Boer position. At this time the artillery attached to General Hart's division was busy among the entrenchments on the hills. The British left under cover of which the Irish infantry brigade marched out in extended order to cross the river and attack. Undoubtedly the Boers were busy shelling the ridges of the Boer's left flank, their excellent practice attracting the attention of the Boers who retaliated with a scathing fire, almost demolishing all the guns and stampeding the gunnery and limber horses.

SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS KILLED.

London, Dec. 19.—A most impressive memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon, in memory of the soldiers killed in South Africa. The Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, and the city officials attended in their robes of office. The cathedral was thronged, those present including the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Lansdowne, the secretary of state for war.

THE QUEEN THANKS LORD ROBERTS.

London, Dec. 19.—The queen has sent a letter to General Lord Roberts, the newly appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, sympathizing with him on the death of his gallant son and thanking him for the part he has taken in the war. The queen's letter is a touching tribute to his services and to his devotion to the cause of the nation.

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ARGUMENT OVER THE WAR.

ENGLAND'S TRANSVAAL AFFAIR CAUSES MUCH TROUBLE

In Plymouth Church—A Prominent Member Wanted the War Ended by Resolution—A Deacon Thought England Should Fight and Win—The Latter Had His Way.

New York, Dec. 18.—Deacon S. V. White and Colonel Thomas O. Hague, two prominent members of Plymouth church, became involved in a warm personal controversy over the war in front of the pulpit platform just before the opening of the service yesterday morning.

Deacon White takes charge of the services and notices at the church services, and goes to the building early on Sunday mornings. He was there as usual yesterday, a few minutes before the services opened, and was standing near the pulpit platform when Colonel Hague entered.

"I have a resolution here which I wish presented before the church this morning and evening, and then called to England," said Colonel Hague.

"What is it?" asked Deacon White. "Colonel Hague then passed a piece of paper over to Mr. White, on which was written in the form of a resolution a communication addressed to the City Temple church, London, the City Queen Street Congregational church, Wolverhampton, and Dr. John Watson's church, Liverpool. It read as follows:—

Greeting.—Plymouth church, Brooklyn, tender fraternal feelings of deep sympathy with the bereaved families of England, and will co-operate in any movement of Congregational churches to end war immediately by friendly mediation.

"Humph!" said Deacon White, "that is not in line with the order of service."

"But," said Colonel Hague, "there is precedent for it. When the Venezuelan controversy was on, similar resolutions were sent to the Wolverhampton church."

"That was done by unanimous consent," said Mr. White. "In this case you never could get unanimous consent."

"Well, if you will not act I shall take it to Dr. Hillis," said Colonel Hague. Mr. White tried to argue with him, but he insisted, and walked over to Dr. Hillis, who was standing on the steps of the platform. Mr. White followed, and rested his arm on the platform, while Colonel Hague read his communication to the pastor.

When he was through reading Mr. White protested against it. Dr. Hillis smiled, and said in a conciliatory tone that he thought Mr. White was right, in so far as the impertinence of introducing the subject into the service was concerned.

Colonel Hague, who is a big man, then turned on Mr. White, who is below the medium height.

"I think it a strange thing," he exclaimed, in an indignant tone, "that the church of Christ cannot take some action in the interest of peace."

"Do you?" demanded Mr. White with equal heat. "Well, there is a time for peace and a time for war; you will find that in the Bible, sir. I want to say further that I do not see how a resolution should or would be adopted by Plymouth church. When the powers of Europe were inclined to a truce, Spain, against England, through her diplomatic agents, checked the movement. This country will never estimate the amount of its debt to England. Now, if there is trouble is no time for us to do anything which might hurt her. This is not our affair; let us keep out of it."

"I do not see why," persisted Colonel Hague. "I think this church should pass this resolution. I think it proper for it to come up in this way."

Mr. White replied that the only way for Colonel Hague to get his resolution before the church was to present it, after written notice, at a regular meeting.

"And," said Mr. White, according to Colonel Hague, "I'll bet you \$200 to a cent that it will not pass."

"It seems to me that some one is trying to run this church. If I am treated this way I shall get out," exclaimed Colonel Hague.

"It would be a good thing if you did. You are making a show of yourself," was Mr. White's retort.

Both men were growing angry, and Colonel Hague turned on his heel and walked down the aisle.

Afterward Colonel Hague said to me: "I read an editorial in the Herald on the war and was in full sympathy with its peaceful tone. I submitted a resolution which was not hostile to either side, but which was in the interest of peace purely. Mr. White told me I was making a show of myself. He is a Wall street man, and he wanted to be right away. The trouble is that there is a clique of lawyers in control of Plymouth, who want to do all the talking. The church seems possessed of a spirit of bloodthirstiness and lacking lamentably in the spirit of Christ. I did declare that I would get out of the church, but on second thought believe I can do more good by remaining in it."

Mr. White when asked about the matter laughed and said:— "There was a controversy between Colonel Hague and myself which became rather warm and personal. He insisted

GENERAL LAWTON KILLED

ABSTRACT OF THE AMERICAN COMMANDERS WAS SHOT ON MONDAY.

Had Led a Troop of Cavalry Against the Filipinos, and While Recklessly Exposing Himself He Was Shot and Died Almost Instantly—Few Other Casualties.

TUGELA'S BLUFF BANKS.

Natal River at This Season a Deep and Rapid Stream.

From near its source, in the Drakensburg range, right down beyond Rorke's Drift, the Tugela River, the passage of which General Buller tried to force the other day, is a broad, rapid stream at this time of the year, just at the end of the rainy season.

Around Colenso, on the south side, the country is broken and hilly, as it is across the stream from there, and admirably adapted to the Boer methods of fighting. Past masters of taking advantage of shelter they are. Like all the country round about here, the land is absolutely bare of trees.

Through this country the Tugela has cut its way down to a deep bed with steep bluff banks north and south. In the neighborhood of Colenso, where the contending forces came into conflict, the north bank is even steeper than the south.

Except where there may happen to be a ford, there is a sheer drop of from seven to ten feet, and where, as at Colenso, the hills impinge closely on both sides, the Tugela is a difficult stream to cross at any time. But two small crossings exist, one about two miles east, and the other some three miles up stream from Colenso. The hills fall away on either bank, and when the stream is low both banks are used by the ox teams of the farmers before the road bridge was built.

DEWEY KILLED.

"Hustling Pete" Disposing of An Unlimited Supply Until the Police Interfered.

New York, Dec. 18.—A street merchant, known as "Hustling Pete," is said to have been detected by the police in a scheme to make money enough to enable him to retire from business in a few days. According to the story, as soon as "Pete" heard that seven kittens had been born in one of the columns of the Dewey arch, an event, which occurred about a week ago, he started in to collect as many kittens as he could lay hands on in Greater New York.

Beginning early yesterday he stood at 24th street and Broadway with six kittens in a basket, which he quickly sold for \$150 each, and the "Original Dewey Kitten" as fast as his basket was emptied he refilled it with six more and it is estimated that before he was stopped he had sold 500.

OTTAWA NEWS.

Ottawa, Dec. 19.—Mr. Falconio, papal delegate, will locate his headquarters in Ottawa.

His excellency received from the Sacred College of Propaganda official documents fixing his city as his permanent headquarters.

A report was received at the department of trade and commerce this afternoon, from the government's commercial agent at Trinidad. It refers to the rejection of the proposed treaty between the United States and Trinidad on account of its being unsatisfactory and points to the improvement of the steamship service from Canada, under arrangements made last session.

Hon. Mr. Sifton arrived this afternoon from the west and attended a meeting of the cabinet.

IN THE TOBIQUE WOODS.

It was reported in the provincial press last week that fever was prevalent in McCallum's lumber camp on the Tobique. A letter received yesterday misstates this statement and shows that the only sickness was in the case of two men who were laid up with heavy colds. Men are reported very scarce in the Tobique woods.

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TUGELA'S BLUFF BANKS.

Natal River at This Season a Deep and Rapid Stream.

From near its source, in the Drakensburg range, right down beyond Rorke's Drift, the Tugela River, the passage of which General Buller tried to force the other day, is a broad, rapid stream at this time of the year, just at the end of the rainy season.

Around Colenso, on the south side, the country is broken and hilly, as it is across the stream from there, and admirably adapted to the Boer methods of fighting. Past masters of taking advantage of shelter they are. Like all the country round about here, the land is absolutely bare of trees.

Through this country the Tugela has cut its way down to a deep bed with steep bluff banks north and south. In the neighborhood of Colenso, where the contending forces came into conflict, the north bank is even steeper than the south.

Except where there may happen to be a ford, there is a sheer drop of from seven to ten feet, and where, as at Colenso, the hills impinge closely on both sides, the Tugela is a difficult stream to cross at any time. But two small crossings exist, one about two miles east, and the other some three miles up stream from Colenso. The hills fall away on either bank, and when the stream is low both banks are used by the ox teams of the farmers before the road bridge was built.

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Beginning early yesterday he stood at 24th street and Broadway with six kittens in a basket, which he quickly sold for \$150 each, and the "Original Dewey Kitten" as fast as his basket was emptied he refilled it with six more and it is estimated that before he was stopped he had sold 500.

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TEACHERS' SALARIES.

THE MONCTON TEACHERS HAVE ADOPTED A NEW SCHEDULE.

Two Hundred the First Year and Increasing Until Two Hundred and Seventy-five, are Given—The Seventh Market Troubles Continue.

MONCTON, DEC. 19.

The Moncton board of school trustees at their meeting last night adopted a new schedule of salaries for the lady teachers on the staff.

In future the board is to pay \$200 for the first year, \$225 for the second year, \$250 for the third, fourth and fifth years, \$275 for the sixth year and after seven years in the service the lady teachers are to receive \$275 per year. Principal Oulton received an increase of \$200 a year and two of the other male teachers received slight increases of salaries. The old teachers were re-engaged for next year, and Miss Stevens was appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Willis, and Miss Hamilton in Miss O'Neill's place, the latter having also resigned.

The trouble between the city council and city market butchers does not appear to be at an end as yet. The majority of the stall holders still refuse to leave the stalls for the next year unless they get a rebate on the old price in consequence of the leasing of meat stands outside of the market building. The city council has notified these parties to vacate the premises, but the stall holders have engaged counsel and are standing their ground.

RAILWAY HANDS KICK.

Say the Montreal Grain Elevator Will Hurt Them as Grain Will be Carried by Water.

ICE DIFFERS IN THE ZONES.

Arctic and Antarctic Ocean Have Their Peculiarities—These Are Particularly Noticeable in the Icebergs.

Icebergs of the south differ from those of the north as the Antarctic summer from that of the Arctic. In a region where the summer temperature rarely reaches above freezing point, where the attenuated nature of the southern continent allows free play to the milder winds, and where the sun fails to bring out anything that can be called a spring or summer flower, it follows that the ice conditions are vastly different from those of the northern hemisphere, where at a corresponding latitude summer closes in with a heavy blanket of snow. The former is like a haystack because it is only rarely that they decided to offer opposition. The men say that the erection of the railway will be thrown out of work. It is understood the C. A. R. men will shortly hold a meeting where they will likely pass resolutions condemning all-grain routes for grain, will injure the business of the Canada Atlantic road and that consequently many of the employees of the railway will be thrown out of work. 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SHEEP AND COLD

Chills Produced by Evaporation When Fleeces Have Been Wet by Cold Rain. Spinal Meningitis.

The sheep is one of the most susceptible of all animals to cold, says The American Sheep Breeder. Its fleece is a sponge, in fact, and after a cold rain it becomes saturated with the water, which, evaporating by reason of the warmth of the body, causes intense cold by the heat abstracted in the drying up of the moisture. This cold affects, then, the most susceptible and tender part of the body, which is the back, along which the great nerve, the so-called spinal marrow, runs. The cold chills this nerve and produces a disastrous effect upon it, the result of which is to cause inflammation of the covering of the nerve, and this is very apt to spread to the brain. This causes that serious disease known as meningitis, or myelitis, and this is one of the most frequent diseases by which the flock is affected. The name meningitis is derived from the word meninges, which is the name given to the membrane covering the substance of the spinal nerve, or cord, and the brain as well, and while it is a serious disease so far, it becomes worse when the substance of the cord or nerve itself is involved. This is one of the most common diseases of the sheep. It causes convulsions of the limbs, and the animal is unable to stand and falls with the neck and head drawn back or to one side or when it is seized with fits of trembling or stands with the head resting against a fence or a wall. In the more serious form of this disease, as when the brain is also affected, there are trembling and cramps all over the body, difficulty of swallowing and complete inability to stand, and the animal falls on its side with outstretched limbs, which are extended and incapable of movement. Of course, as the great spinal nerve controls the action of the digestive organs, the appetite fails, and nutrition is stopped. Thus the disease is almost always fatal after a few hours or it may be, days, the vital organs all being more or less involved. The disease being recognized, it becomes the part of wisdom to prevent it by every precaution possible. The most effective way is to prevent it by taking care to protect the most sensitive part of the body from the cold and waste of vital heat and force by the abstraction of warmth due to the evaporation of the moisture held in the fleece. This acts as a spongy blanket on the most sensitive part of the animal and, chilling the body, paralyzes the nervous action and produces serious inflammation. It goes without saying that disease of this kind is to be prevented by taking requisite precautions and protecting the flock from undue exposure, especially at this time of the year, when cold rains are to be expected.

In some countries it is the custom to protect the sheep by waterproof jackets, fastened to the fleece over the loins, or to spread the wool along the back so as to draw the water from the sheep. Dry cold has no such effect as the wet has, for the evident reason that a dry fleece is a safe and effective protection from it. It is the wet that sinks to the skin and is there evaporated by the heat of the body. This takes the heat from the skin and causes intense cold. One may easily understand this effect by dipping the hand in, even, warm water and blowing on it, does excessive cold, due to the drawing of the warmth from the skin to change the water into vapor. This waste of heat is enormous, for to produce evaporation on the body requires the expenditure of nearly 1,000 degrees of heat, while it needs only 180 to make water boil. Thus there are 5 1/2 times the quantity of heat taken from the sheep's back by the drying of a wet fleece as would be required to make this water evaporated. The ill results of this chilling may thus be easily recognized.

Winding Horses. Visitors who have attended the sales at the Chicago market have been astonished at the thrilling exhibitions of speed in "winding" horses. The trials usually occur on the National Horse Commission avenue and frequently result in sensational accidents. The buyer is entitled to have his purchase wound. The animal is hitched to a cart and driven up the avenue and then run at top speed for an eighth of a mile, which determines if its wind is good. The double teams are harnessed to a heavy truck and the wheels blocked, and a young Hercules with voice and whip urges the horses to their utmost pace. The spectacle is as exciting as a fire department outfit rushing at top speed to a conflagration. In these exhibitions a nervous team occasionally gets beyond control of the driver, and a serious accident results. Horses that under ordinary conditions are perfectly tractable in these trials frequently become unmanageable to imminent danger of life and limb of the driver. Commission men should wind a young, nervous horse with a steady, well broken animal, and accidents would then be avoided.—Drovers' Journal.

Shropshire Sheep. The spread of the Shropshire sheep is, among the most remarkable features of the latter day live stock trade. Its rapid growth in popularity and wide spread dissemination in this country do not find parallel in the history of the other varieties of stock, and its fame has spread to far-off countries.—Breeder's Gazette.

SHEEP AND STEERS.

Changes in Range Conditions in the Far West.

While the cattle business under the influence of an increase in value without doubt in a prosperous condition, it must be admitted that its ancient glory has passed away, says a correspondent of The Breeder's Gazette. The railroads, the homesteader, the irrigating ditch and the constantly rising tide of emigration are rapidly destroying the better parts of those richly stocked ranges which once furnished sustenance for millions of head of cattle and large profits to the cattle baron. During the reign of the gold era the great plains offered an almost limitless expanse of grazing room, and, though the common domain might be designated as a desert, it was thickly interspersed with oases which never left the wandering herds without abundant reserves of food, save when an unusually severe winter buried even the tallest grass beneath a mass of thickly crusted snow. Then it was that thousands of head starved to death, and their bones still whiten hillside and plain. But these occasional losses mattered not to the cattle baron, for the natural increase of his herds, the nominal cost of grazing them and the high price of beef made them of little consequence in the casting up of accounts one year taken with another. But these richer pasture lands, lying as they did along the alluvial valleys, were the very ones to be taken up by the settler, and railroads, too, have a peculiar weakness for skirting the river lands, laying out tempting sites and offering unusual inducements for the incoming of the thrifty emigrant. So the great ranges have been broken up, and the herds perforce have been pushed back upon what might from a purely agricultural standpoint be classified as waste lands. Even these in many instances are of a limited extent and are not calculated to furnish a substantial and unvarying supply of forage when an occasional drought, followed by a hard winter, is taken into account. As a consequence the big herds have been cut up into small ones, cattlemen are securing doled lands, which are being fenced and the bottom lands turned into hayfields to supply hay for winter feeding, while many of the old rangelands are turning their attention to feeding beef for the market.

Hinies. The cross of a jack on a mare produces the hybrid known as a mule, and the product of the reverse cross is known as a hinny. A very interesting illustration is presented in The Breeder's



Gazette of a pair of hinies. The predominant influence of the sire is clearly seen in these two hybrid crosses. The mule always reveals in head and ears the characteristics of the jack, while the hinny takes after the horse in this respect. The sire of the hinies is a pure bred Shetland pony, a bay weighing 500 pounds and bred from stock that came from Woodburn farm, in Kentucky, and the dam is a Mexican jennet. One is a black yearling weighing 400 pounds and the other a 2-year-old weighing 544 pounds. The



breeder of these curiosities—for they are little if anything less than that, so rare is the cross of the stallion on the jennet—is W. C. Meyer, Ashland, Or., and he states that they are the only ones of such breeding on the northwest coast. They are broken to harness, and he writes that they show a kind disposition and good action and promise to make a fine family pair.

Bone Dust in Stock Raising. Bone dust, known commercially as "poudre d'os verts," used in feeding experiments, is made from bone dried in the open air and not heated chemically. In a feeding experiment with this a calf about 5 1/2 months old was given a daily ration of about 1 1/2 pounds of skim milk, 3 1/2 pounds of oats, 3 1/2 pounds of hay and 3 pounds of mangles. On this ration it increased nearly 50 pounds in 24 days. To this ration were then added about four ounces daily of bone powder, and in the next 24 days the calf increased in weight 80 pounds, a gain of 30 pounds in 24 days obtained without change of ration beyond the addition of a total of 5 1/2 pounds of bone powder, which cost 3 1/2 cents. The bone dust is said to promote digestion and assimilation of the food and to favor the formation of flesh and fat.—Philadelphia Ledger.

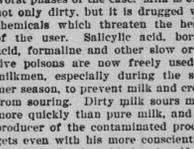
BETTER MILK.

Growing Demand for Cleanliness and Willingness to Pay for It.

It is gratifying to observe the marked improvement now being wrought in the handling of milk for human consumption, says The Breeder's Gazette. Until recently no common article of food was so universally filthy as milk. Rarely was a combination found by the student of this problem where the cows were healthy and fed with wholesome food, the stables clean and well ventilated, milkers neat and tidy and the vessels thoroughly scalded each time they were used. Milk produced in the country for city consumption was fairly wholesome, but that produced in cities or in their immediate vicinity was usually of the vilest character, because the trade, as a rule, was in the hands of ignorant foreigners who kept the cows in filthy, dark sheds and fed them upon the waste products of breweries, distilleries and vinegar factories, the putrid masses of which were often disgusting in the highest extreme.

American enterprise is at last getting hold of the milk supply in many quarters, and the improvement is already quite marked, though it is growing far less rapidly than it should for a reason which will only be believed by those who have carefully studied the subject. It is a surprising fact that as yet no large part of city consumers stand ready to demand pure milk and pay that price for it which cleanliness and healthfulness make necessary. Some years since an Omaha paper sent a reporter out to examine the milk supply of that city, and it was found that a majority of the dairies about the city were extremely filthy as to cows, stables, milkers and utensils. The reporter, however, secured a supply of that city, and it was found that a majority of the dairies about the city were extremely filthy as to cows, stables, milkers and utensils. The reporter, however, secured a supply of that city, and it was found that a majority of the dairies about the city were extremely filthy as to cows, stables, milkers and utensils.

Handling Corn Fodder. No other grain is so well adapted to the requirements of the cattle feeder as cheap corn, and for roughness there are few feeds equal to corn fodder. A Kansas man says in the Ohio Farmer that in preparing the corn crop for feeding cattle the common small grain thrasher has been used with good success. The shredded fodder as it comes from the machine is run directly into a pen or rack right in the feed yard and large enough, as a rule, to hold a day's thrashing, say 10 by 24 or 16 by 32 feet. A sort of manger is made around the rack, into which the fodder passes through an opening at the bottom of the rack, as illustrated.



Dairy Butters. At the Indiana state fair the best tub of creamery butter scored 90 1/2 points, while the best 15 pounds of dairy butter scored 97 1/2 points and the best five pounds of dairy points scored 95 points. This may be taken as evidence that those who will take the necessary care to have their milk clean, from healthy cows fed on wholesome food, can handle it so as to make a better product than the average creamery that receives milk from so many patrons, some of whom seem to think a good butter-maker should be able to make good butter from almost any material they may furnish him. While we are willing to admit that there is much dairy butter which is very inferior to the average product of the creamery, there is some that is much better. The trouble with dairy butter for the dealer and consumer is that such as scores 97 or 98 points does not often reach them. There is usually a home market for it, which keeps it from the dealer's hands. The dairymen who have such a market find it more profitable than to supply city dealers.—American Cultivator.

Two Kinds of Thinness. To have a cow thin by giving large quantities of milk from good feeding and to have her thin for lack of food are two entirely different conditions. In the one case she is strong, vigorous while in the other she is faint and weak and gives but little milk.—Tennessee Farmer.

Little Salt and Much Work. Neglecting to salt the cows regularly makes the milk hard to churn.

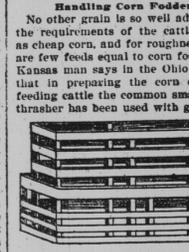
GLASS HOUSES.

The Uses the Farmer Can Make of Them—The Cold Grapes.

The use of glass houses for growing plants, flowers and vegetables of all kinds is far more prevalent than it was 40 or 50 years ago. Then hot-houses, or greenhouses, as they were generally called, were almost exclusively the luxuries of the very wealthy. Next they were taken up by nurserymen and gardeners to forward a small portion of their crop or to carry on operations during winter and produce more sets for spring planting. Now the greenhouse with steam heat is becoming recognized as one of the most important and best paying adjuncts of every farm whose owner has the skill and ingenuity required to run it. The greenhouse opens a new field of industry. It provides interesting, constructive and profitable employment during months when farm operations consist only in the feeding of stock and the consumption of a large part of what the farm has produced during the summer.

It does not cost nearly so much to put up glass houses now and fit them out with steam heat as it did a generation ago. The creation of such an establishment on any farm must add far more to its selling value than the cost, and the farmer must be indeed a poor manager if he cannot by its use forward the vegetables he will himself grow and sell much more each year than all the cost of keeping it in operation. Besides, there is the luxury of maintaining a bit of summer with all kinds of green things growing for wife and little ones to enjoy while cold winds prevail outside. There is hardly anything that very little children wonder at more or are more pleased with than to go from a cold outside winter's day into a greenhouse where the air, though moist, is kept at summer heat.

Glass is now made so cheaply and greenhouses are so little expense that they are profitably used for growing many things for market that were formerly grown out of doors. All the best foreign varieties of grapes are grown by some of the leading nurserymen in cold grapes, where no heat is used, and the vines are ready during the winter just the same as they do out of doors. But under glass in the cold grape the buds will start several weeks earlier than they can in the open air. The grapes will not be chilled at night by dews, as they are out of doors even during most of the summer months. Hence they will ripen without mellowing the foliage or having the fruit attacked by fungus.



Feed Rack for Shredded Fodder. The shredded fodder as it comes from the machine is run directly into a pen or rack right in the feed yard and large enough, as a rule, to hold a day's thrashing, say 10 by 24 or 16 by 32 feet. A sort of manger is made around the rack, into which the fodder passes through an opening at the bottom of the rack, as illustrated.

A Timely Hint. The month of November and so much of December as may not be very cold are times when sheep need shelter from cold rains and winds. They endure a great deal of dry cold, but when wet to the skin they do not easily get dry again, and the chill will lower vitality. If it does not cause disease, remarks American Cultivator.

Agricultural Brevities. The "abandoned farm" bids fair to become extinct in New England. According to latest reports, Connecticut's cheap farms are being absorbed, though at low prices. The acreage in the last official list of farms for sale is much reduced from the original statistics. Commenting upon this, however, an exchange says it does not necessarily indicate a revival of "hard fast" farming. Much land is taken up by summer residents, "fancy" farmers, fish and game syndicates, etc.

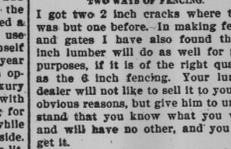
The New England Homestead reports the cranberry crop as liberal, on the whole, though unevenly distributed. The outlook for prices is moderately encouraging, with the amount of the total available supply against fancy quotations. A meeting of the American Beet Sugar association at Omaha is announced for Dec. 5. The question of opposing any reduction in the protection which the government now affords the industry will be considered. Concerning the plan of setting poor people to growing potatoes on vacant city lots, The Country Gentleman says the work has been a good one and is of promise in a most desirable direction. The interesting of poor people, unable to make their own living in the city, in agriculture.

FARM AND GARDEN

FIGURING ON FENCING.

Cracks Cost Less Than Lumber—The More Cracks the Less Lumber.

I was once figuring on building a corn crib, says an Iowa Homestead writer. In figuring the lumber it occurred to me that cracks in a crib were essential and that they did not cost as much as lumber. The more cracks I had the less lumber it required to enclose the crib. I built it out of 2 inch fencing, which was obtained by taking the 6 inch stuff to the planing mill and having it ripped. From a 6 inch board



I got two 2 inch cracks where there was but one before. In making fences with gates I have also found that 4 inch lumber will do as well for most purposes, if it is of the right quality, as the 6 inch fencing. Your lumber dealer will not like to sell it to you, for obvious reasons, but give him to understand that you know what you want and will have no other, and you will get it.

Here are two panels of fence. One is made of 4 inch lumber with two wires, and the other of 6 inch fencing. There are four laches at the bottom for another wire, if needed in each fence. It will be found that there is a saving in lumber in the 4 inch fence, and it is about the same height and of the same utility. Figure this out and see the saving.

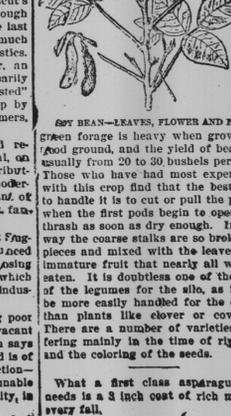
Wine Without Grapes. "Thanks to one of the latest discoveries of science, we are now able to make excellent wines of various kinds without resorting to the grape," said an expert of the department of agriculture. "Take a sip of this and tell me what you think of it."

"It's sherry, and good stuff, too," murmured your correspondent. "Apple juice, nothing but apple juice," replied the professor. "Now try this."

"Apple juice again. Now this." "Sauterne, of course." "Apple juice once more," said the professor. "These wines, all of them, are made by fermenting apples, and they are very different from the yeasts of wine yeasts brought from famous grape growing districts in Europe."

"In the soil of the district of Xeres certain species of minute fungi exist which, floating about in the air or adhering to the skins of the ripened grapes, get into the juice of the freshly expressed grape juice and multiply in the latter in incalculable numbers, feeding upon it and incidentally giving to it the peculiar sherry flavor. We merely substitute apple juice, which serves equally well as a basis, add to it a small quantity of the same species of germs, procured directly from the Spanish vineyards, and, lo! we have sherry wine, possessing the true flavor and aroma. There are concerns now in France and other parts of Europe that make a business of propagating the yeasts of various kinds, and heretofore putting them up in hermetically sealed bottles for such uses."—Washington Post.

The Soy Bean. The soy bean is one of the staple crops of Japan, which attracted little attention in this country until about ten years ago, but is now becoming quite common. The crop is cultivated in the soil, the seeds being planted in drills at the rate of half a bushel per acre. The stems alone are too coarse to make good hay, but are covered with such a dense growth of leaves and so prolific in fruit that the hay is prized highly, especially for milk cows and for fattening animals. The yield of



TRUTH IN HORSE TRADING.

A Western Court Decides Against a Common Form of Lying.

The appellate court of Indiana recently handed down a decision in a case that grew out of a horse trade and that is interesting to every one who may desire to purchase a stallion, says The Horseman. Two breeders made a trade by which they came into the possession of a stallion represented, or rather, misrepresented, by the vendor to be standard bred and registered. The purchasers, relying on the statements made, took the stallion home and proceeded to stand him for public service, publishing the pedigree as warranted to them and apparently being quite satisfied as to its genuineness. Later they discovered that they had been imposed on and attempted to make the vendor take back the horse and return that which he had received for the animal.

The vendor resisted this, giving as his reason that the purchasers knew perfectly well that the horse was not as represented, that they were well posted on breeding and the register and that they knew quite well at the time that the horse was not as represented. The vendor further stated that it was only a horse traded anyway and that what he got was not a bit nearer being right than what he gave. The purchasers stoutly denied this contention, claiming that they believed what was told them about the stallion's breeding and, relying thereon, took him home and stood him for public service under the pedigree warranted them. As soon as it was discovered that the horse was not straight all their patrons by the preferred claims against them for damages, and altogether their business was plunged into a state of chaos that meant serious financial loss to them. The court held, in rendering its decision, that the fact that the purchasers stood the horse for public service under the pedigree warranted to them was sufficient evidence to prove that they relied on the warranty given, and therefore the vendor must make good the same. The decision, therefore, was against the seller, who was compelled to take the horse back. This decision may or may not have been warranted by the actual facts in the case. Granting all the statements to have been true as made, it assuredly was just and fair. If the purchaser actually believed what he is told and proceeds to do business along that line, he must have recourse on the seller if he has been deceived.

Selection of a Stock Bull. If a breeder is determined to keep up a uniform standard of excellence in his herd and, if possible, improve it, says Clement Stephenson, no more important subject can occupy his attention than the selection of a stock bull. Many a moderate herd has been greatly improved and increased in value by the use of a real good bull, and many a good herd has been spoiled and reduced in value by a moderate one. In selecting a bull we have first individual merit to consider and then pedigree, but no amount of the latter will compensate for deficiency in the former. He must be true to the best type of his particular breed, sound and robust in constitution and well grown for his age. By well grown I don't mean high on his legs, but wide, deep and long, standing on short and well set legs. Particular attention should be paid to his horns, for many a good bull is rendered useless by bad horns. He should have a good muscular (flesh) development in the right places, straight top and bottom line, with broad, deep chest and good fore ribs. His eye and general conduct should denote good temper and the skin be mellow and moderately thick. Avoid thin skinned ones. See that he walks well, gay and like a gentleman, and, if he is old enough, see what his stock is like and, if possible, have a look at his sire and dam—in fact, all his family connections that are in the herd. The next thing is pedigree. Not only see that it contains no impurity, but that the recorded ancestors were, as far as known, good animals; if prize winners, all the better. Find out, if you can, whether they were regular, good breeders and lived to a good old age, for nothing is more hereditary. If everything is satisfactory, don't be grudge the price, and if after a trial his stock is satisfactory don't be tempted by price to part with him.

Sheep Men, Buy Ranges. Reports from Wyoming state that two organizations of sheep men, one in Ulster county and one in Carbon county, have recently purchased large tracts of lands from the Union Pacific railroad, aggregating over 300,000 acres. These lands are in sections and practically insure the owners' use of intervening government lands, thus giving them control of enormous grazing facilities. The idea is to divide the tracts into summer, spring, fall and winter ranges for exclusive occupancy by members of the organizations, under strict regulations against overstocking and other practices tending toward depreciation of pastureage values. This seems to be a step in the right direction, certainly much wiser than trying to maintain alleged rights by physical force. Some risk of future inconvenience, however, is assumed in the absence of knowledge of what may be done with government lands. If rival herders of either sheep or cattle should purchase and stock these, trouble will be likely to ensue.—Breeder's Gazette.

Hundred Dollar Rams. That sheep men all over the country are sharing the general good times is attested by the high price they are paying for good breeding stock. One hundred dollar rams are getting to be almost as common as "leaves in Yulemborgs."—Sheep Breeder.

Semi-Weekly Telegram

ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 3, 1899.

PREMIER EMMERSON'S VIEWS.

We publish elsewhere an interview with the premier of this province in regard to the comments of the Conservative press on the action of the government of Canada with reference to sending a contingent to South Africa.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

Special prominence is given by the Toronto Mail and Empire to the fact that Sir Mackenzie Bowell appeared at a Conservative convention in East Hastings on Wednesday last and spoke in favor of the party candidate.

The extent to which the Conservative party lives in the past is well illustrated by the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster.

Children should always increase in weight. Not to grow, not to increase in flesh, belongs to old age.

Present and future health demands that this increase in weight should be steady and never failing.

To delicate children, Scott's Emulsion brings richer blood and firmer flesh. Better color comes to the cheeks and stronger muscles to the limbs.

tion the opposition is showing remarkable agility in dodging federal issues and endeavoring to distract the public mind from questions of federal government.

Of late the opposition had begun to pluck up a little spirit over the results of some provincial elections.

The legitimate functions of the opposition are to criticize the government and to act in all matters affecting the interests and welfare of the country.

It is a proverb that all oppositions regard all governments as extravagant and corrupt.

For a party which professes confidence in its ability to win the dominion elec-

coupled with a monopoly in the knowledge of political economy, he ought to give us at least a hint as to the direction in which that precious genius would work.

There are many questions which they ought to answer; but two or three will serve to indicate the line of inquiry.

Most newspapers would feel ashamed to be thus detected in a wilful falsehood, but the Sun will not be affected in the least.

The force which General Buller has under his command at Chieveley, Estcourt and other points south of the Tugela river is estimated by the London Times at nineteen and a half battalions of infantry, numbering 17,000 men.

It is easy to imply a bad motive. Every

active and capable minister must carry on that portion of the public service entrusted to him, and no matter how faithfully or effectively, he may discharge his duties, it is always open to an oppositionist, if he is mean enough to resort to such tactics, to cast doubt upon his motives.

One word more. The government cannot always be shouting out their plans and undertakings before they have been matured.

The Sun yesterday informed its readers that the ministers "told all day and produced nothing."

This is the shortest day of the year, and it is probable that the old proverb will hold good that as the days begin to lengthen the cold begins to strengthen.

That Hang-on Cough only needs to be attended to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system.

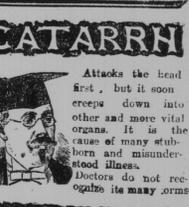
tery ought also to be with General Buller very soon, if it is not with him now.

A good many people are inquiring as to the number of troops that will be sent out from England and elsewhere to South Africa under the new arrangements that have been made by the British government.

We regret to observe that Col. Mackham's paper, the Sun, does not take kindly to the suggestion that he should go to South Africa.

But what an ideal country for Boer warfare. Koppie—a small hill of rocks and boulders and scrub grass—after koppie, great and little, precipitous and terraced.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam



Attacks the head first, but it soon creeps down into other and more vital organs.

LAND OF THE KOPIJ.

Boer Prisoners at Cape Town. Viewed by the Telegraph's Correspondent.

On the express en route to Orange River, Nov. 18.—And now we shan't be long, as the Cockneys say. Tomorrow morning we shall be in Kimberley.

British Rule in South Africa. Directed of all fronts, trimmings, blunders, grievances, treaties, conventions and ultimata, this present campaign to cure this festering sore in the geographical heart of the world-wide British Empire.

From what little I have seen and from what I have heard, the climate of South Africa is charming throughout the year, with the periodic rainy season, which comes on in another month, and occasionally strong southeast winds including the hot, dry Karroo country on this November day, to see the golden African sun still to partake every day of strawberries.

Ideal for Boer Warfare. But what an ideal country for Boer warfare. Koppie—a small hill of rocks and boulders and scrub grass—after koppie, great and little, precipitous and terraced.

That Hang-on Cough only needs to be attended to in a proper and thorough manner to be eradicated entirely from your system.

PILLARS OF SMOKE.

DIVINE SYMBOL WHICH TYPIFIES GOD'S POWER AND MERCY.

THE ARBITER OF NATIONS

The Church Called to That High Position - Rev. Dr. Talmage here set forth under a Bible symbol of great suggestiveness and power; text, Solomon's Song iii, 6, "Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke?"

Washington, Dec. 17.—The trials through which the truth has struggled are by Dr. Talmage here set forth under a Bible symbol of great suggestiveness and power; text, Solomon's Song iii, 6, "Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke?"

The architecture of the smoke is wondrous, whether God with his finger curves it into a cloud, or rounds it into a dome, or points it in a spire, or spreads it in a wing, or, as in the text, hoists it in a pillar. Watch it winding up from the country farmhouse in the early morning, showing that the pastoral industries have begun, or see it ascending from the chimneys of the city, telling of the homes fed, the factories turning out valuable fabrics, the printing presses preparing book and newspaper, and all the 10,000 wheels of work in motion. On a clear day this vapor spoken of mounts with such buoyancy and spreads such a delicate veil across the sky and traces such graceful lines of circle and semicircle and waves and curves and sinks and scatters with such affluence of shape and color and suggestiveness that if you have never noticed it, you are like a man who has all his life lived in Paris and yet never seen the Luxembourg, or all his life in Rome and never seen the Vatican, or all his life at Lockport and never seen Niagara. Forty-four times the Bible speaks of the smoke, and it is about time that somebody preached a sermon recognizing this strange, weird, beautiful, elastic, charming, terrific and fascinating vapor. Across the Bible sky float the smoke of Sinai, the smoke of Sodom, the smoke of Ai, the smoke of the pit, the smoke of the volcanic fires when God touches them, and in my text the glorious church of God coming up out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke.

Le the first place, these pillars of smoke in my text indicate the suffering of the church of God as endured. What do I mean by the Church? I mean not a building, not a sect, but those who in all ages and all lands and of all beliefs love God and are trying to do right. For many centuries the leaves have been black with the smoke of martyrdom. If set by side, you could girdle the earth with the fires of persecution—Rowland Taylor burned at Hadleigh; Latimer burned at Oxford; John Rogers burned at Smithfield; John Hooper burned at Gloucester; Huss burned at Constance; Lawrence Saunders burned at Coventry; Joan of Arc burned at Rouen.

Catholicism as well as Protestantism has had its martyrs. It does seem as if when any sect got complete domination in any land the devil of persecution and cruelty took possession of that sect. Then see the Catholics after the Huguenots. See the gentiles after the Jews in Tournai, where a great pit was dug and fire lighted at the bottom of the pit, and 160 Jewish victims were consumed. See the Presbyterians in Parliament of England, more tyrannical in their treatment of opponents than had been the criminal courts. Persecution against the Baptists by Paedo-Baptists. Persecution of the Established church against the Methodist church. Persecution against the Presbyterians. Under Emperors Diocletian 144,000 Christians were massacred, and 700,000 more of them died from banishment and exposure.

Witness the sufferings of the Waldenses, of the Albigenses, of the Nestorians. Witness St. Bartholomew's massacre. Witness the Duke of Alva driving out of life 18,000 Christians. Witness Herod and Nero and Decius and Hildebrand and Torquemada and Earl of Montfort and Lord Claverhouse, who, when told that he must give account for his cruelties, said: "I have no need to account to man, and, as for God, I will take him in my own hands." A red line runs through the church history of 1,900 years, a line of blood. Not by the hundreds of thousands, but by the millions must we count those slain for Christ's sake. No wonder John Milton put the groans of the martyrs to an immortal tune, writing: "Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints, whose bones Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold. The smoke of martyrs' homes and martyrs' bodies if rolling up all at once would have eclipsed the noon-day sun and turned the brightest day the world ever saw into a midnight. "Who is this that cometh out of the wilderness like pillars of smoke?" Has persecution ceased? Ask that young man who is trying to be a Christian in a store or factory, where from morning to night he is the butt of all the meanest witings of unbelieving employes. Ask that wife whose husband makes her fondness for the house of God and even her kneeling prayer by the bedside a derision and is no more fit for her holy companionship than a filthy cow would be a fit companion for a robin or a golden oriole. Compromise with the world and surrender to its conventionalities and it may let you alone, but all who will live godly in Jesus Christ must suffer persecution. Be a theatre going, card playing, wine drinking, round dancing Christian, and you may escape criticism and social pressure. But be an up and down, out and out follower of Christ, and "worlding will wink" at you, and you will be put in many a dog-gate and snubbed by those not

worthy to blacken your oldest shoes. When the bridge at Ashtabula broke and let down the most of the carload of passengers to instant death, Mr. P. P. Bliss was seated on one side of the aisle of the car writing down a Christian song which he was composing, and on the other side a group of men were playing cards. Whose landing place in eternity would you prefer—that of P. P. Bliss, the gospel singer, or of the card players?

A great complaint comes from the theatres about the ladies' high hats because they obstruct the view of the stage, and a lady reporter asked me what I thought about it, and I told her that if the indecent pictures of actresses in the show windows were accurate pictures of what goes on in many of the theatres night by night then it would be well if the ladies' hats were a mile high, so as to completely obstruct the vision. If professed Christians go to such places during the week, no one will ever persecute them for their religion; they have none, and they are the joke of hell. But let them live a consecrated and Christian life, and they will soon run against sneering opposition.

For a compromise Christian character an exact time never, but the sacred behavior grimace and caricature. For the body, thanks to the God of free America, there are now no swords or fiery stakes, but the souls of thousands of the good, in a figurative sense, rack and gibbet and Torquemada. The symbol of the domestic and social private and public suffering of a great multitude of God's dear children, pillars of smoke. What an exciting scene in India when during the Sepoy rebellion a regiment of Highlanders came up and found the dead body of one of General Wheeler's daughters who had been mutilated and mauled and slain by the Sepoys. So great was the wrath against these murderers that the Scotch regiment, before cutting off the hair of this dead daughter of General Wheeler, they divided it among them, and each one counted the number of hairs given him, and each took an oath, which was executed, that for each hair of the murdered daughter they would dash out the life of a heathen Sepoy. But as we look over the story of those who in all ages have suffered for the truth, while we leave a vengeance to the Lord, let us band together in one solemn vow, one tremendous oath, after having counted the best of martyrs, that for each hair of these glorious men and women who died for the truth an immortal shall live—live with God and live forever.

But, as I already hinted in the first sentence of this sermon, nothing can be more beautiful than the figures of smoke of your church. You can see what you will in the contour of this volatile vapor, now enchanted chains, now troops of horsemen, now names of heroes, now a host of couriers, now a black angel of wrath under a spear of the sunshine turned to an angel of light, and now from a picture gallery filled with masterpieces of which God is the artist, morning clouds of smoke burn in the air, and evening clouds of smoke laud in the burnished sepulchers of the sunset.

The beauty of the transfigured smoke is a divine symbol of the beauty of the church. The fairest of all the fair is he. Do not call those persecutors smoke, but pillars of the church. They are the parasites of the church, not the church itself. Her mission is to cover the earth with the grace of the Lord. Let us open all prison doors, to balm all the wounds, to moss all the graves, to burn up the night of the negro, to turn a great morning to change iron handcuffs into diamonded wristlets, to turn the whole race around, and whereas it faced death commanding her to go, let us face death commanding her to stay. "Right about face for heaven!" According to the number of the spires of the churches in all our cities, towns and neighborhoods, there are good homes, the worldly prosperities, and the pure morals, and the happy souls. Meet me at any depot the world over, and with my eyes closed take me by the hand and lead me so that my feet will not stumble, and with-out my once looking down or looking on the level take me to some high roof or tower and let me see the tops of the churches, and I will tell you the proportion of suicides, of arsenals, of murders, of thefts. According as the churches are numerous, are the crimes few. According as the churches are few, are the crimes numerous. The most beautiful organization the world ever saw or ever will see is the true church of God, the friend of all good, the foe of all evil, "fair as the moon and clear as the sun." Beautiful in her mission, the heroine of the centuries, the bride of Christ, the queen of the nations! You lying and hypocritical world, shut up those slanders about the church of Christ, an institution which, far from being what it ought to be, and never pretending to be perfect, is 500 times better than any other institution that the world ever saw or ever dreamed of. The highest honor I ever had, and the highest honor I shall ever receive, and the highest honor I ever want is to have my name on her record as a member. At her altars I repeated. At her sacraments I believed. In her service let me die. From her doors let me be buried. O church of God! the home of the righteous! Thou harbor from tempest! Thou refuge for the weary! Thou light-house of the world! Thou tower of the world! Thou victor Hugo in his book entitled "Ninety-three," says: "Nothing calmer than smoke, but nothing more startling. There are peaceful smokes, and there are evil ones. The thickness and color of a line of smoke make the whole difference between war and peace, between fraternity and hatred. The whole happiness of a man or his complete misery is sometimes expressed in this thin vapor which the wind scatters at will." The great Frenchman was right, but I go further and say that as the kingdom of God advances like pillars of smoke the black volumes belching

WHAT IS WORN.

Mantles, Capes and Redingotes—An Evening Gown. Capelike mantles are much worn with the more ceremonious class of gowns, as they are easily put on and off and do not crush the costume as does a coat. There are all varieties of mantles, from the plain tailor made style finished with stitching to those of velvet, satin or damask trimmed with fur and passementerie, not to mention evening wraps of the most elaborate and brilliant description.

The short capes of the last few years are out of date. They may still be utilized if they are in good condition by bordering the front corners and adding one or more circular ruffles. If the goods cannot be exactly matched, velvet may be employed. In that case velvet ornaments must be used on the body of the cape also, the collar and revers being of velvet. Redingotes are having a growing success, and the loose neck is also making its way by dint of appearing in modest, tailor made guise and not rendering it ugly, unless especially conspicuous by rich materials and trimmings. Prettiest of all are the little boleros of cloth or fur, well fitting and smartly trimmed. The evening gown illustrated has a trained skirt of black velvet, over this is a princess tunic of guipure de venise, cut square at the top and with long tight sleeves. The décolletage is bordered with black velvet set with crystal buttons, and two bands of velvet are tied across the top of the arm, forming a bow. A spray of flowers is placed at the left shoulder and a large butterfly at the front of the bodice. JUNIO CHOLLET.

But this shall not be, for whatever I let go I hang on to my Bible, which the blacksmith's shop shall yet come to its grand use when the warrior and the husbandman shall enter it side by side, and shall throw it to its bank of fresh iron, and the farmer shall pick it up as a plowshare, and the straightened spear shall be broken and the sword shall be cut in two, and what was one spear shall be two pruning hooks. Down with the sword and with the spear! Let no more horses eat out of the manger where Jesus was born. "Glory to God in the highest, and earth peace, good will to men!"

It is demonstrated to all honest men that it is not so certain that William Owen (the "Hittopator" or Longfellow wrote "Hittopator" as that God, by the hand of prophet and apostle, wrote the Bible which the soldiers of law and medicine and literature and merchandise are gradually coming to believe in Christianity, and soon there will be a people who believe in it except those conspicuous for lack of brain or men with two families, who do not like the Bible because it rebukes their evil propensities. The time is hastening when there will be no infidels left except Hottentots and murderers. Millions of Christians whose once there were thousands, and thousands where once there were hundreds, that last universal blaze which the evening of the nineteenth century! And the twentieth century, which is about to dawn, will, in my opinion, bring us a victory for Christ and the church that now is marching on with step double quick or, if you prefer the figure of the text, it will be seen in the mighty gales of blessing imposing and grand and majestic and swift like pillars of smoke.

Oh come into the church through Christ the door, a door more glorious than that of the temple of Herod, and more glorious than that of gold and the other emerald! Come in today! The world you leave behind is a poor world, and it will burn and pass away like the smoke. Whether the final conflagration will start in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, which, in some places, have burned for years, or in the mountains, or whether it shall begin near the California geyser, or whether from out the furnaces of Cotopaxi and Vesuvius and Stromboli it shall burst forth upon the astonished nations, I make no prophecy, but all geologists tell us that we stand on the lid of a world, the heart of which is a raging, roaring, awful flame, and some day God will let the red monsters out of their imprisonment of centuries, and New York on fire in 1835, and Charleston on fire in 1865, and Chicago on fire in 1872, and Boston on fire in 1873 were only like one spark from a blacksmith's forge as compared with that last universal blaze which will be seen in other worlds. But gradually the flames will lessen, and the world will become a great living coal, and that will take on ashen hue, and then our ruined planet will begin to smoke, and the mountains will smoke, and the valleys will smoke, and the seas will smoke, and the cities will smoke, and the five continents will smoke. But that will not interfere with your investments if you have taken heaven as your Saviour. Secure heaven and your earthly home, and you can look down upon a dismantled, disrupted and demolished earth without any perturbation. When wrapped in fire the realms of earth glow. And heaven's last thunders shake the earth below. And, undimmed, shalt o'er the world thy light be shed. And light thy torch at Nature's funeral pile.

FASHION HINTS.

Millinery Novelties—The Question of Gloves. Fur borders on toques and hats are much worn and are usually very becoming. Fringed scarfs of silk, satin or panne are a winter millinery novelty which is rather picturesque. The scarf is twisted around the crown of the hat, the fringed ends being allowed to drop a little at the side or back. The question of gloves is one upon which uncertainty sometimes exists with regard to the proper time of wearing or removing them. It is a rule that they should always be taken off at table when eating whether the meal be luncheon or a full dress dinner. On any informal, friendly occasion the gloves need not be replaced when one returns to the drawing room, but at formal dinners, where evening



RECEPTION GOWN.

dress is worn, the gloves are removed. Men, however, may dispense with them after dinner. The reception gown shown in the illustration is of blue taffeta. The skirt is sun plaited and has a train, the redingote tunic of black lace ruffled and beaded with jet being open at the back to allow the train to emerge. The back of the bodice is plain, but in front the face opens over fuchs folds of blue taffeta, which inclose a plastron of black embroidered lace. Across the front is a drapery of black mousseline de soie, which is held in place by chains and forms epaulets. The sleeves are of black lace, the little belt of jet and spangles on black silk. JUNIO CHOLLET.

VARIOUS NOTES.

Fur and Thick Materials—A Dainty Winter Wrapper. Fur, which is still on the pinnacle of favor, as it was last winter, is used in several new ways. It composes some very attractive hats. For example, a hat covered, crown and curling brim, with chinchilla is trimmed with a drapery of violet mousseline de soie, and at the left side is a large bunch of violets. Fur boleros are much worn. A short pile fur being selected for them. A bolero of utter opulence ever an ermine plastron and a flaring collar lined with ermine and large ermine cuffs.

MOURNING STYLES.

Fashions for the Several Stages of Mourning. Mourning apparel is divided into two classes—first and second mourning. The first is always of dull wool and crape, and only black wool, dull jet or crape stone ornaments are permissible. Preferably none is worn during strict mourning. The gloves are of black wool, castor or suede. For the second period of mourning fancy black veils are used, and silks and black lace are also admitted, and fur may serve as trimming. Ornaments of bright jet or gun metal are appropriate, as are lace gloves. These two stages are followed by half mourning, whose combinations of black



MOURNING CAPES.

and white and all shades of gray and violet are proper. Flowers are worn in the hat—scabious, heliotrope, iris, pansies, lilies, periwinkle and, in addition, white cyclamens, which are now very charmingly and naturally used. The fashion of making mourning costumes is the fashion of the moment modified and robbed of all oddities and striking effects. There is no special style for mourning garments different from the usual one. An illustration is given which shows a mourning cape of black chevrot. It has a deep border of English crape, headed by stitched applications of the chevrot. The violet collar is of English crape, the lining of wadded dull finished silk. As-trakhan may be used instead of crape. The hat of English crape has a drapery of crape, the trimming. JUNIO CHOLLET.

JUVENILE STYLES.

Fashions Adapted For Little and Large Girls. Some sacks are preferred as outside garments for little children, and even quite large girls wear them. The long cloak, like a sack, extending to the edge of the dress and closed with a double row of buttons, is also in vogue. For half grown girls the jacket of the half fitting variety remains the favorite. For warmer days the Carrick cape, coming only to the waist and composed of three scant peleries, is well worn. Grown up girls adopt the usual styles for women, with the more formal characteristics omitted. For example, the



GIRL'S DRESS.

medial collar is in vogue, as it gives too mature an aspect, and a young girl should remain young as long as possible. The capuchin also is usually avoided, except for golf or evening sports, where it is of some practical use. The great aim is to keep the entire wardrobe simple and girlish as may be, and in order to gain this end rich materials and trimmings must be eschewed and all mature styles which tend to add dignity and age to the appearance of the wearer. The picture shows a girl's cape of Russian green cloth. It is long and is cut quite straight, being closed at the left side by loops and large cloth buttons. A wide, stitched band of cloth ornaments the body of the cloak. The pelerie is covered with a black, braided design and is bordered with astrakhan, the collar being also of astrakhan. The sleeves have braided cuffs. The gray velvet hat is trimmed with green-brown hair and a plaid border. JUNIO CHOLLET.

FANCIES OF FASHION.

Novelties For the Luxurious Woman's Wardrobe. Panne, the beautiful new material which fashion has so eagerly adopted, is a sort of very thin, delicate velvet, something like antique velvet. It has a short, flattened pile, with a peculiar, lustrous quality, and comes in the most exquisite colorings. It is plain or is printed just as fancy silks are printed, the design being usually of a close, mixed character. There are more effects also. Many exquisite evening wraps are made of panne, mingled with lace and fur, and it is also



WINTER HAT.

used as a lining for fur mantles and other luxurious garments. Neck and hat scarfs with fringed ends are also made of it. The lining is becoming of more importance than the outside in the case of some garments. For example, a simple tailor made gown has a skirt lining entirely puffed in such tiny puffs that the effect is in a sort of mossiness. This puffing is all done by hand and is the work of great time and patience, intended to increase the expense and luxury of a costume which in itself is plain and quiet. A picture is given which illustrates a typical winter hat. The crown is covered with blue folds of coral velvet. The brim is draped with a wide scarf of coral taffeta having fringed ends. The scarf forms a chou at the left side, from which the fringed ends droop. Points of velvet of the same shade are placed under the brim next the hair. JUNIO CHOLLET.

DR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

THE COLONIAL SECRETARY MADE A DOCTOR OF LAW.

Students Give Him a Great Reception and Incidentally Have a Row with the Police Over the Possession of a Flag.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—At Trinity College this afternoon the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies.

The latter was accompanied by the Empress Dowager to uphold the Chinese cause and fight if necessary without further orders from Peking.

At the close of the ceremony Mr. Chamberlain, in response to the cries of the students, said that he had met under very disappointing circumstances.

The students who attacked the Mansion House numbered about 150.

SOUNDING NIAGARA'S DEPTHS. Method and Apparatus Used by Engineers Above the Whirlpool Rapids.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company is improving and strengthening its great cantilever bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls.

The market for square rigged sail tonnage remains inactive for the want of suitable vessels and the higher rates generally asked.

There has been a further slight modification in transatlantic berth rates.

TROUBLE IN CHINA. Chinese and French Clash Over a Bound. ary Question.

Tacoma, Wn., Dec. 18.—Hong Kong mail advices state another Franco-Chinese war imminent over the delimitation of French "leased" territory at Kiang Chou.

CHINA'S MOST FAMOUS GENERAL

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

ST. JOHN, N. B. DECEMBER 23, 1899.

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HER FRIEND, SHE CALLED ON MISS JEEVES

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BUT WAS NOT RECOGNIZED

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BERLIN NEWS.

GERMANY NEEDS A LARGER NAVY FOR COMMERCIAL PROTECTION.

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GIANTS, OLD AND NEW.

Modern Ones Not Even Half the Height of Noah.

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AMOUNT MARKETED IN 1900 IS EXPECTED TO

EXCEED TWENTY MILLION. THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY HAS A CHANCE TO MAKE AT

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FREE—BEAUTIFUL WATCH

AND GEMMED LADIES OR GENTLEMEN'S

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WITH AGE COMES WISDOM
 From childhood to ripe old age since 1810.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE
 LIMENT has been used by generation after generation

Relieves Every Form of Inflammation
 for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL use.

Many old couples relate that ever since they were boys and girls together, JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LIMENT has been used and grown in favor with them for many family ills from infancy to old age. I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liment more than fifty years in my family. For colds, coughs, sore throats, rheumatism, toothache, etc., etc. I have found it always good. These claims are not exaggerated. Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free. Sold by all Druggists. Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts.

LADYSMITH ALL RIGHT.

[Continued from Page 1.]

ward to that point the following cable was received by his excellency the governor-general last evening, from Hon. Joseph Chamberlain which reads as follows: London, Dec. 20, 1899.

"With reference to the expression 'trained men' the secretary of state for war explains that volunteers must be good shots and competent riders, but need not be members of any regular drill force.

(Signed) Chamberlain."

"Now as to the composition of the contingent," continued Dr. Borden. "In the first place the mounted contingents will be 1,044 in strength. There will be three squadrons of mounted rifles, making 530 of all ranks. One squadron and a half squadron will be selected from the different cavalry corps and dragoon regiments throughout the dominion and from good shots and riders wherever they are to be found, and there are quite a number of them to be found in western Canada. The three squadrons will have 530 horses. Let us now take the artillery," the minister of militia went on to say. "There will be three field batteries, the strength of each being 171 or 113 in all. They will have 383 horses. The artillery will be from the field batteries all over the dominion.

"So there will be no infantry," was asked.

"No, there will be no infantry; nothing but artillery and mounted troops."

"And where will the recruiting be done?"

"At the headquarters of the batteries in the case of the artillery. For instance at Kingston, Guelph, London, Windsor, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Guelph, London, Port Hope, Quebec, Montreal, Granby, Woodstock, N. B., Newcastle, N. B., and Sydney, N. S. British agents are busy in many of the rural districts of Germany hiring veterans for service in South Africa. Several well authenticated cases have been reported this week; but the following incident seems conclusive. The district commander of Hamburg has just issued an order for the arrest of a British agent named York for hiring a number of German peasants in the neighborhood for military service which, under the imperial laws, is a criminal offence.

There is nothing, however, to interfere with Herr Krupp in the manufacture of steel shells for the British army. An Essen local paper announces that 25,000 such shells are being made on a rush order and that men are working night and day.

LADYSMITH WELL SUPPLIED.

London, Dec. 22.—The Daily Mail says: We understand that news has arrived from Ladysmith that the garrison there is well supplied with food and ammunition and can hold out much longer than has been estimated. The troops are described as in good spirits and anxious to fight.

THE CABLE CHOKED.

London, Dec. 22, 4.45 a. m.—There is still no definite news regarding the military operations in South Africa. Probably this is because the only cable that is now working is choked with official despatches. General Buller's casualty list at Colenso, just published shows that 146 were killed and 746 wounded. Two hundred and twenty-seven are described as missing and of those about 40 are known to be prisoners in the hands of the Boers. This makes a total larger than General Buller's original estimate.

Royal letters signed by the queen are being circulated by the archbishops of the various dioceses authorizing a collection in the churches throughout England on January 7th in aid of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers and their families.

Interest centers for the moment in the preparations to send out reinforcements. The latest notable volunteers include two nephews of Lord Roberts, Major Charles and Major Maxwell Sheraton. Their brother was killed at Glencoe.

The admiralty has decided to despatch another naval brigade of 700 men to South Africa.

THREE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Toronto, Dec. 21.—The Telegram's special cable from London says the Allan Line steamers Parisian, Laurentian and Pomeranian have been chartered to convey the Canadian contingent to South Africa.

KITCHENER ON THE WAY.

Cairo, Dec. 21.—The train conveying Gen. Lord Kitchener, now on his way from the Sudan to South Africa via this city, was despatched north of Luxor. The regiment accompanying him consists of the following:—

1st troop—Enrollment, Toronto; place of concentration, Toronto.

2nd troop—Enrollment, Toronto, St. Catharines, Peterborough and Ottawa; concentration, Toronto.

3rd troop—Enrollment, London, Kingston and Montreal; concentration, Montreal.

4th troop—Enrollment, Quebec, Guelph, St. John, N. B.; concentration, Halifax.

"B" Squadron.

1st troop—Enrollment, Winnipeg; concentration, Winnipeg.

2nd troop—Enrollment, Portage La Prairie, Virdee, Brandon, Yorkton and Winnipeg; concentration, Winnipeg.

3rd troop—Enrollment, Regina, Moose-

however, was simply to retard the general arrival here.

Gen. Kitchener subsequently arrived in this city and was given an ovation by Lord Cromer, the British consul general in Egypt, and others. He immediately boarded a train for Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 21.—Lord Kitchener arrived this evening from Cairo and went to his quarters at the Victoria Hotel, which immediately sailed for Malta.

LORD ROBERTS' FAREWELL.

London, Dec. 21.—Gen. Roberts bid farewell to the Prince of Wales at Marlborough House today. The staff of the new British commander-in-chief in South Africa include Major General Pretyman and Viscount Dowe, besides his present staff.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S OFFER.

London, Dec. 21.—It is now announced that the Duke of Marlborough offered 150 men and horses and not 15, as at first stated. The authorities have not yet decided whether to accept the offer.

HALIFAX NOTIFIED.

Halifax, Dec. 21.—Col. Irving, D. O. C., was formally notified this morning by a messenger from the Cape Town government, but his instructions will not arrive until tomorrow. The colonel's information is that another contingent had been authorized and intimates that for special service in South Africa the formation has been authorized of a regiment of mounted rifles from the mounted police and the mounted west. Mounted Police (past and present), active militia cavalry and specially qualified volunteers; also a brigade division of artillery, including permanent batteries and batteries of active militia.

So far this is all the official information that has been received from the Cape Town government. It looks, therefore, as though the King's County Hussars, Major Borden, who are 81 strong, and the Sydney field battery, which is a company of 19 men strong with 50 horses, would furnish the bulk of Nova Scotia's representatives in the dominion and local governments while others are obtaining full pay from firms with whom they are employed.

"It is as good as settled that the Parisian is chartered from the Allan line for conveying the troops and probably the Laurentian, of the same company, for the horses. Hon. Dr. Borden and Gen. Huston were at work tonight making further arrangements and the Militia Gazette will be likely issued tomorrow with full details.

BOERS MASSING AT STORMBERG.

London, Dec. 20.—The Daily News has the following despatch from Cape Town, dated Saturday, Dec. 16:—

"The Boers intend to make a big stand at Stormberg and are concentrating their force at the abandoned British camp. One commando of 2,000 consists chiefly of rebel Dutch."

BOERS WOULD ACCEPT MODERATE CONDITIONS.

London, Dec. 21.—The Madrid correspondent of the Standard says:—

"The Boer governments have recently intimated that they are ready to accept moderate conditions in regard to peace conditions.

"The anxiety of the burghers is as to the question of receiving supplies by way of Lourenco Marques."

A QUESTIONABLE REPORT.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—Despite repeated British denials, it seems to be a fact that British agents are busy in many of the rural districts of Germany hiring veterans for service in South Africa. Several well authenticated cases have been reported this week; but the following incident seems conclusive. The district commander of Hamburg has just issued an order for the arrest of a British agent named York for hiring a number of German peasants in the neighborhood for military service which, under the imperial laws, is a criminal offence.

There is nothing, however, to interfere with Herr Krupp in the manufacture of steel shells for the British army. An Essen local paper announces that 25,000 such shells are being made on a rush order and that men are working night and day.

LADYSMITH WELL SUPPLIED.

London, Dec. 22.—The Daily Mail says: We understand that news has arrived from Ladysmith that the garrison there is well supplied with food and ammunition and can hold out much longer than has been estimated. The troops are described as in good spirits and anxious to fight.

THE CABLE CHOKED.

London, Dec. 22, 4.45 a. m.—There is still no definite news regarding the military operations in South Africa. Probably this is because the only cable that is now working is choked with official despatches. General Buller's casualty list at Colenso, just published shows that 146 were killed and 746 wounded. Two hundred and twenty-seven are described as missing and of those about 40 are known to be prisoners in the hands of the Boers. This makes a total larger than General Buller's original estimate.

Royal letters signed by the queen are being circulated by the archbishops of the various dioceses authorizing a collection in the churches throughout England on January 7th in aid of the fund for sick and wounded soldiers and their families.

Interest centers for the moment in the preparations to send out reinforcements. The latest notable volunteers include two nephews of Lord Roberts, Major Charles and Major Maxwell Sheraton. Their brother was killed at Glencoe.

The admiralty has decided to despatch another naval brigade of 700 men to South Africa.

THREE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Toronto, Dec. 21.—The Telegram's special cable from London says the Allan Line steamers Parisian, Laurentian and Pomeranian have been chartered to convey the Canadian contingent to South Africa.

KITCHENER ON THE WAY.

Cairo, Dec. 21.—The train conveying Gen. Lord Kitchener, now on his way from the Sudan to South Africa via this city, was despatched north of Luxor. The regiment accompanying him consists of the following:—

1st troop—Place of enrollment, Toronto; place of concentration, Toronto.

2nd troop—Enrollment, Toronto, St. Catharines, Peterborough and Ottawa; concentration, Toronto.

3rd troop—Enrollment, London, Kingston and Montreal; concentration, Montreal.

4th troop—Enrollment, Quebec, Guelph, St. John, N. B.; concentration, Halifax.

"B" Squadron.

1st troop—Enrollment, Winnipeg; concentration, Winnipeg.

2nd troop—Enrollment, Portage La Prairie, Virdee, Brandon, Yorkton and Winnipeg; concentration, Winnipeg.

3rd troop—Enrollment, Regina, Moose-

eracting themselves in seeking a chance to go with the contingent. Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 3rd regiment, C. A., it was announced yesterday had written the militia department offering his services.

Lieut. Poole, of the 62nd Fusiliers, yesterday volunteered for service. A letter was received yesterday by Mayor Sears from Mathew McDonald, of 104 London street, East Boston, who wants to go but needs a ticket to reach a recruiting station. Major A. J. Armstrong has once more volunteered to go as quartermaster or paymaster. There are four volunteers from Campbellton. Lieut. Col. Donville is ready to go to South Africa in response to duty's call. Provincial Constable Havange is again ready to don his armor to fight for Queen and empire. W. H. Willis formerly of Mr. S. McDiarmid's employ here, and latterly of Kentucky, has come home and volunteered. He was a former corporal in No. 1 artillery company.

FREDERICKTON BOY HAS A PLACE.

Frederickton, Dec. 21.—Tomorrow is the 16th anniversary of the organization of the Infantry School Corps now known as the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry. The day is to be observed at the barracks on holiday and in the afternoon the children of the members of the corps are to have a Christmas tree in the drill hall. The only man about the barracks today, who joined the company at its formation, is Capt. McKenzie, caretaker of the drill hall. Sergt. Major Fowle joined the company in January, 1884, and is of course the senior soldier.

This morning Mr. A. F. Randolph received a telegram from his son-in-law, Capt. D. Y. Eaton, now adjutant of "A" battery, Kingston, Ont., stating that he had been ordered to South Africa with his company. Capt. Eaton was formerly connected with the R. C. R. I. here.

Lieut. Nagle and all the non-commissioned officers and men of the R. C. R. I. here are ready and willing to accompany the Canadian contingent to South Africa if their services are required. They are ready to serve either as cavalrymen or artillerymen.

CONCERNING THE SEIZURE OF AMERICAN FLOUR.

Washington, Dec. 21.—In the absence of a formal complaint the state department officials do not care to express a specific opinion in the case of the reported seizure of American flour by British cruisers off the South African coast. Mounted Police of where the services of such officers are not available, by medical officers selected by the district officer in charge. The commission of the Northwest Mounted Police. Men who have enrolled will be paid by the district commanding officer or commissioner of mounted police office. District officers commanding will pay all expenses out of the imprest trust fund.

THE HEALTH HABIT.

Batteries.

Just as Easy to Form as Any Other.

We do not deliberately form our habits, but they are unconsciously acquired, and grow as we grow, and by the time we learn they are hurting us, we find them too strong to be easily broken.

Then, why not form a good habit, a habit which will counteract the many bad ones, in other words, counteract the un-fashonable habit of being always well.

The best health habit to get into is to have and keep a vigorous stomach; if you have a healthy stomach you can drink your beloved coffee, smoke your favorite brand of tobacco, with little or no harm; the mischief begins when these things are forced upon the stomach without any assistance.

Form the habit of taking after meals some harmless but efficient digestive which will relieve the stomach of so much extra work.

Nature furnishes us with such digestives and when they are combined in such a pleasant preparation as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, they give the overworked stomach the necessary assistance to secure perfect digestion and digest so much extra work.

The habit of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals is as necessary to the weak stomach as food itself, and indeed to get the benefit from food eaten, nothing better and certainly nothing safer can be used.

Many families consider Stuart's Tablets as essential in the house as knives and forks.

They consist entirely of natural digestive principles, without the effect or characteristics of drugs; they have no cathartic action, but simply go to work on the food eaten and digest it.

Take into account your bad habits and the expense they entail and then invest fifty cents in a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and see if your digestion for the next month is not vastly improved.

Ask the clerk at any drug store the name of the most successful and popular stomach remedy and he will say "Stuart's."

and Regina; concentration, Regina.

"C" Squadron.

1st troop—Enrollment, Prince Albert, Battleford and Regina; concentration, Regina.

2nd troop—Enrollment, Moosemin, Quappell and Regina; concentration, Regina.

3rd troop—Enrollment, Lethbridge, Fort MacLeod, Medicine Hat and Maple Creek; concentration, Medicine Hat.

4th troop—Enrollment, Calgary and Edmonton; concentration, Calgary.

The men will be enrolled subject to a medical examination from dentists allotted to each troop. Each troop of a squadron will represent the corps allotted to it. Men who have served either in the militia cavalry, or the Northwest mounted police are eligible. Under special circumstances volunteers other than mentioned may be accepted, provided they have had some previous military training, are good horsemen and good shots and are in other respects qualified.

Qualifications.

Standard height, 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement, age not less than 22 years nor more than 40.

Terms of Service.

Service under the army act for six months with liability of extension to one year. Rations, clothing and equipment, including saddle, free. Pay at the rates laid down for the Northwest mounted police up to the time of disembarkation in South Africa. After that date pay will be issued by the imperial government under the royal warrant for pay. Men who offer themselves for enrollment either than those belonging to the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Northwest mounted police, and are accepted, are invited to furnish their own clothing and equipment. If they are accepted, the price, after valuation, will be paid to them and the horses will become the property of the government.

Standard for Horses.

Age, between five and ten years; height, 15 to 16 hands, and practically sound. In special cases very stout and well built horses of 14 hands 3 inches may be purchased.

The medical inspection of the men will be performed by medical officers of the mounted police, and the horses of the mounted police of where the services of such officers are not available, by medical officers selected by the district officer in charge. The commission of the Northwest Mounted Police. Men who have enrolled will be paid by the district commanding officer or commissioner of mounted police office. District officers commanding will pay all expenses out of the imprest trust fund.

Batteries.

Batteries will be "C," "D" and "E." "C" will be concentrated at Kingston, "D" at Ottawa and "E" at Quebec.

There will be one lieutenant colonel commanding, one adjutant, one medical officer and one veterinary officer.

The details of one field battery are one major, one captain and three subalterns. In the brigade division there will be 10 officers and a total strength of 530. One section of each battery will be from the Royal Canadian Artillery field division, and the other two sections from field batteries of the active militia.

Enrollment and Concentration.

Enrollment will take place and the batteries will be concentrated at Kingston, Guelph, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Toronto; concentration at Kingston.

"D" battery—Enrollment, Guelph, Ottawa, London and Port Hope; concentration at Ottawa.

"E" battery—Enrollment, Quebec, Montreal, Granby, Woodstock, Newcastle and Sydney; concentration at Quebec.

Each section will represent the batteries which have furnished their quota to complete it.

Qualifications.

The qualifications will be standard height; gunners, 5 feet 6 inches, with 34 inches chest measurement; age not less than 22 years nor more than 40. To have performed at least one annual training as a field artilleryman in the active militia, or have served in the Royal Canadian Artillery. Under special circumstances volunteers other than the above may be accepted, especially in the case of drivers. Men to be eligible for appointment as non-commissioned officers will be required to be in possession of a certificate issued from a Royal School of Artillery.

Terms of Service.

Service under the army act for six months, with liability of extension to one year. Rations, clothing and equipment free. Pay at the rates laid down for a field artilleryman in the active militia, or have served in the Royal Canadian Artillery after that date. Pay will be issued by the imperial government under the royal warrant for pay. Men who offer themselves for enrollment as drivers, etc., other than those belonging to the Royal Canadian Artillery field division, and are accepted, are invited to offer their own horses, in which case the price after valuation will be paid to them, and the horses will become the property of the government.

Standard of Horses.

Riding horses, 15 hands or over; draught horses, 15 1/2 hands or over.

Organization.

The administration of the sections during the formation will be as follows:—

The section to be formed at Kingston, under the command of a field battery, Royal Canadian Artillery.

The section at Quebec, under the officer commanding the Ottawa brigade.

Officers field kit will weigh 31 pounds, and three and a half ounces, and the articles carried 72 pounds nine ounces. The articles in the wallets weigh eight pounds nine ounces. The total weight to be carried on the vehicles of regimental transporters 80 pounds, and for other officers 85 pounds. This does not include the weight of articles packed in the camp kits.

VOLUNTEERS FROM ST. JOHN.

Volunteers for the Transvaal second Canadian contingent are plentiful. Many young men about the city express a readiness to go and in many cases they are

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE
 Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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

Cool the Blood
 In all Cases of Itching Burning Humors with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT

While Cleansing the Skin and Scalp with hot baths of CUTICURA SOAP and healing the Raw, Inflamed Surface with CUTICURA OINTMENT.

Complete Treatment, \$1.25

DR. J. H. MORRISON, Sole Proprietor, 163 GERMANY ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

MARRIED IN NOVA SCOTIA.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Winnipeg, N. S., Dec. 21.—An interesting matrimonial event, was celebrated here today, when Miss Josie R. Paine, daughter of Edward W. Paine, fruit grower, was united in marriage to John G. Shewan, C. P. R. accountant at St. John. The bride, who is a very pretty brunette, was becomingly gowned in a travelling costume of blue velvet cloth, and was attended by her sister, Miss Winifred Paine.

The groom was supported by Mr. B. Spinney of Torbrook Mines. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Lawrence Amor, rector of Holy Trinity, Episcopal church, at the bride's home at high noon. The bride, who is one of the most fascinating and estimable young ladies of the town, received a bountiful supply of wedding presents. Mr. and Mrs. Shewan, amid the usual hearty congratulations, left via the D. A. Railway for Halifax and will take up their residence in St. John.

MARITIME TRAVELLERS TO THE FRONT.

At the annual meeting of the Maritime Commercial Travellers' Association, held in Halifax on the 18th inst., it was resolved to forego the usual holiday festivities this year, and ask members to join in making up a special subscription to the funds which have been opened for the benefit of the families of companies G and H, who have gone to the war in South Africa.

The vice-presidents for New Brunswick for the coming year, Fred H. Hart, R. A. March, F. S. Parlee and H. R. Sturdee, with James Jack, secretary for New Brunswick, are the committee to call upon the St. John city members and to receive subscriptions. Members resident out of the city can remit to the secretary either at St. John or Halifax as may be most convenient.

A BABY MISLAID.

New York, Dec. 21.—Mrs. Simon Westly, of St. Louis, went shopping yesterday, says a despatch to a New York paper, and left her eight months old baby, which she had taken with her. She did not notice it until she got home, so busy was she with her Christmas buying. A hot search was at once instituted. The mother went to the departments but none of the clerks had seen a baby on the counters. The woman was nearly distracted. She was forced to leave her address up and back home. When closing up time came at the store, Michael Clark, a porter, found the baby slumbering peacefully in a waste basket. It was sent home by special delivery as requested.

A TORONTO DEFAULTER.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Toronto, Dec. 21.—John P. Hamilton, bookkeeper of the wholesale boot and shoe firm of Morley & Armstrong, of this city, is a defaulter, and as a result of his operation the firm has had to suspend payment. Hamilton's defaultations, so far as known, amount to \$20,000, and possibly the total may reach \$15,000. A warrant is out for his arrest, but he has disappeared. Hamilton has been playing the pool rooms pretty extensively.

LONDON STOCK MARKET UNSTEADY.

London, Dec. 21.—Business on the stock exchange today started steady on the announcement that the bank rate was not raised. France sent buying orders but sellers were too numerous. The market collapsed and the announcement of the rise of the French bank rate led to a disorganization and an avalanche of forced sales. Consols dropped 1/8 to 94 for the account and 98 for money.

MURDER NEAR HALIFAX.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Halifax, Dec. 21.—The body of an unknown woman was found in the woods on St. Margaret's Bay road, 14 miles from Halifax, this evening. The body was discovered by an Indian. The indications are that a murder has been committed. Officers have gone to the scene of the tragedy to investigate.