

# THE DISPATCH.

OL. 6. NO. 38.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., FEBRUARY 21, 1900.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## COUNT YOURSELF UNLUCKY

If you do not succeed in getting one of our

## FINE BEAVER OVERCOATS

Before they all go. They are beautifully gotten up and are marked at very reasonable prices, still sooner than have any left over we are making liberal reductions for cash. Bargains in Ulsters, Reefers, and Winter Suits, can also be found here.

## JOHN McLAUCHLAN,

Men's and Boys' Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher.

## DO YOU LIKE

Good fitting, well made and stylish garments, where no cheap trimmings are used? Then order of us your **Suit, Overcoat or Trousers**, and you will be satisfied that we are as anxious to give you the worth of your money as you are to receive it. We have an excellent stock to select from.

**B. NICHOLSON,** - Merchant Tailor,  
Woodstock, N. B.

## VICTORIA ICE RINK.

Open for Skating every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, Afternoons and Evenings.

Band in attendance every Monday and Friday Nights. Tuesday, & Thursday Nights reserved for Hockey.

GENTS' SEASON TICKET, ..... \$3.50  
LADIES' " " ..... 2.50  
CHILDREN'S " " ..... 1.50  
MONTHLY TICKETS, ..... 1.75

It is the intention of the management to maintain the best of order, and the public the best of healthy exercise and clean sport throughout the year. The management reserve the right to admit or refuse admission to one.

WE WANT YOUR PATRONAGE.

**A. D. HOLYOKE, Proprietor.**

## The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company

Closed their Books Dec. 31st, 1898,

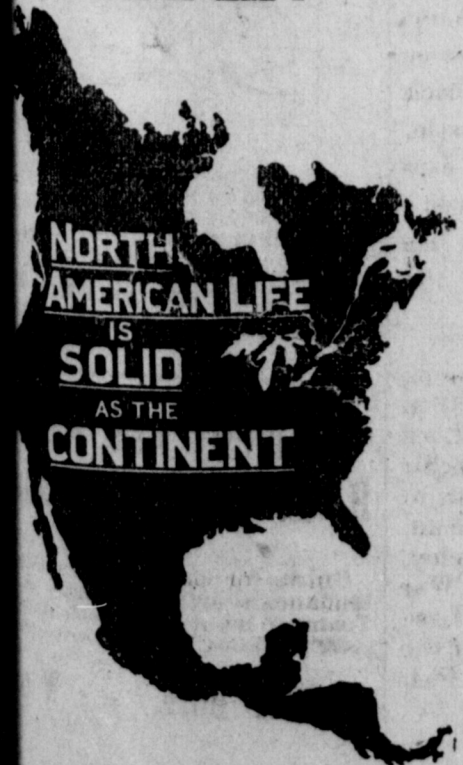
With a dollar of interest overdue, with a dollar's worth of real estate ever having been owned by the company, and ever having foreclosed a mortgage, and a dollar of claims in dispute, and a larger new business than in any previous year.

With an increase of 713 policies and 639 lives during 1898.  
With a new business of over \$2,100,000.  
With total insurance in force, \$7,985,859.00.  
With a death rate in their thirteenth year of only \$5.38 for each \$1,000 of average risk carried during the year.  
With a death rate of only 3.44 per 1,000 of average number of policies in force.  
With a record for care and economy unexcelled. Such has been their record. It is a record of steady, solid progress. Where is there a cleaner record, or one that can beat it in any respect?

**A. LINDSAY,**  
Special Agent,  
Woodstock, N. B.

**E. R. MACHUM,**  
Mgr. Maritime Provinces,  
St. John, N. B.

## LIFE:



"Loss," said Tennyson, "is common to the race," but a man can, by judicious foresight remove the financial responsibility connected therewith, from himself, to a reliable Life Insurance Company such as the North American Life by insuring his life therein.  
The unexcelled financial position of the North American, combined with its attractive plans, make it a desirable Company in which to insure.  
Pamphlets respecting plans furnished on application to the Head Office, or to any of the Company's agents.

**L. GOLDMAN,** Secretary.  
**Wm. McCABE,** Man. Director  
**NORTH AMERICAN LIFE,**  
112-118 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.  
**HUGH S. WRIGHT,**  
Manager for Northern New Brunswick,  
Woodstock, N. B.

## BOYS HAVE ARRIVED.

Carleton County Soldiers on the Shores of South Africa.

Letters from Several of the Lads. Wheeler Leighton Doesn't Like too Much Restraint.—Grub is not all to be Desired.—All well and Horses in Good Form.

On Monday morning it was learned by wire that S. S. Laurentian having on board a portion of the second Canadian contingent, including Capt. Wm. C. Good, and the eighteen men who left Woodstock for the front, had Arrived at Cape Town.

THE DISPATCH has received the following letter from Harry B. Dysart one of the men under Capt. Good's command from here. On board S. S. LAURENTIAN, Jan. 29, 1900.

EDITOR DISPATCH.—We are now eight days out and 2160 miles from Halifax. Have had fine weather so far. Men all well. We have lost fourteen horses so far but the worst is over now. The Carleton County horses are doing well, they seem to stand it the best of any. We have sighted several ships, but did not get within hailing distance. We are going to stop at St. Vincent for orders. Will get there Wednesday 31st. We expect to hear some war news then. It will be our first sight of land since we left Halifax, but the boys are all enjoying themselves fine. We are having quite warm weather, and now it is like our July, at home. The grub is none too good, but we make out all right. We are not hard to suit. We get four hours drill every day. They have two guns on deck. Well I must close, will write again as soon as I see a chance to send it back.

HARRY B. DYSART.

The stamp on this letter, as also on that of one written to J. S. Leighton from his son Wheeler Leighton is an oval mark in red ink "Canadian Contingent en route, Jan. 30, 1900, South Africa." Mr. Leighton in his letter which also reached here the 16, says:—"We are at sea yet, but we think we will see land tomorrow, we are going to call at St. Vincent to take or some more water. We are 2500 miles from Halifax. We are all about all well. Some of the boys are sea sick yet. I was sea sick about three hours, I wish you were here to see some of them. It would be fine for you. We have had a fine trip so far, but the food is not any too good, and the officers got the best of it, but we will have our say, when we get back. I am getting along fine with them and with all the boys. We have lost 14 horses so far. We had church three times on Sunday and it was fine. There is a little too much bossing here for me, but we have to stand it just now."

The following is an interesting letter from a D. Battery man to his brother:—

Transport LAURENTIAN, Jan. 30th.

DEAR JACK,—As we expect to call at Cape Verde Islands tomorrow I am going to try and scribble you a few lines. I am getting along all O. K. although I was very sick when we left Halifax we only went down the harbor a piece and anchored till next morning when we started on our long journey. It was very rough at first but is all right now. Lord I was sick the first three days, I stayed with my head over the side of the vessel most of the time and when I went to bed it was with my head out of the port hole. We are not very high toned here as we sleep and eat in the same room. We sleep in hammocks slung over the tables, our sole bedding being three blankets, however the days are nice and warm so that I have slept on deck some nights. We are not worked very hard, but get enough to keep us in condition. We have reveille at 6 o'clock fall in for parade and to those who wish it a bath. Although most of the boys have been vaccinated and the bath has been practically abandoned for the present. I escaped vaccination as I was on guard that day. We parade at nine o'clock and drill for a couple of hours and quit at 11 o'clock, dinner at 12 45, parade again at 2 o'clock till four. Of course there is fatigue parties and the watch picket and guard but they don't come very often. The one drawback is the lack of light on the deck as it is very dark there we don't have any concerts or anything to pass the time away and sometimes the evenings hang rather heavily on our hands, but I spend my time at writing, but I didn't expect to have a chance to mail so soon so did not have many letters finished. I am writing this in a hurry as you will probably find out when you are trying to translate this. We haven't met or at least sighted but one ship since we left Halifax. It is rather monotonous the same thing day after day. I didn't meet any of the N. B. boys again till today I met Hughes and a fellow named Searl. They wished to be remembered to you and tell you they are well. This isn't a bad boat but awfully small and we are crowded pretty well but I guess we will sleep on the deck when it comes real hot as it is very close and hot down stairs. We get very good grub although it was on the pork for a while at first but it is improving and there is a good canteen here. We can buy anything almost at reasonable rates just as cheap as you can buy it on shore. It does a rushing business as all the boys are flush with money. There is one thing we lack though, that is girls. There are four nurses on board but we very seldom see them. We have a pretty faced chaplain on board.

He reads over the prayers every morning for our benefit, no doubt some are benefitted by them. There is a devil of a lot of red tape on board but we manage to scrap along very well for a green crowd and I guess when it comes to a fight we won't run very far and are not likely to die from being shot in the back.

From Brother FRED H. OUTRAM, D. Battery, Second Canadian Contingent, South Africa.

Capt. Good wrote the following to Colonel Dibblee:

On board S. S. Laurentian, Jan. 27.

Dear Col.—Hearing from the first mate that we were liable to call at the Cape Verde Islands for water, and thinking you would be anxious to hear from the boys going to the front, will mail you a note. The Woodstock quota of E. Battery are all well and in fine shape. Have two batteries on board, D. and E. Fifty horses were laid off at Halifax, principally from E. (our battery), owing to a disease breaking out among them, similar to our old fashioned horse ail. The Woodstock horses are all right so far. We have lost 12 horses up to the present, 7 from "D" and 5 from "E" of pneumonia. The weather now is like our July weather, quite a change from Halifax in a week. The Newcastle men were left at Halifax in charge of the sick horses, with two of our men, Parker and Tibbetts, of Fredericton. I had the impression that when we reached Halifax everything would be carried on like clock work, but found things quite different. When we embarked there was much confusion, far worse than ever the old 10th was in, loading for Sussex or Doherty's pasture. We are getting into shape all the time, four hours gun drill every day, with regular sergeants for the instructors.

A later note dated Latitude 18, says:

"Two more horses have died, making 14 in all. Woodstock horses are all living yet, but the Jack Estey and Tom Vail horses are somewhat affected—the veterinary thinks they will recover. The temperature has not been above 75° as yet. The ship's officers have often crossed the equator when the temperature did not exceed 80°, so they say. We have Capt. Howard of galling gun fame on board. He has been in the Crimea and was up the Soudan, in the North West rebellion, the Spanish American, and now he has a lieutenant's commission in the Mounted Infantry in the Canadian army. He is a very genial fellow, lots of fun in him, says he is only going out with us to have another good racket before he dies. We do not have much time to loaf even at sea, regular duties, just the same as a barracks, guards, picquets, stabling. By the time we disembark our battery will be fit for service. We have a splendid lot of men, smart looking, bright-eyed fellows, some of the smartest chaps in Canada, and the most of them will be disappointed if they do not get a chance to face fire. I doubt if better raw material ever left any country. Expect to stop at Cape Verde tomorrow and wire for more horses. Will have enough if we do not lose more than thirty."

John Hughes received a letter from his son Robert, also with the Carleton boys.

"Bob" reported himself and everyone else in excellent health. He said they were having a good time and that there was no need for their parents to worry over their well-being. He asked to be remembered to the DISPATCH and to all the boys.

Robert Welsh wrote letters to both his father and mother, and reported all going smoothly.

Friends around town also had letters from the boys.

### A Sad Tragedy.

The Aroostook Republican is authority for the incidents in a tragedy that occurred in the upper part of the state, whereby one Norman Campbell said to be a native of St. John, attempted to kill Mrs. Audrey Higgins and then succeeded in killing himself. Before being married Mrs. Higgins whose maiden name was Rogers worked as a domestic in a place at Fort Fairfield, where Campbell also worked as a farm hand. Campbell, who appears to have been a disreputable character became enamored of the young woman and proposed marriage which was declined. So persistent were his attentions in which he threatened to kill her that the young woman requested her employers to enter a complaint to Deputy Sheriff King who drove Campbell away. He came back to Fort Fairfield in time. He spent some time in the Houlton gaol for drunkenness, breaking and entering. When he got out of gaol he got drunk, and started for the home of Mrs. Higgins, whose husband and other members of the family were away in the woods. The poor woman saw the man coming. Only two women and terrified children were in the house. She tried to pacify the man who, however, started after her with a revolver, when she said she was married. She ran towards a neighbor's house and in the meantime a young brother set a dog on Campbell who was running after his victim. He fired his revolver hitting Mrs. Higgins and in getting closer fired again the ball passing through her nose. Campbell then shot himself dead. It is thought probable that Mrs. Higgins will recover.

IF TAKEN IN TIME The D. & D. Emulsion will surely cure the most serious affections of the lungs. That "run down" condition, the after effects of a heavy cold is quickly counteracted. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd.

## KNOWS ALL ABOUT IT.

For He was in Pretoria Only a Few Months Ago.

The Dispatch Has an Interview With F. S. Wilbur, a Former Resident of Woodstock now Visiting Here.—His Impressions of the Situation.

Mr. Fred S. Wilbur arrived here on Friday last, after an absence from Woodstock of upwards of three years. He will be remembered as a member of the Bank of Nova Scotia staff, here. While in Woodstock he will be the guest of Dr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Wilbur has been the greater part of his time since he left this place in South Africa, having been in the employ in Pretoria of the National Bank of the South African Republic. He was peculiarly fortunate in his opportunity for observing the relations between the English and Dutch inhabitants. He is a man of moderate views and was quite willing to admit that there might be two points of view to the question. "When I first went there," said he, "I was entirely cast among the English people, and I heard so much of their side of the question that I was almost disposed to believe that the Dutch has something at least worth listening to on their side. Thus when I came to leave for Pretoria I had quite an idea that the English view was decidedly exaggerated. I soon found that they were even more prejudiced than the English had seemed to me. In fact, there is no disguising the fact that the Dutch mothers bring up their children to hate the English. This has been so ever since the time of the big "trek" which as of course, you are aware was occasioned by the absolute insistence of the English government on liberating the slaves in South Africa. The owners of the slaves were compensated by the payment of one half the market value of each slave. An unfortunate affair followed this. The drafts by which the slave owners were paid were payable in London and were made out in English. When the Dutch slave owners got the drafts they could not understand (many of them) what they meant. Then came along the vicious, unscrupulous speculator, who represented the drafts to be of about one half their value, and cashed them on that basis. When the Boer came to find out he had been cheated, he was wroth and laid to the door of the British government, a charge which should have laid to the speculators' account. The English government acted honestly in the matter, but it was not perhaps exactly unreasonable that the Dutch should feel that they had been unfairly used.

What of the relative rights of English and Dutch in the Transvaal?

There were to be equal rights. That was plain from the London Convention of 1884, under which equal rights were to be accorded both races. The English have absolutely made the country what it is, and it would be far better for the Dutch, themselves that the English had control of the Transvaal.

"When did you leave Pretoria?" "I left Pretoria at the end of August. I had given a months notice that I would leave thinking that the English government would accept the 5 years franchise, that is residence for five years, and the right to vote. At the suggestion that these should be accepted the disgust among the Uitlanders was general. It was a known fact that President Kruger was only holding back one hand and pushing out the other.

Continuing Mr. Wilbur said: "As to the moral claim that the Boers had a special right beyond the Vaal, why have they any more right over the Zulus than the English have over them. It is rather a striking feature that when they colonial Dutch go up to the Transvaal, they become more anti English than the Transvaalers.

"Is it true that there are strong religious disabilities?"

"Yes, no Roman Catholic or Jew should apply for any office or position.

Personally, Mr. Wilbur said he had met certain Dutch with whom he had formed quite a friendship. He had played cricket in Pretoria with the young Dutch.

"Of course it is known that the term Uitlanders means outlanders or foreigners. In speaking of the English people in the interview is meant the English in South Africa.

The Dutch call Kruger, "Kroeger," but the Uitlanders call him plain Kruger, and haven't much use for him at that.

Kopje means a little hill is pronounced Koppie. Joubert is pronounced Joubare. Veldt is pronounced feit. The term "red-neck" applied to the English was first given

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Try one of Teed's Celebrated 94 CIGARS.