General Business.

A COMBINATION

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Compound Syrup of White Pine

With

Oil of Eucalyptus and Honey.

Is most effective for the cure of

COUGHS,
COLDS,
SORE THROAT,
BRONCHITIS, ETC.

TAKEN IN TIME

It will arrest and prevent the development of an acute cold. It soothes the inflamed mucous membranes and stops the desire to cough.

TAKEN REGULARLY

It relieves the most obstinate cough.

IT PREVENTS

The night-cough of consumptives and insures a good night's sleep.

TO BE HAD ONLY AT

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Tourist Sleepers.

MONTREAL
TO
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every Thursday.

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CHATHAM, N. B.

M.S.N. CO.

TIME TABLE.

Miramichi Time used—30 minutes faster than Eastern Standard.

STR. "MIRAMICHI,"
CAPT. GOODFELLOW.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1900,

Will leave Chatham every morning (Sundays excepted) at 7.10 a.m. for Newcastle, and leave Newcastle at 7.45 a.m. and Chatham at 9 a.m. for points down river, viz:—Loggieville, Burnt Church, and Neguac, calling at Escuminac on Mondays, and Wednesdays and Bay du Vin on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays returning to Chatham same day.

Steamer will not call at Bay du Vin on the way down unless to land passengers who are to return same day.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS ON BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES.

STEAMER "NELSON"
CAPTAIN BULLICK.
On and after Monday, Oct. 15th, 1900, and until further notice will leave

CHATHAM AT	NELSON AT	NEWCASTLE AT
9.00 a m,	9.50 a.m.	10.15 a.m,
11 00 "	11.50 "	12.15 p.m.
2.00 p m.	2.50 p m.	3.30 "
4.30 "	5 10 "	5.30 "

All Freights Must be Prepaid

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.
Chathar, N. B., Oct. 6, 1900. (Telephone 40.)

Excursion Rates on Steamer Miramichi:

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Excursion Tickets, good for day of issue only, will be issued from Newcastle or Chatham, to points down river at the following rates:

For one person, 50 cents. For parties of 5 to 10 persons, 40 cents each. For parties of ten persons or more 35 cents each.

On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, will be issued from Chatham, for the round trip to Escuminac—one person 75 cents; parties of 5 to 10 persons, 60 cents each; parties of 10 persons or more, 40 cents each.

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS can be had on board at Reasonable Rates.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager.
Chatham, N. B., Sept. 17th, 1900.

NOTICE.

To James Graham of the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick.

Notice is hereby given that under a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of September A. D. 1895 made between you the said James Graham of the one part and Charles L. Rainsborrow of the Parish of Hardwick, in the county and province aforesaid, Farmer and Lumberman of the other part, registered in volume 72 of the County Records on pages 40, 41 and 42 and numbered 33 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Thursday, the sixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described "all that tract of land situate in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, bounded as follows: Beginning at a maple tree standing on the northern bank or shore of Bay du Vin River at the south east angle of lot number thirty-nine granted to Joseph Cunard east of the Richibucto Road, thence running by the magnet north twenty degrees west sixty-four chains, thence north sixty-two degrees east with a rectangular distance of fifteen chains, thence south twenty degrees east sixty-seven chains to a hemlock tree standing on the bank or shore of Bay du Vin aforesaid and thence along the same following the various courses thereof up stream to the place of begining, containing one hundred acres more or less and distinguished as lot number forty-three east of the Richibucto Road northerly side of Bay du Vin River, excepting that part of the settlement road running through the above described tract and was granted to the said James Graham by grant dated the thirtieth day of May A. D. 1885 and is known as the Graham homestead property.

Also all that certain other piece or parcel of land and premises situate lying and being on the South side of the Bay du Vin River aforesaid in the Parish of Hardwick aforesaid bounded as follows: On the west by lands originally granted to the late Augus McDonald, deceased, on the east by lands originally granted to the late James Hill, deceased, on the north by the said Bay du Vin River and extending southerly the full extent of the front tier of lots on the said river, containing two hundred acres more or less and known as "The Green farm property" which piece of land was conveyed to the said James Graham by Harrison T. Graham.

Terms Cash.

Dated 26th September A. D. 1900.

CHARLES L. RAINSBORROW
R. A. LAWLOR, Solicitor. Mortgagee.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - NOVEMBER 29, 1900.

Kindergarten Politics.

A writer has expressed through a local paper the idea that Hon. Mr. Tweedie had good opportunities to address his constituents, as Premier of the Province, during the late Dominion election campaign in Northumberland. It is to be presumed, however, that the time for such address might more properly be left to the honorable gentleman himself, and meantime someone might start a political kindergarten and, amongst other things, impress upon such writers as that referred to that it would be very bad politics to introduce provincial issues in the discussion of federal politics. That was the policy of Mr. Foster, Sir Charles Tupper and the gentlemen who railed over the Northumberland deal, and even matters pertaining to ladies apparel, at certain meetings in the late Dominion campaign in this county. That is where they failed, for the people, who are, in the main, well informed, have an idea that such persons are very presumptuous when they imagine they can appeal to them successfully on that way. Imagine a Provincial Premier making the work and policy of his administration the subject of an address in connection with the advocacy of any candidate's interests in a Federal election!

Criminal Libellers.

A number of persons who made themselves prominent in the late Dominion elections, and whose candidates were opposed by better men, had the satisfaction usually taken by the small minded, viz., that of indulging in slander, in the hope of pulling their opponents down to their own level. Some of these cases occurred before, others during and others after polling day, and they have not been confined to the Miramichi or even New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, one editor was more bold in his miserable work than his kind are here. He did not put it in the form of correspondence and, with cowardly ambiguity, or the form of keyhole information, but named his man and the slanderous offence pretty plainly, and, as a result he has been arrested. It was in Kings County where he committed the offence, although he resides in Cumberland, where they appear to produce men of pretty coarse instincts in such matters. The facts are stated in the Western Chronicle, of Kentville, N. S., which says:—

P. Lawson, the editor of the Parrsboro Leader, has been arrested on a charge of defamatory libel on the information of Hon. Dr. Borden.

The charge in the warrant is as follows: "That P. F. Lawson of Parrsboro, in the county of Cumberland, newspaper publisher, on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1900, at Berwick, in the said county of Kings, in a certain paper writing, purporting to be an affidavit made by said P. F. Lawson, did publish a defamatory libel on, of and concerning the said Frederick W. Borden, which said libel is in the words following, that is to say: 'In the conversation above referred to Chaplain Lane further stated that on his return from South Africa he saw Dr. Borden in London in such a condition that he, Mr. Lane, would consider it a mercy if the people of Kings county would not elect him,' and which libel was written in the sense of imputing that the said Frederick W. Borden was then, when seen by Chaplain Lane in London, in an intoxicated condition, and in such a condition from his having been intoxicated that in the opinion of Chaplain Lane it would be a mercy if the people of Kings county would not elect the said Frederick W. Borden to parliament."

Dr. Borden was elected, notwithstanding the low and disgraceful canvasses made against him by his opponents, and few will blame him for punishing Mr. Lawson in about the only way in which such defamers can be reached.

Another Kings County Election.

Col. J. Montgomery Campbell presided at a Conservative party convention at Hampton, Kings County, on Wednesday of last week. It was agreed that the nomination of a candidate for the vacant seat in the Legislative Assembly should be made in open convention, and Mr. J. Fred Sproul was unanimously nominated. Speeches were made by the candidate, Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., Mr. Geo. W. Fowler, member-elect of the House of Commons, and Mr. G. O. D. Otty.

Mr. Sproul is the gentleman who ran against Attorney-General Pugsley a few weeks ago and was beaten by 800 votes. At that time the Conservatives did not officially recognise him, but they have been constrained to take him up now, owing to his giving them loyal assistance in the Dominion election, in which Col. Domville was beaten by Mr. Fowler. Mr. Otis P. King is, probably, to be the candidate of the local government.

How it Worked.

OTTAWA, Nov. 26.—(Special)— As an instance of the evil effects of the Gerrymander of 1882 in Ontario, election returns show that the Conservatives get 55 members, for the Liberals 36, Nipissing not being counted, although they have only some 3 000 more votes than the government candidates. The figures are 190,418 votes for the Conservatives and 187,234 for Liberals, making the popular vote in the province only 3,184 greater than for the government. If inequalities in favor of the Conservative party by virtue of the Gerrymanders of 1882 and 1892 were removed it would put a different face on the outcome of the poll in Ontario. The returns quoted are for the most part from the official figures communicated to the clerk of the crown in chancery. In instances where the official count has not yet been handed in, use has been made of the figures given out as official by the returning officers.

At the Old Business.

People who have endeavored to treat Sir Charles Tupper well and minimise some of the worst features of his public career, in view of his statement of three weeks ago that he had gone out of active politics, will not be encouraged in a course of leniency towards him by the discovery that his alleged retirement was a sham. It has often been said of him by his opponents that he was not to be believed when it was to his interest to make any statement whatever that would serve his purpose for the time being, and the fact that he is on the stump in British Columbia stirring up the anti-French feeling there, seems to give color to the statement. The following Vancouver despatch of 21st is an eye-opener:—

"In a speech here Saturday night Sir Charles Tupper attributed his defeat in the general elections wholly to the tricky, disgraceful tactics of the Liberals in raising the race cry against the British in the French province of Quebec. He said the Liberals had made an incendiary appeal to passions which stifled reason and thus prevented the electorate seeing clearly enough to punish the misdeeds of the Liberals as they did by their vote in other provinces. Sir Charles said that the day would come when the Liberals would be sorry that they were kept in power by the French against the wishes of the British in Canada. The anti-French feeling here, where the elections are to be held, is intense."

As the leader of a party which issued pamphlet No. 6 in Quebec, and the incendiary appeal to the Orangemen of Ontario, Sir Charles must think the people of Vancouver are fools, to be misled by his hypocrisy.

Another Little War.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 26.—The Somalis have risen in Jubaland and province of British East Africa. About 4,000 well armed men are on the warpath. Sub-commissioner Jenner, who has been on a tour inland, with a small force, is said to have been attacked. It is doubtful whether he will be able to return safely to the seaport, Kismayn. Reinforcements from Mombassa have been sent to Kismayn.

Live Stock Meeting at Napan.

On Tuesday evening of last week, a meeting of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association was held at Napan. About fifty farmers came out to hear Messrs. Bliss M. Fawcett, of Sackville and W. W. Hubbard of Sussex, discuss the question of better breeding and care of live stock in the provinces.

Mr. Alexander Dickson presided.

Mr. Fawcett spoke first, explaining that the object of the association was to interest the breeders to grow all the stock in the provinces to feed our people, instead of importing, as we now do, a large quantity of pork, beef, mutton and poultry from Ontario. Thirteen or fourteen years ago, the farmers of Westmorland county and the adjoining county of Cumberland in N. S., raised enough, steers to supply our markets, but were importing butter from Ontario. The agricultural departments of the different governments, and also the Dominion Commissioner, determined to foster the dairy industry. This good work has been forwarded to such an extent that now we are feeding our own people and shipping large quantities of butter and cheese to Great Britain. Different breeds of cattle have been used that were thought to be the best for dairying, such as a combination of Jersey, Ayrshire and Holsteins, until, now, we realize the fact that our markets are being filled with beef from Ontario.

The question arises, how can we overcome this? Why not copy from our Ontario brothers? What breeds do they use to such success?

Simply one called the General Purpose cow,—one that not only heads the list in the dairy but will raise a calf that when grown up is second to none for beef purposes. This cow is called the Shorthorn Durham.

Mr. Fawcett gave an account of an experiment at the Wisconsin Experimental Station of 10 different breeds of cattle. In this test, which was for the dairy alone, the Shorthorn not only was the first on the list for quantity of milk produced, but in butter-fat was equal to the Jersey and also costing less for food during the year than any on the list. That being true we have a breed that is not an injury to the dairy.

By keeping a shorthorn we do not need to kill all the bull calves and use them as a fertilizer, as has been the case with Jerseys, Ayrshires, etc., but instead these calves are all grown up, whether steer or heifer makes no difference, as heifers bring as good prices as steers. The cows coming in during February, March and April, new milk is fed to the calves for two weeks: after that skimmed milk is added until, at about 1 month, the calf gets skimmed milk only.

Have a nice breeding sow to farrow in April. After the little pigs are five weeks old, wean, giving them what milk can be spared from the calves, with meal, etc. In September the sow will have another litter of pigs when, by the time they are four weeks old, the calves will be old enough to wean and the new litter gets all the milk, which make the growth very rapid. By this time, the spring porkers are large enough to take coarse feed, such as pulped turnips and meal and, if fed until Christmas, will weigh 200 lbs. each. After weaning the calves, run them in the after feed, coming in the barn in good condition.

All this time the milk is taken to the butter factory, or the butter is made at home as the circumstances may be.

Next year, repeat what was done the year before and when steers or heifers are two or two and a half years old, sell, realising from $70 to $80 per pair.

In carrying on this system the cow has constantly three ways of feeding its owner,—viz., milk, beef and pork. The keeping of steers will, of course, make more manure, which, added to the soil, causes more crops to be grown, and the business increases according to the size of the farm, etc. By having large quantities of barnyard manure the proprietor can grow large fields of turnips.

Mr. Fawcett described the growing of turnips, claiming that the cost for raising was from 5c. to 8c. per bushel, and when 1 bushel was fed to milk cows each day, pulped, and fed with cut hay and meal, the turnip taste was not noticed in the butter, whereas the steers on this amount would grow and fatten in 4 or 5 months equal to any of the Ontario beef.

This system of farming enabled the farmer to feed all hay, grain and roots on the farm. The selling of hay and grain was only present profit, and if practiced the farm would get poorer, fewer cattle would be kept, until, at last, the farm would be abandoned.

If the general purpose cow was kept as she was in Ontario, the business would spread like the "Cedars of Lebanon" and the farmer would be as contented and prosperous as the lambs grazing in pastures green beside the flowing meadow brooks.

Mr. W. W. Hubbard was the next speaker. He first referred to the importance of using only pure bred sires for stock improvement. The value of a pure bred lies in the excellencies of his ancestors, which would be transmitted to his progeny and in using with females of mixed breedings, the vigor of the pure blood would impress itself, while a grade sire, or one of mixed breeding, might breed back to ancestors which had many undesirable qualities, notwithstanding that the bull himself might be a fine individual. We should of course strive to get individual excellence with pedigree. Pedigree without it is only half what is wanted. Through the help of an agricultural society or by co-operating among themselves all our farmers could have the use of a good bull, ram or boar. There was no excuse for a New Brunswick farmer to-day to use anything but a pure bred male. One dollar service fee was a small amount compared to the improvement that would result from using a good sire.

With good breeding of course must go care and feeding. He dwelt upon the importance of providing green feed, such as peas and oats, vetches, clover and corn to supplement the pasture supply for milch cows, and then went on to speak of the compounding of cheap and efficient winter rations. To make either beef or milk economically in the winter season succulence was necessary. Where corn would grow to advantage and was preserved in a silo, this was a cheap and valuable source of succulent food. Roots, turnips, mangels and carrots could be grown anywhere and were our main dependence for winter feeding. Turnips were the most easily raised and every stockman, whether he raised corn or not, should have a field of turnips.

Where there was much course fodder, such as straw and low grade hay, it would be economical to cut it up and mix with pulped turnips and either ground or boiled grain. The mixture should be made in a place where it would not freeze. His own practice with ten cows had been to take 80 lbs. cut straw, 200 lbs. pulped turnips, and 55 lbs. of buckwheat grain boiled 3 hours in 200 lbs. water and mix them all together and allow them to stand for eight hours before using. This made two feeds for the ten cows. In addition, they got what long hay they would eat up clean. The grain ration was supplemented with from one to three pounds more of grain, part oats and part cottonseed, according as the cows would respond by increase of flow to the grain fed.

He also pointed out the object of mixing the grain ration with the coarser fodder. A cow had four stomachs and she cudded her food. All the coarse food would go into the first stomach and be there softened and then be chewed over again and made thoroughly digestible; while the fine food fed by itself would often pass over the first stomach and never be cudded, and in that way much of its food value was lost.

He also spoke of winter buttermaking and the care of milk for it. To get all the butter out of the milk by deep-setting at this time of year, it was necessary to heat the milk before setting. It should be heated and aired at the same time, as could be conveniently done with the Sussex aerator.

Mr. A. G. Dickson said the price of hay ($12.00 per ton) grain 1c. per lb. and turnips from 50c. to 75c. per bbl. made it difficult to feed cattle in Northumberland at a profit. Still, he knew some of the crops must be fed on the farm, else its fertility would soon be exhausted. Oftentimes much of the young stock was stunted for want of care. He believed thoroughly in using pure bred males and breeding with an object in view.

The discussion upon these addresses was continued for some time and the meeting adjourned after passing votes of thanks to both the speakers and chairman.

News and Notes.

The new steamer Fife, one of Mr. Reid's fleet of eight mail boats running in coastal service, was lost in the Straits of Belleisle Sunday, 18th, during a dense fog. The vessel was worth $100,000. No lives were lost.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is dead. Deceased was the author of the musical scores of Gilbert and Sullivan's operas, including "The Trial By Jury," "Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Gischa," "The Gondolier," "Mikado," "The Warden" and many others. He was also renowned as the author of "The Lost Chord."

The Montreal Witness says: "Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California, may be regarded as a fairly good representative of the thinking people of the United States. In a public address made by him in San Francisco the other day he said the British Empire was never so strong as it is to-day; that it is the strongest organization that ever existed in the history of the world, and that without a written constitution, but joined by a common sympathy, a common belief in law and order and a common love for the crown,, it is the most wonderful natural development ever accomplished by man."

Colonel Francis W. Parker, in an American School Board journal, says: One of the profound mysteries in this world is the marvellous psychological change that comes over respectable laymen when they are elected by their fellow citizens to serve on school committees. Persons who never would dream of superintending an electric plant, managing a railroad, building a bridge, leading an army, or commanding a ship, enter on the duties of a school committee with the astonishing presumption that they can minister directly to the welfare of children with safety, mould society into right living and shape the destinies of a nation by means of a common education; that they can make courses of study, select teachers, examine pupils, and manage the internal and pedagogical affairs of a school system. This prevailing state of affairs would be ridiculous if it were not so awfully solemn. The presumption of school boards is the acute distress of the nation. For this presumption millions in money are wasted every year, countless children suffer and free government is imperilled.

Big Fire at Marysville.

A special despatch of Monday last from Marysville says:—

The only fire of any magnitude that has ever occurred at the town of Marysville broke out at half-past six o'clock this morning. In two hours upwards of $20,000 damage had been done, a grist mill and saw mill being destroyed and the hotel building with its contents being badly damaged.

At the hour named Robt. H. Atkinson, a workman employed at the mill, went to it to prepare for the day's work. He first set about to fill the kerosene lamps, which it was necessary to use in the mill early in the morning. The oil was kept in a tin tank in the grist mill adjoining the saw mill. He attempted to fill the lamp while it was lighted, spilling some oil over the side of the lamp, which took fire and immediately the flames were communicated to the tank. An explosion ensued and in less than a minute the whole place was ablaze.

Atkinson gave the alarm and in a few minutes a crowd of men gathered at the scene of the fire, but they had little fire fighting apparatus. A line of hose was quickly laid from the hydrant in front of the cotton mill and across the bridge, but it was about fifty yards too short to reach the burning building.

An old hand engine, which had been used for the past two or three years for flooding the skating rink, was brought into requisition and manned and was stationed at the side of the mill pond and a short line of hose laid to the fire, which now had such headway that all efforts to save the grist mill were soon abandoned.

An attempt to prevent the flames from extending to the saw mill only a few feet away were equally futile and in half an hour both buildings were a roaring mass of flames. The wind fortunately was blowing almost due down river and everything was covered by snow, so that the danger of the fire spreading further was minimized.

Forbes' hotel is located exactly opposite the grist mill, only further up the river bank. It was soon evident that the hotel and adjacent buildings were in danger of catching from the intense heat from the mills and all efforts were directed to prevent this and were fortunately successful.

The grist mill was built about twenty-five years ago and was equipped with the very best flour making machinery of that time, and the mill and machinery cost about $25,000. The machinery had, however, become antiquated and the mill had not been operated for five or six years and was used as a store house for grain and feed, only a small quantity of which was on hand this morning. The flour mill and machinery and contents were worth about $10,000.

The saw mill contained gang saw and rotary saws and the other usual machinery. It employed from 25 to 30 men and cut about 35 000 feet of lumber, chiefly deals, per day. The mill and machinery were valued at $12,000.

Both these mills and their machinery are a total loss. They, as well as the hotel building, were owned by the Alex. Gibson Company. The loss is pretty well covered by insurance, all in the Guardian Company.

The loss of Alex. Forbes, proprietor of the hotel, by damage to his furniture, by removal and breaking, is in the vicinity of $1,000, upon which he had $800 insurance in the Norwich Union.

Geo. W. Foster kept the post office and cigar and fancy goods store in the hotel building. His stock was badly damaged by removal,—which loss is fully covered by the $1,200 insurance which he carried, also in the Norwich Union.

New Brunswick as a Sporting Country.

In a well written article on the game resources of New Brunswick in a recent issue of the National Sportsman, of Boston, the following appears:—

If New Brunswick is justly called the sportsman's paradise, it is by no means true that the medal of honor should be awarded exclusively to the lover of the gun. The whole region of the province of New Brunswick, in a similar way as the state of Maine, fairly bristles with lakes, ponds, rivers and streams. In the counties of St. John and Charlotte alone are located more than one hundred lakes where the speckled trout reigns supreme. It would be useless to attempt to give descriptions, or even name the countless numbers of lakes and streams that are fairly alive with that which delights the heart of the eager fisherman: speckled trout. It is only within the last four years that Americans have discovered the wonderful resources of the New Brunswick region. The fad of the day was to venture into the wilderness of the Moosehead or the hunting grounds of the Dead River region. While it is not the desire of the writer to in any way belittle or underestimate the excellent hunting and fishing opportunities still abounding within the boarders of the Pine Tree State, it is only desired to acquaint the lovers of the gun and rod with a region new and full of resources, that are seemingly inexhaustible for many years to come. A large volume would be needed to relate the wondrous success and experiences of American sportsmen as they entered the hunting regions of New Brunswick and returned to the States with narratives and accounts of experiences which they will carry in stock for reminiscences for the rest of their natural lives. But it is fair to say that it is estimated during the fall of 1899 that some two hundred moose one hundred and fifty caribou, one hundred deer, and some fifty bears were killed by visiting American sportsmen alone."

Hubert Sinclair and Others in South Africa.

The many friends of gunner Hubert Sinclair, son of Edwd. Sinclair, Esq., of Bridgetown, Miramichi, who is serving with E Battery of the Royal Canadian Field Artillery in South Africa, will be pleased to hear from him through the following letter received last week by Major Maltby, Commander of Newcastle Field Battery:—

CHRISTIANA, S. A., Oct. 11, 1900.

DEAR MAJOR:—Dick and I wrote you a letter in which all the boys joined, but not hearing from you we think it must have miscarried. We would have written again, but you know we haven't had much chance. In fact I haven't written to anywhere, excepting home. There isn't much to say that you haven't heard ere this.

We are both with centre section and are now watching our horses while they are grazing on some islands in the Vaal River. Geo. Fielders, Tibbitts and myself are balming it off in the shade of a spreading mimosa, all wishing we could go down this evening to see the fairies. The Dutch girls are nice and fresh-looking, but are, of course, lacking in style. The women are all in mourning and although they do not love us they appreciate sympathy.

We have seen a little fighting and marching since we came, but we have all enjoyed ourselves immensely and wouldn't have missed it for pounds. We went to a Dutch house the other day and had a meal of bacon and cheese and schones (a kind of pancake.) We washed this down with goat's milk and some home-brewed beer of the old lady's. The latter was very good.

We are with General Settle and like him very much. He stands no fooling from the enemy and burns all farm buildings where he finds any trace of hostilities—the men absent, or harboring rebels, etc. Where this occurs we don't do anything to the poultry, small pigs, geese, etc.—oh, no!

OCT. 13TH.

I didn't get a chance to finish and will try now. The left section are all here and all the boys want to be remembered to you. Everybody is in the best of health and we expect to leave Saturday morning for parts unknown, but it is rumored that we go to Johannesburg from Klerksdorp, then to Pretoria and down the line for home. All the boys are loaded up with souvenirs, but I'm afraid we won't get half of them home. They are being stolen and lost every day.

KIMBERLEY, Oct. 21st.

Well, I haven't managed to get this away yet and will try to wind it up. This is quite a lively place and a person can enjoy himself. I think we are to leave here in a fortnight or three weeks for home. I hope so, as the war is practically over with the exception of a certain amount of guerilla warfare and a couple of commandos still at liberty.

We have heard that Kruger has sailed. Sorry. We would have liked to have seen him.

I must now close, with remembrances to everybody from us all.

Yours very sincerely,
GR. E. H. SINCLAIR,
E Battery, R. C. F. A.,
South Africa.

The following is a part of a letter from trooper W. H. Snyder of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, in South Africa, which was dated Oct. 18th and published in the Halifax Herald last week:—

The first battalion of the second contingent, consisting of A and B squadrons, is now called "The Royal Canadian Dragoons," while C and D squadrons are called the "Canadian Mounted Infantry." I shall write you more particularly of B squadron. The first and second troops are amalgamated under Lieut. Straubenzie, while the third and fourth (the latter troops comprise the King's, N. S., Canadian Hussars and New Brunswick Hussars) are grouped together under Lieut. Turner. Sergeant Ryan, of Kentville, is the only uninjured sergeant of B squadron that left Halifax. Lieut. Young, who was wounded, is at Cape Town. Captain Greenwood is at Johannesburg with Ned Mallory, of St. Stephen, N. B., as his assistant. I shall try to tell you of the whereabout of all the Maritime Province members of the second contingent. Sergeants Ryan and Parks, Corporals Markham, Hubbard and Everitt, Lance-Corp. Pawsey, and Privates Beckwith, McCaffrey, Thomson, Marchhouse, Nilant, McIntosh, Venning, McCully, Stevenson, Morrison (D. A.) are with the field force. Private H. B. White, of Waterville, who was hit in the stomach by a piece of shell, is at Wynberg hospital, Cape Town, and is getting along all right. Stan Morrison, of New Brunswick, is in the hospital at Wynberg. Lawson, of St. John, and Doyle of Moncton, are in the employ of the railway works at Pretoria. After the death of our late lieutenant, H. L. Borden, the command of the troop fell on Sergeant Ryan, and all the boys hoped he would receive a commission, but it seems there is none to be expected. Trooper Hubbard, of Canning, who came out as a private, is now a full corporal, succeeding Corporal Parks, who was appointed sergeant in place of Sergeant Arnold, of Sussex, invalided to England with enteric fever. The boys are all agog over the rumor that all the Canadian mounted troops will shortly mobilize at Pretoria prior to embarkation for England; but it will likely turn out a canard. The boys would all be glad to get home. For some time they have been doing garrison duty on the line of communication, latterly at Oliphant's bridge, about eighty miles from Pretoria. Not a horse is left of those brought out from Canada; but they are pretty well all supplied with Boer horses. The weather is now between winter and summer. Some days it blows like a regular cyclone, the dirt blowing in great clouds. The nights are still very cold. Fortunately we have a hut composed of corrugated tin, which is a great improvement on sleeping on the veldt.

Pte. John Jones, of the Mounted Rifles, in a letter to his mother in Fredericton, says:

"We expect to leave Cape Town for England about the 5th of November, possibly before, but I am pretty sure it will not be later, as Lord Roberts sails about that time and we are to go with him. We are going to have a big parade in London and I think we will receive our medals while there. I think we will arive in Fredericton a few days before Christmas. I was much surprised to read that cutting in the paper referring to me being killed. I do not know how that story started, but I suppose it got home in some of the letters. There have been some awful lies written home by members of the regiment. In the last Montreal Herald we received there was a letter from a P. E. Islander describing hardships he has experienced in places he has never seen, and I have read letters written by fellows whose homes are not on the island of a similar nature to the one I have referred to. Some of those fellows will feel rather cheap when we come home and the truth gets out."

Catarrh Philantrophy.

Which means, do good as well as get good. This is how it operates,—Pearl Lake Mill, Que., August, 1900. "Enclosed find $6 00, send six outfits to friends" as follows—A short time ago I wrote you for an outfit for Mr. Liberge, he would not now part with it for twice its value. I secured one in Montreal, having been informed of our remedy by my father:—it has acted wonderfully in Nasal Catarrh of long standing.

Signed, THOS. SISSONS.

Mr. Sissons says a great deal more but when a man sends for six outfits of Catarrhozone that means more than a bushel of words. Such action stands for conviction that he has discovered a remedy of superlative value. Druggists all sell Catarrhozone, ask them to show it to you, ask them to let you try it. We will send it to you for $1.00 or a sample for 10 cents. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., Hartford, Conn. Sold by C. P. Hickey, Chatham.

Why the Boers Continue to Fight.

Following is a specimen of the stuff told by Boer authorities to their dupes for the purpose of keeping them in an attitude of resistance to the inevitable British domination of South Africa:—

Orange River Colony, Nov. 22.—General Bruce Hamilton's column arrived here yesterday after scouring the Lindley and Heilbron district. The troops brought a number of prisoners. The latter relate the remarkable assurances they received at Thaba Nchu from General DeWet a fortnight ago. DeWet, they say, urged the burghers to hold out till December 10, when "all the British were going home." He added that the British had the permission of Russia to fight for a year only, Queen Victoria was in Cape Town, whither she had fled to escape the Chinese, who had captured half of England; General Botha had driven the British out of the Transvaal and had taken Pietermaritzburg; DeWet was fighting in Cape Colony, burning farms, and Lord Roberts, wounded by three bullets, had been taken to Heilbron to die and had been buried there beneath the town.

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NOTICE.

To John M. Gallant of the Parish of Shippegan, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that, under a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1893, made between you the said John M. Gallant of the one part, and William S. Loggie, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, merchant, of the other part; registered in volume 39 of the Records of the County of Gloucester, on pages 81, 82, 83 and 84 and numbered 51 in said volume: There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold by Public Auction, in front of the Post Office, in the Town of Chatham, on Friday the fifteenth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the following lands and premises in the said mortgage described:

"All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying "and being on the westerly side of Shippegan Harbor "and known as part of the lot of land on which "Peter DeGrace resides, being conveyed by him to "William Taylor by deed bearing date the thirteenth "day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand "eight hundred and sixty seven, next conveyed by "William Taylor to Euthrope DeGrace, by deed "bearing date the tenth day of May in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-"two, next conveyed by Euthrope Degrace to the "Reverend Joseph Prudel by deed bearing date the "twenty-seventh day of November in the year of "our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-"three, next conveyed by the Reverend Joseph "Prudel to the said John M. Gallant by deed bearing date the twenty-third day of September in the "year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and "eighty-six, to wit: To commence at the upper or "westerly side of the highway, at the boundary or "division line between the said lot or piece of land, "and land owned and occupied by the family of the "late Augustine Robichaud, deceased, thence following "the said boundary or division line westerly "fifty yards, thence southerly on a course parallel "with the said highway sixty-nine yards on course "parallel with the said line aforesaid, thence easterly to the highway, thence following the said