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Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a ce tain ture of mortgage dated the twenty-ninth day otember in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven and made between aid John E. Baldwin and Annie W. his wife one part; and one John M. Dick of the part; recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester, on the second day of October A. D. 1877, as number thirtysecond day of October A. D. 1877, as number thirty-seven, on pages 59, 60, 61 and 62 of the 26th volume of records, we the undersigned Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay, late of the Parish of Beresford, deceased, will peaceably and quietly enter into and upon the lands and premises hereinafter, and in the said mortgage, particularly mentioned, on Thursday the fourteenth day of December next; and on said fourteenth day of December next. f December next, at twelve o'clock uoon, ester; which said lands and premises are particulthat is to say, "All and singular the peices or parcels of land, situate in the aforesaid, viz: 'All that part of piece of lot numbe ten, situate on the west side of Bathurst basin esaid, originally granted to one Peter Doucetor, which piece is marked on the plan of part to Pelagee Doucet, having a front on the waters of the said basin of thirty-four yards and two feet, and running with the said width to the rear of the said lot, bounded on the north by the part or apportionment of said lot marked "A", and on the south by the part marked "C", also all that part or portion of said lot number ten adjoining the foregoing, marked on the plan of the partition of said lot "C", measuring thirty-four yards and two feet on the shore of said hasin and running back with the said width to the rear of the lot apportioned to Rosalie Therriau and bounded on the north part "B", above mentioned and on the south by part "D", (saving and excepting nevertheless a piece or part of the above described land which was heretofore conveyed by the heirs of the late James G. Dick to John E. Baldwin and Herbert Molloy by deed bearing date the eighteenth day of August A. D. 1875, containing sixty-five feet four inches front on he west side of the Intercolonial Railway track, by one hundred feet in depth, which said last described piece is particularly reserved and excepted out of this conveyance) the lands and premises hereby conveyed being the same which were sold and conveyed to the said John E. Bal!

) Executor and Executrix SYDNEY DESBRISAY, PENELOPE DESBRISAY. Aretas W.Y. DesBrisay.

were sold and conveyed to the said John E. Ball-win, by the heirs of the late James G. Dick by deed bearing date the seventh day of September instant, as by reference thereto will appear."

(Which said Indenture of Mortgage and mort-

gaged lands and premises and moneys secured thereby, were assigned and transferred to the late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay by Indenture dated the eighteenth day of August A. D. 1886, duly record ed,) for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof.

Dated this twenty-ninth day of September A. D.

Notice of Sale.

To Charles H. Roy, of the Parish of Beresford Gloucester County; Notice is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage dated the ninth day of November A. D. 1883, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the Count y of Gloucester the ninth day of November A. D. 1883 as number 156 and on pages 293, 294 and 295 of the 30th volume of records; and also under and by virtue of a certain other power of sale contained in a certain other indenture of mortgage dated the fourth day of November A. D. 1886, and recorded in the office of said Registrar of Deeds for the County of loucester on the fourth day of November 1886, as number 351 and on pages 661, 662 and 663 aid mortgages was made between said Charles H. Roy (under the name of Charles Roy) the one part, and said late Aretas W. DesBrisay of the other part, we, the undersigned, Sydney DesBrisay and Penelope DesBrisay, executor and executrix of the last will and testament of said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay will on the eighteenth day of January next (1900) at twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Bathurst, in the County of Gloucester, absolutely sell and dispose of the lands and premises herein-after and in said two several mortgages particular ly mentioned and contained, at Public Auction, which said lands and premises are described as follows:
"All that piece or parcel of land and premises
"situate at Beresford aforesaid, County and Prov-"ince aforesaid, known as part of lots number "twenty and twenty-one, bounded as follows, to "wit: On the east by the shore of the Bay Chaleur, "on the west by the rear line of the grant, on the "north by land owned by Edward Commeau and on "the south by land owned by Peter Doucet and "James Boudreau and containing one hundred acres "more or less." Also all the dower or thirds, right title and interest, of Philomene Roy, wife of said Charles H. Roy, conveyed to said late Aretas W. Y. DesBrisay by conveyance dated the twenty-fourth day of January A D. 1890, recorded in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Gloucester pages 105 and 106 of the 41st volume of records. in said lands and premises, for the purpose of paying and satisfying the principal moneys and interest secured by said two several mortgages, Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - . OCTOBER 26, 1899, Northumberland with the Empire.

There was no uncertainty about the attitude of the citizens of Chatham, at the public meeting of Tuesday evening, towards the movement for supporting the volunteers who are being sent by the Dominion government to South Africa to assist in demonstrating the unity of the empire and the loyality of the colonies to the mother land. County of Northumberland is a in the matter. There was no adequate notice given of the meeting, yet it was an excellent one, so far as its representative character was There was, it seems, one individual who differed from everybody else, but even on such important occasions, the humor of grotesque absurdity does no

Emergencies such as that which now confronts our people appeal to loyalty and sense of duty. It is the duty of every loyal citizen of Northumberland to give something towards the fund that is being raised to assist our New Brunswick contingent of volunteers for South Africa. They not assume that the war will be ended before they reach South Africa-or they may not. That, however, should not be a consideration in the matter. We all desire to see the prestige of Great Britain maintained and made paramount for all time. The present crisis presents an exportunity for us to contribute to that desirable object. Great Britain-our mother-land-has incurred the envy and jealousy of many powerful nations, who make the present little war an occasion for embarrassing her, if they only dared to do so. Let us help, as loval subjects of the empire, to impress these nations with the fact that wherever British prestige, rights or supremacy are jeopardized, its colonies and dominions are one with the heart o the mother-land, pulsing in unison of blood and treasure. The spontaneous movement of colonial soldiers from all quarters of the globe in a rally around the standard of the empire is an object lesson for its enemies which cannot fail to cause them to engage their national councils in the consideration of what it portends, while British forces are settling the South African question on a basis of equal rights to all the peoples concerned.

The Political Peach.

There was quite an enjoyable meet ing in Kingston public hall Friday evening. The speakers were Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Messrs. Bergeron, McInerney and Powell The correspondent of the Times sent very extatic account of the affair to that paper. Amongst the expressions of his unbounded admiration we find the following in reference to Hon. Mr.

He is simply "out of sight" as a speak er, and he was unanimously voted "all right." It was the first time I ever had he pleasure of hearing the Hon. Geo. E.,

and I must simply say he is a "peach." We know that the honorable gentleman, as well as Messrs. McInerney and Powell, kept "out of sight" for some time after the last Assembly election, although they were much in evidence about the time of the Moncton Convention, when they were proclaimed by their friends to be "all right". As to Mr. Foster being "a peach", we are forced to the conclusion that there some error about it. The peach luscious and tender fruit. Nobody has ever discovered those qualities in our riend, Mr. Foster. If he were again a nissionary and sent to some field where it would be a toss up with the natives as to whether he should be used doctrine or diet, he would, no doubt, be allowed to carry on his work in safety, so the peach simile will not apply. Mr. Foster, however, is pleasant talker, but people cannot forget how different were the things he did-or rather, left undone-when in power, from those which he now claims those in power ought to do. He may be "a peach," but, all the same, his reputation for endeavoring to cover his short-comings' as a minister with long speeches in opposition, cannot be kept "out of sight."

Mr. Foster and Gloucester County.

An interesting story comes from Gloucester County. It is to the effect that Hon. Geo. E. Foster wrote to a leading citizen of Bathurst enquiring as to the chances for his being invited to address a meeting there in the interest of the Conservative party. The gentleman written to replied evasively, but mentioned two others to whom it would be better to address matters of that kind. Mr. Foster set the proposition going through gentlemen suggested, and it is now being asked by certain dominant Conservatives if this is the Mr. Foster who, after the late K. F. Burns was as good as appointed Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, made such a strong fight against him with Sir John A. Macdonald as to succeed in preventing the promise of the latter to Mr. Burns LORD KIMBERLEY, THE LIBERAL from being carried out?

Then, another section of the Conservative party in Gloucester is asking whether Mr. Foster's national antipathies are still so great that he was history of this melancholy business, we induced to slight the representative of the County, Mr. Blanchard, who always government to give our support to whatranked as a Conservative?

The fact is that Mr. Foster is one of the "unfortunates" in politics. there is an opportunity to make a government could not have se other reply than they did send to tactical blunder, he does it. When he SYDNEY DESBRISAY, PENELOPE DESBRISAY, Arctas W. Y. DesBrisay.

SYDNEY DESCRIPTION OF THE TRANSPORT OF THE

no opportunity for thwarting the party undertakings of all Conservatives the province who did not make particular business of shouting for and praising him, in and out of season He was then as blind as he He assumed that would not remember how useless, selfish and narrow he was as a New Brunswick leader.

He was also one of the ministers who. in 1896, deserted their posts between the meeting of Parliament and the passing of the Address, thinking to break down the leader of his party. Not succeeding, he was glad to apologise and return to his allegiance, although he was afterwards characterised by the same leader as one of "a nest traitors", and it is known that the same old leader, Sir Mackenzie Bowell has not since personally recognized him All the same, his record does not prevent Mr. Foster from preaching "high ideals" to the young men of the country.

It can hardly be expected, therefore, that be will receive sufficient couragement from the parties through whom he is working to lead him venture into Gloucester County on speech-making tour. Should he do so, may be required to fight-for we must it is probable that he will find it as lonesome as it was for him at Chatham Station that chilly evening when nobody met him to show him the way to our Masonic hall, where he was to address a public meeting for the pur pose of carrying out his Moneton Convention order to annihilate the local government. The local celebrity who presided at that meeting-at which poor Mr. McInerney was left to do all the talking,—can tell Mr. Foster, from go to Bathurst to address audience and find only the janitor the hall and the party who invited him.

Death of Hon Peter Mitchell

The appouncement that Hop. Peter Mitchell was dead reached here yesterday. He was found dead in his bed at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, vesterday morning.

Mr. Mitchell was long prominent in the business and public affairs of the country. He was of Scottish ancestry and born at Newcastle in 1824. He was a clerk for some time in the office of the late George Kerr. of Chatham, after which he studied law and in due course became a barrister of Province. He practiced law very littly having a desire for general business. This he followed by going into shipbuilding, which was at that time a flourishing Miramichi industry. He also went into lumbering and, for a time, ran the Black Brook mill now the property of Mr. Geo. J. Vauguan

At a comparatively early age he became interested in politics and soon found a seat in the Legislature as a representative of Northumberland. He was one of leaders against what was known as the "Family Compact." He became a member of the Legislative Council and subsequently-1858-a member of the government of which Mr. Tilley (afterwards Sir Leonard)

one with which our people are familiar, and they know with what ardour Mr. Mitchell espoused the scheme and the prominent part he played in securing its success in this province. When confederation was carried and the Dominion organized, Mr. Mitchell was made a senator and the government leader in that body, holding the portfolio of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Assisted by the late William Smith, for a long time deputy minister, he organized the Department most efficiently, pursuing an energetic and up-building policy in both branches of the service. He resigned his seat in the Senate and ran successfully for the House of Commons, holding his seat in the government until the fall of 1873, when he resigned, together with his colleagues and leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, on account of the Pacific Scandal. In the election of 1874, following the advent of the Mackenzie government to power, he was re-elected over the Liberal can-Conservative against Mr. Spowball and was defeated. In 1882 Mr. Snowball retired and Mr. Mitchell was returned unopposed. In 1887 he associated himself with the Liberal party, and in the election of that year successfully ran against the late Hon. M. Adams, by whom he was defeated in 1891. He was since twice defeated by the present representative of the county, Mr. James Robinson, and in 1896 was appointed to a

position in the Fisheries branch of his old Mr. Mitchell will long be kindly remembered by those of all shades of politics who know him. He was an able and fearless opponent and while an election contest was on would lose no chance of success. Personally he was no man's foe. He was a man of generous impulses, genial and open-handed. Had he been less self-assertive and independent of party discipline, he might have continued through life, as he long was, in the front rank of the country's foremost public men. He will long be remembered as one who made for himself a name position unique in the politics of province and Dominion, and now he has passed away, all will join paying a tribute to his memory as one who spent his life in the public service and was an active force in shaping the destinies of the scattered provinces assisting in effecting their federal union.

The flags on the Custom House, Town Hall, Public Square, Senator Snowball's and other staffs were displayed at half mast yesterday on account of Mr. Mitchell's death.

Britain's Leading Statesmen on

After routine proceedings following the Speech of the Queen at the opening of the British Parliament-(The speech published in last week's ADVANCE) the address in reply was moved and discussed. In the House of Lords,

LEADER. said :- "Regarding the calling out of the reserves and the voting of supplies, "I can speak with no doubtful voice. Whatever may be our opinions as to the past are as ready as the usual supporters of the ever measures may be necessary to vinddicate the honor of the empire and to protect its interests." He said the government could not have sent any

THE EXTRAORDINARY ULTIMATUM OF

reserves and expressed entire confidence extended "their fullest sympathy to those bought at a heavy price. In addition that the British soldier would do his had done in the past.

"There are some points in the negotiapretation of the word 'suzerainty' is that there are in the London Convention demning its action as disloyal and not in mit of Kopje. certain stipulations which limit British sovereignty in the Transvail and that, to the extent of these limitations, there is constituted 'suzerain'y.'"

the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's recent | to their own devices. THE PREMIER, THE MARQUIS OF

SALISBURY. replying to Lord Kimberley's criticism of the negotiations, said :- "The Boer government were pleased to dispense with any explanation on our part respecting the cause or justification of the war. our part could have justified. They have done what the strongest nation has never in its strength done to any opponent it had challenged.

THEY ISSUED A DEFIANCE so audacious that I could scarcely depict it without using words unsuited for this assembly, and by so doing they liberated this country from the necessity of explaining to the people of England why we are at war. But for this no one could have predicted that we would ever be at

"There have been very grave questions between us, but up to the time of the altimatum the modes we have suggested of settling them were successful and the spirit in which we were met was encouraging. We lately had hoped that the future had in reserve for us a better fate. But now all questions of possible peace, all questions of justifying the attitude pointing out the errors and the oppression of which the Transvaal government has been guilty-all these questions have teen wiped away in

THIS ONE GREAT INSULT which leaves us no other course than the one which has received the assent of the whole nation and which it is our desire to

policy during these latter days that on questions involving the vital interests and honor of the country there are no distinc-

His lordship said he believed that a desire to get rid of the word "suzerainty" and the reality which it expressed had cen the controlling desire—the dream of President Kruger's life. It was for that that the president of the Transvaal had set up the negotiations of 1884. n order to get that hateful word out of the convention he had made considerable sacrifices. Mr. Kruger had used

OPPRESSION OF THE OUTLANDERS as a screw to obtain a concession on the subject of suzerainty. "I quite agree," he remarked, "that the word 'suzerainty' s not necessary for Great Britain's present ourpose. Situated as Great Britain is in Africa towards the Transvaal and Outlanders, she has a duty to fulfil which has nothing to do with any convention or any question of suzerainty.

"This word, however, being put into The story of Confederation is an oft-told the treaty, obtained an artificial value and meaning which have Great Britain from entirely abandoning it. If Great Britain dropped it, she would be intimating that she also repudiated and abandoned the ideas attached

> T IS A QUESTION OF BRITISH SUPREMACY. "It was largely due to the character of Mr. Kruger and to the ideas pursued by nim that we have been led step by step to the present moment, when we are ompelied to decide whether the future of South Africa will be a growing Dutch supremacy or a safe, perfectly established supremacy of the English people." (Cheers). EQUALITY OF WHITE RACES.

The premier concluded by dealing briefly with the government's future policy in South Africa, declaring that didate, Mr. Snowball. In 1878 he again ran as | while there must be no doubt as to the paramountcy of the sovereign power of Great Britain there must also be no doubt that the white races in South Africa would be put on an equality and due precautions taken for the "philanthropic, friendly and improving treatment of those countless indigeneous races, of whose destiny, I fear, we have hitherto been too forgetful.'

"Those things must be insisted upon lot of plugged shells were used. n the future," exclaimed Lord Salisbury. "By what means they are to be obtained do not know. I hope they may be consistent with a very large amount of autonomy on the part of a race which those of the Boers much heavier. values its individual share in government as much as the Dutch people do. But

great objects essential to the power England in South Africa and to the rights of all the races concerned are the objects of the British government, objects which. with the full support of the nation and without distinction of party, the government are now pursuing, and which they will pursue and presevere in to the end. After several less important speeches the House of Lords agreed to the address and adjourned.

THE WAR.

Half a million tons of shipping is required to transport Great Britaiu's two army corps to South Africa. This means about 150 large steamers. There are about 35,000 men of all ranks in each of the army corps and Lord Woolsley, some time ago, said that there were always two army corps in such a condition of readiness to be embarked, that they would be prepared to go on board the ships sooner than the ships could be found.

accompanied by a force of cavalry, and ine of communication troops. The cavalinfantry, and the line of communication | bro. killed. troops could not be landed in South Africa in less than six or seven transports of. say, 4,000 tons each.

brave people, the Boers," and strongly to Sir William Penn Symons, who is duty in South Africa in the future as he condemned "the sending of a Canadian mortally wounded, two colonels, three contingent to the Transvaal to fight majors, six captains and ten lieutenants against people with whom we have no tions, however," observed his Lordship, quarrel." They further resolved that a "which I have not viewed with satisfac- copy of their resolution be sent to Presition. The negotiations have not been dent Kruger. And now all the other sticking to the traditions of the British conducted in a prudent and certainly not Hibernian organizations have been put in a successful manner. "My own inter- to the rouble of repuditting the senti- which the men availed themselves in ments of the Montreal branch and conkeeping with the sentiments of the organization. Meantime, genuine Irishmen are winning honors for British arms in the field against Britain's enemies. The Mon-Lord Kimberley, in closing, criticized treal Hibernians may, therefore, be left

The Cork Constitution says that a few evenings ago Dr. Charles Tanner, nationalist member of parliament for the Middle division of Cork, was abasing the Queen and the British soldiers, where upon one of the Royal Engineers knocked him down, promising to repeat the operation They have done what no provocation on if Dr. Tanner would rise. Dr. Tanner says the soldier hit him with a stone the blow causing swelling and discoloration of his face.

> According to the Outlook it is reported that President Kruger has issued letters of marque to French privateers to prey upon British transports on the way to Cape Colony, and although France is officially friendly there is no guarantee that cupidity will not tempt private owners to fit out ships. This is said to explain the despatch of the British first class protected cruisers Diadem and Niobe, very fast vessels, to Las Palmas, which is an admirable place of observation.

London, Oct. 21. - A Glencoe camp correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, says a force of six thousand Boers, led by Gen. Joubert, has been defeated severely by force under Gen. Symons. - A later and more full despatch is as follows :-

GLENCOE CAMP, Oct. 20, afternoon. The battle to-day was a brilliant success. The Boers got a reverse which may possibly for a time at any rate check all aggressive action. The British artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle.

The seizure of Dundee hill by the Boers was a surprise, for although pickets had been exchanging shots all night, it was "It is a satisfactory feature of our not until a shell boomed over the town into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then shells came feet and hill was positively alive with swarming Boers, still the British artillery got to work with magnificent energy and pre

> Batteries from the camp took up a posi tion to the south of the town and after a quarter of an hour's magnificent firing silenced the guns on the hill. The correspondent could see the shells dropping among the Boer pieces with remarkable accuracy, and doing tremendous execution, for the enemy was present in very large numbers and in places considerably

> By this time the enemy held the whole of the hill behind Smith's farm and the Dundee Kopje right away to the south, in which direction the British infantry and cavalry moved immediately.

Fighting raged particularly hot Voley, outside the town. Directly the Boer guns ceased firing,

Gen. Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position. The infantry charge was magnificent; the way the Kings Royal Rifles and Dublin Fusiliers stormed the position was one of the mos splendid sights ever seen. The firing of the Boers was not so dead

ly as might have been expected from troops occupying such an excellent position but the infantry lost heavily going up the hill and only the consummately brilliant way in which Gen. Symons had trained them to fighting of this kind saved them from being swept away. Indeed, the hill was almost inaccessible to would have lost them the day. The enemy's guns as far as the correspondent could see were all abandoned, for the Boers had not time to remove them. stream of fugitives poured down the hillside into the valley where the battle went

Gen. Symons was wounded early in the action, and the command then devolved The enemy, as they fled, were follow-

ed by cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. The direction taken was to the

eastward. At latest reports the cavalry The Boer artillery firing was weak, a

Although the enemy's position was car ried soon after one o'clock, there was scattered firing almost all the afternoon. The British losses are very heavy but

The final rush was made with a trium phal yell. As the British troops charged with that question we are not concerned to close quarters the enemy turned and fled, leaving all impedimenta behind THE OBJECT IS FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT. While this was going on, one battery of We have only to make it clear that the artillery, the 18th Hussars and mounted of | infantry, with a part of the Leicester regiment got on the enemy's flank and as the Boers streamed wildly down the hill mak ing for the main road they found their

retreat had been cut off, but rallied for

awhile and there was severe fighting with

considerable loss on both sides. Many of

the enemy surrendered. The war office has issued a list of casu alties in the battle which it received in despatch from the general commanding in Natal, Sir George Stewart White, dated Ladysmith, Oct. 21, 4.20 a.m. Among the officers are :

Division staff-General Symons, mortally wounded in the stomach; Col. E. C. Breckett, assistant adjutant general, seriously wounded in the right shoulder; Major Frederick Hammersley, deputy assistant adjutant general, serious wound in the leg; Brigade Staff Col. John Sathesston, deputy staff officer and brigade major, killed. First Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers-

Second Lieut. A. H. Mill, killed. Royal Dublin Fusiliers-Capt. G. A The corps going to South Africa are Weldon, killed; Lieut. C. G. E. Gene, wounded, since died. King's Royal Rifles-Lieut. Col. R. H.

ry division, with its 6,700 officers and Gunning, killed; Capt. H. K. Pechell, handicap the further movement of this provide a full detailed plan for an ice house, men and 6,600 horses, will require consid- | killed; Lieut. J. Taylor, killed; Lieut. erably more tonnage than would 70,000 R. C. Barnett, killed; Lieut. H. J. Ham-

and men were killed, and 151 wounded. Meloth. The Ancient Order of Hibernians has The list of officers killed and wounded A report comes from the Cape that the to these plans, the government will pay one-

were wounded. This heavy loss among the officers was due, as the latest despatches from the front show, to their army and refusing to use the cover of storming the Boers' position on the sum-

LONDON, OCT 23rd :- A despatch of yesterday from Glencoe Camp says :-The attack made by the Boer forces under General Lucas Meyers on the British position Saturday, enabled the British forces to score another signal success. An armored train with the men of the Manchester regiment appeared on the left, at Ladysmith, at daybreak Saturday in support of the Johannes. burg Imperial light horse and the Natal field actillery, with the object of re-opening communication with Elandslaagte. They took a position above the town and sheiled the railway station, from which the Boers can out, and, the British mounted infantry entering the place released the English prisoners.

The Boers, numbering some 1,600 men with three gans, occupied a commanding position, they poured such a well di ected fire on the British and their shots were so effective, that the British force steadily retired until reinforcements arrived, when the mounted infantry was sent out to drive the Boers out from the ridge on the

A large force of mixed cavalry, in the mean while, swept over the place and up the hill on the right. The lancers were met with a heavy fusilade, while on the left a British battery opened fire with good effect.

The British infantry who had detrained nterior advanced steadily over the plain and up the rocky ridge previously cleared the cavalry. The Boer ropped shrapnel into the advancing columns, but the British finally scaled hill, whence they overlooked the broad valley to three rocky hills, forming the 11 05 Boer's position, their camp being in the centre. On the left the Boers had a battery of three large guns. The smaller hills were also stongly held. On the Boer right was the station in a valley on the British left. The latter's cavalry was on both flanks and a battery on the right was basy throwing shrapnel at the Boers'

The British infantry formed for the attack in extended order behind the brow of a hill, the Devonshires on the left with four companies of the Manchesters and some of the Gordons on the right, At about 5 p.m. the infantry advanced through the valley as steadily as on a field

Half way down the slope they met a terrible infantry and artillery fire and the men fell rapidly and the wounded were carried to the rear. But in spite of the heavy work of the Boer guns and the sharp shooters concealed behind rocks, the increasing fire of the advancing British infantry gradually gained upper hand and the Manchesters and the Gordons edging toward the right, gained the top of the ridge, thus outflanking the Boers left.

At six the bugles sounded the 'Charge !" and the British swept ahead. The Boers fought to the last, only attempting to escape when further fighting was hopeless. In the meantime the Devonshires, pushing steadily up the left. were strongly opposed at the Boer camp and from the flanking hills. But they carried both at the charge with wild cheers and bugle blasts. By seven o'clock the British had gained the position and "Cease are!" was sounded.

"Three 12 pounder Nordenfelts were captured, with quantities of munitions. The Boer dead and wounded among the rocks were numerous. The wounded were attended to as far as possible in the dark. Gen. French thanked the troops on the field, especially mentioning Col. Hamilton's splendid handling of the infantry. The British bivouacked on the captured position, Saturday night.

Some estimates place the Boer losses at ive hundred men, but this is probab exaggerated.

An official despatch from Ladysmith, the British headquarters in Natal dated 10 p.m. yesterday gives the following st of casualties among prominent Boers at the battle of Elandslaagte; Gen. Viljoen, killed; Gen. Kock, wounded, and recaptured, (since dead) Gen. Jockson killed; Col. Schiel, German officer com manding the artillery, wounded and prisoner, Commander Pretorious wounded, prisoner; Several Boer standards

British casualties at the Battle of Elands laagte : Imperial Light Horse : Killed-Colonel Scott Chisholm. Wounded-Major Sampson, Captain Ocr, Captain Mullins, Lieut. Cursy, Lieut. Shore, Lieut. Barnes, Lieut. Forbes, Lieut. Campbell, Lieut. Norland.

Second battery of field artillerywounded-Capt. Campbell; Lient. Manlev, Staff Capt. Brooks, Seventh Hussars. First Devonshire regiment-wounded -Captain Lafons : Lt. Gunning, Lieut. Hayley, Lieut. Green. First Manchester regiment: Wounded

-Col. Curran, Captain Melville, Captain Newbeggin, Captain Paton, Lieut, Banks. The following casualties occurred among the rank and file. Fifth Lincers -Three troopers wounded. Imperial light horse-Two sergeants and four troopers killed, and thirty-five

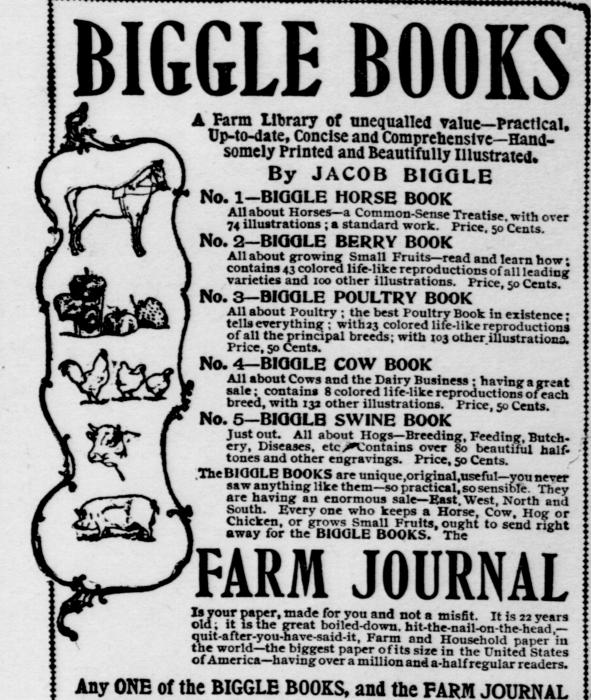
non-commissioned officers and men wounded; one man missing. Twenty first field battery-Three gunners wounded.

Forty second field battery-Two gunners and a driver wounded First Devonshire regiment-Twenty-

wounded. First Manchester regiment - Eleven non-commissioned officers and men killed

and twenty-six wounded. The deaths of Generals Viljoon and elect their own directors to manage the Kock are a severe blow to the Burghers | business, just as any municipal board perand the capture of Col. Pretorius, will

According to advices from Durban, Eighteen other officers were wounded. | Natal, the Boers have entered Zululand. Thirty-one non-commissioned officers a large column advancing towards expenditure of \$1,000 will furnish accommo-



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FARM JOURNAL

PHILADELPHIA

SUMMER 1899.

Ntil further notice, trains will run on the above Railway, daily (Sundays excepted) as follow Between Fredericton Chatham and Connecting with I. C. R. Loggieville. GOING NORTH. EXPRESS. FOR CHATHAM FOR FREDERICTON . Chatham, 9.45 pm. 10.05 " 1.15 p. m (read down) (read (up) Fredericton, ... 12 15 ar.4 00 .Gibson, 12 12p m 3 57 ...Marysville,... 12 00 ...Cross Creek, ... 10 50 ...Boiestown,... 10 00 12 20 p m GOING SOUTE. ... Doaktown,.. 9 00 11 10 7 50 ...Blackville,... 1.15 p. m. . Chatham Jet .. Ar. Chatham Junction, 1.55 " 10.30 11.10 Chatham ..

11.30 11.50 The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time, The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Stations—Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmsford, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield Carrol's, McNamee's, Lucley, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Covered Bridge, Zionville, Daniel Road, Manzer's Siding, Penniac.

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Drakenbar, where they have blocked the passes with great boulders and masses of rock blown upon either side, and where, if they so desire they will be able to hold out until the advance of Major General Sir Redvers Buller through the Orange Free State will compel them to leave the Natal side to meet the invasion from the

In an Ottawa despatch of 23rd, the St. The following is an official list of the John Telegraph published the following: Lord Minto received this afternoon a cable from South Africa informing him of | Wanted :- Industrious men of charthe surrender of Kruger. Such a statement was absurd on its

face and entirely meaningless. WANTED-SEVERAL BRIGHT AND

HONEST persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary \$900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references, any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose selfaddressed stamped envelope. THE DOMIN-ION COMPANY Dept. 3, Chicago. -1,4,00.

Bait Associations. An Ottawa despatch says :- Dr. Kendall.

M. L. A., of Sydney, who has been appointed federal superintendent of the deep sea fisheries bait associations of the department of fisheries in co-operation with Prof. Rob. ertson, has worked out the details upon which aid to the fishermen is to be given. The idea is to organize fishermen's bait associations at about thirty different places along the coasts of the maritime provinces. The membership of any single association is to consist of not less than twenty fishermen, nine non-commissioned officers and men but the number of members is to be limited. Every fisherman has an equal right to become a stockholder, shares in the association to be \$5 each. The smallest association will be one hundred shares. Members will forms its functions. The government will freezer and cold storage in each locality where the association is formed. The cost of the smallest cold storage building, to hold ten tons of bait, will be \$500. An dation for about forty tons of bait. When an association puts up a building according

yield at present. They will probably re- | building, at such charge as the directors may treat to their line of defence in the determine, but not to exceed one-half a cent mountain passes of Luing's Nek and per pound. The government will contribute annually \$50 for the maintenance of a freezer of ten tons capacity, and increasingly in proportion, but not to exceed \$100 annually for any freezer.

> Wanted :- \$2 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies; special work; positions permanent; reliable firm, with best references; experience unn cessary. Address:

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