

Bound works office

THE REVIEW

VOL. 11. NO. 16.

RICHIBUCTO, NEW BUNSWCK, THURSDAY DECEMBER 7, 1899.

\$1.00 A YEAR

THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE!

The Best, Surest, Safest, Quickest Route by which to reach purchasers in the North Shore Counties of New Brunswick, is via

THE REVIEW.

The regular news express to the homes of all the people, and most direct line to the pocketbooks of buyers everywhere.

See that your advertisement is ticketed via THE REVIEW.

MOTHER SLEEPS.

Mother sleeps! tired hands are folded
O'er her breast so still and cold;
White as marble statues moulded,
Mother does not now look old!
Gone the wrinkles born of home care,
Clos'd the lips that spoke but love,
Hush'd the last faint words of pray'r,
Ere her soul took flight above.

Mother sleeps! no more the coolings
Of her infant's voice she hears,
Deaf her ears to all its wailings,
Clos'd her eyes to love or tears;
Children gaze around in sorrow,
Near the coffin father stands,
Thinking of the sad to-morrow,
Blighted hopes and parted hands.

Mother sleeps! how still the dwelling!
Once the scene of all her care,
Friends are weeping—heart's are swelling—
Grief almost too much to bear;
Home is sad without a mother,
Children miss her deeds of love,
Never can we find another
Such as she where'er we rove!

Mother sleeps! the years are passing—
Wedded sounds hold converse sweet,
Father—freed from cares harassing—
Walks with her the golden street;
One by one, we too, may follow,
Meet beneath Heaven's azure dome;
Hark! her voice sounds o'er the hollow!
"Children! are you coming home!"
—John Imrie, Toronto.

LETTER FROM THE EAST.

We arrived here on the 20th, Sept., after a long though enjoyable trip of 10,000 miles. We stopped at Yokohama 24 hours and I took in the principal places of interest. It is a beautiful city. Shortly after leaving Yokohama a terrible typhoon struck us and turned up an awful sea. We had to put back, drop both anchors and also keep the engines working to prevent the ship from dragging. It cleared up the next morning and we started on our way to the Inland Seas, some parts of which are very narrow. The scenery on both sides is grand, mountains and volcanoes with here there tea and fruit plantations. The typhoon which struck us also struck and sank the U. S. Transport Morgan City, which sailed nine days ahead of us. She had on board 800 regular army soldiers, all except five, who were below in their bunks at the time, were picked up by Japanese fishermen. We stopped at the wreck and brought a number of the officers to Nagasaki who sent to Manila for a transport which took the wrecked soldiers to their destination. We have elegant quarters here. The navy yard reminds me of the public gardens in Boston. The grounds are surrounded by Palm, Orange and Banana trees and tropical plants, while here and there between them can be seen ancient palaces. I have visited the old churches, some of which were built over four hundred years ago. The decorations are beautiful, the work of Spanish artists. The natives in Cavite and Manila are peaceful at present, both cities being under martial law. There is an occasional riot between the Philippine negroes and the Chinamen, brought here to take the place of the native workmen in the different navy-yard work shops. Over six hundred Chinamen and two hundred negroes are employed in the yard. They are escorted to and from their work by marines. They are fine mechanics especially in woodwork, but are the slowest people I ever saw. Their pay amounts to about 50 cents a day.

The insurgents have made several attempts to take the city but without success. The day I arrived here they threw several shells from across the river, a distance of about two miles. One shell fell in the navy yard close to a sentry and another struck near the cruiser Charlestown but no damage was done. The Charlestown and battleship Baltimore

Fishermen's Pride.

That is the brand of FLOUR and TEA that is giving our customers such great satisfaction. Everybody is praising them. When you are in need of another pound of Tea or barrel of Flour, be sure you get "FISHERMEN'S PRIDE."

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!!

We have just received a large stock of new goods including Underwear, Top Shirts, Flannel, Homespun, Canadian Tweeds, Blankets, Legging Hose, etc., etc., etc.

We would like to have you call and examine these goods and compare prices. No trouble to show goods.

A. & R. Loggie.

opened fire on them and drove them back into the interior.

A very unfortunate affair happened today. One of our gun boats while making a landing at Subig was captured and all the crew taken prisoners.

The natives are a peculiar race and enormous eaters, there being no difference between rich and poor. To eat much is an honor and the merit of a feast consists not in the quality but the quantity of food served. They do little talking while eating as each word might lose a mouthful.

The ordinary portion of a labourer is about a quart of rice, which when boiled makes quite a bulk, this however, will be doubled if he can obtain it. Eating matches are quite common.

Beef is only eaten on grand festivals, the butchers being a sort of Government official but dog meat is a common article of food.

The fish are generally eaten raw, especially among the poorer classes. They take with them on their fishing expeditions a jar of deluted pepper and as soon as the fish is caught it is dipped into the jar and eaten bones and all.

Their favorite amusement is cock fighting. Every Sunday large crowds gather round the pits, and stake all their weeks pay on their favorite bird. Large sums of money change hands in this way.

Large numbers of U. S. regular soldiers are arriving and we expect the war will soon be brought to a close.

Yours sincerely,
Geo. W. JARDINE,
Naval Station Cavite, P. I., Oct. 12th, 1899.

THE HEART WAILS.

Of Thousands Have Been Turned the Joy Songs of the Cured by the All-mighty Medicine, Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—It Relieves in Thirty Minutes.

Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, of Gananoque, was for five years a great sufferer from heart disease—spent some time under experts in Kingston hospital without getting any benefit and was pronounced incurable. She commenced taking Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and when she had taken three bottles all dropsical tendencies, palpitation and pain left her, and she has had no return of it, and ascribes her cure to this greatest of heart remedies. Sold at Est. W. W. Short.

LAST BOER WAR.

A SKETCH OF THE WINTER CONTEST OF 1880-81.

It was in the winter of 1880-81 that we had the last Boer war. Sir Owen Lanyon, the British administrator of the Transvaal, had the greatest contempt for the Boers, and he wrote home that the agitation against British rule, which all through 1879-80 had been carried on by Kruger, Pretorius and Joubert, would come to nothing. He was destined to be most disagreeably undeceived. In Dec. 16, 1880, several thousands of Boers met near Heidelberg, a Transvaal station now some 43 miles southeast of Johannesburg which latter city had not then been founded, declared their independence of Great Britain, and hoisted the Vierkleur, the crimson, green and white flag of the Re-

public is termed. The British authorities were totally unprepared, and a few days later a strong party of Boer horsemen entered Potchefstroom, the old capital of the Transvaal, forced the British civil officer, with his guard of 120 men of the 21st Regiment, to surrender, and then printed the declaration of independence. The next thing was a message to Sir Owen Lanyon, summoning him to surrender in the name of the provisional government and the gathering of commandoes on the borders of Natal. Still Sir Owen Lanyon could not believe that war was intended, and the few British troops the authorities had available were moved from point to point with leisurely indifference. It required a massacre to open the eyes of the government. This was provided for them on Dec. 20, through the agency of Alfred Aylward, the Fenian. This fellow, whom it was afterwards discovered had acted as agent for the transmission of Fenian funds to Kruger, Joubert and Pretorius, to assist them in the agitation of 1880, and who later became Joubert's secretary, had wormed himself into the confidence of some of the British officials, who never for a moment suspected his real character. Through them he got to know that two hundred and fifty men of the 94th Regiment were to take stores in ox wagons from Lydenburg to Pretoria. He at once informed Joubert, Nicholas Smit and Cronje of the intended movement, and the Boers laid their plans accordingly. At Bronckhorst's Spruit a Boer patrol carrying a white flag suddenly appeared before the astonished soldiers, who knew nothing of the hostile demonstration at Potchefstroom, and gave their colonel two minutes to surrender the arms and stores. Naturally the demand was met with a prompt refusal. The white flag was immediately dropped, and concealed Boer marksmen opened fire on the troops, who had no time to deploy or retaliate effectively, and in seven minutes two-thirds of the whole force were stretched out wounded or dead. The colonel in command being being mortally wounded gave the order for surrender, and the Boers seized the arms and stores. On Dec. 29 Captain Ellis, who with Captain Lamort had been deprived of his arms and set at liberty, was treacherously shot in the back and killed as he forded the Vaal river. His companion, Captain Lambert, was slightly wounded and managed to make his way into the Orange Free State. Here on a journey of three days the unfortunate officer was denied any food or assistance by the Free State Boers, though they were supposed, and pretended to be, friendly to Great Britain. In January 1881, a few troops were sent from England, the authorities still assuming that to crush the rebellion would be an easy task, and Sir George Colley, appointed governor of Natal in 1880, took command. General Joubert, with 700 men had crossed the border on Jan. 3, and occupied Laing's Nek. Sir George Colley with his force, consisting of 12 companies of infantry, 130 half-trained mounted men, and 100 bluejackets, advanced to meet him. The engagement took place on Jan 25, the British troops attempting to storm the heights on

which the boers were ensconced in such a way behind rocks and boulders that they could hardly be seen. The result was a disastrous check to our arms. The Boers fired steadily at the climbing troops, who were crowded together, and who were forced to retire in confusion, the 58th Regiment alone losing seventy-three killed and having one hundred wounded, the other regiments suffering in similar heavy proportion. After this repulse General Colley resolved to wait for the reinforcements which had been ordered up under Sir Evelyn Wood. His camp at Mount Prospect, however, was menaced in the rear by bodies of Boers, and in order to keep the road open to Newcastle he made a reconnaissance in force to the Ingogo river on Feb. 8, and stumbled into a carefully set trap. He had with him 280 rifles and two big guns, and this force was suddenly attacked on three sides at once. The fight lasted till nightfall, the British, as before, being picked off by Boer marksmen hidden in the kopjes or mounds near the river. The British again had to fall back utterly beaten, just saving the two guns, but leaving 132 killed and wounded on the field behind them. On Feb. 17th, Sir Evelyn Wood arrived at Newcastle with reinforcements, and on the night of Feb. 26th General Colley, with a force of twenty officers and 627 men of the 58th, 60th and 92nd regiments and the Naval Brigade, marched and occupied Majuba Hill, a flat-topped eminence overlooking the Boer camp at Laing's Nek. At 10.30 the next morning the Boers assaulted the position, one party keeping up a withering fire on the British at the top of the hill to cover another body that, taking advantage of the numerous jutting rocks and big stones as cover, climbed to the attack. When the top was reached the British, quite out of hand, their officers not knowing anything of maneuvering troops under fire, attempted to reply with shots instead of the bayonet. The result was they were shot down before they could load, and eventually outnumbered, the Boers being over 2,000 strong, beat a retreat. Sir George Colley, Capt. Romilly, of the Naval Brigade, and seven other officers died facing the foe and refusing to retire. Fifteen other officers were wounded and captured. The total loss of all ranks were 230, besides a great number who surrendered. This defeat ended the war. Sir Evelyn Wood received orders from home to oppose the Boers no further, and on March 22 peace was proclaimed. This was exactly three months and six days from the time of the first hoisting of the Boer flag at Heidelberg. Ratification of the peace took place on August 8, and the Transvaal Volksraad met on September 11 as the legislative chamber of the republic to confirm the treaty.

'A Heart as Sturdy as an Oak.'

But what about the blood which the heart must pump at the rate of 70 times a minute? If the heart is to be sturdy and the nerves strong this blood must be rich and pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes sturdy hearts because it makes good blood. It gives to men and women strength, confidence, courage and endurance.

Hood's Pills are non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ST. MARGARET'S NOTES.

Not seeing any notes in your valuable paper for some time I thought I would write a few items.

Miss Annie T. Rigley, who has been visiting friends in this place for some time, has returned to Boston, Mass., much to the regret of some of our young men; but cheer up Mart, summer will come again.

Messrs. Peter Lynch and Timothy Quinn have returned home from the lumber woods.

There is talk of starting a cloth factory in Johnstown.

Mrs. Bernard Cook, who has been confined to her house with a sore face is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Daniel Cribbs and son are spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Dwyer.

Baigel Bros. are carrying on an extensive lumbering business. They are hustlers, and we wish them success.

Mr. William Whalen is also carrying on a large lumbering business, and rumor says he is about to carry off one of our fair ones.

Miss Ellen Lynch is very ill, it is believed to be slow fever.

SCOTTIE.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Nov. 29.—Seven battles has already been fought, but none of them have been decisive, and the British losses amount to 2,945 of all ranks including killed, wounded and missing, but not including the casualties in the Modder River battle which are reported to be about 500.

PIETERMARITZBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 29.—"Mitchell, a telegraphist, has just made his way out of Ladysmith to Weenan whence he sends the following message: "On Nov. 9 we beat back the Boers with great loss to the enemy. Our total casualties were remarkably small. There were only eight men killed during the siege by shells, and in all the battles only a hundred men have been killed. I left Ladysmith the night of Nov. 25. Since Nov. 9 no attempt has been made to attack Ladysmith in force."

SEVERE FIGHTING AT GRAS PAN.

LORD METHUEN'S COLUMN ADVANCES TEN MILES AT A SERIOUS PRICE.

BELMONT, (Sunday)—Nov. 26.—The Fifth Brigade went out yesterday morning to attack the Boers who were reported holding the vicinity of Gras Pan. They engaged the enemy, fought a hard fight of four hours and beat them badly, driving them to the north.

ORANGE RIVER, Monday, Nov. 27.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to have been 140, and at Gras Pan 400. Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

A THIRD VICTORY WITHIN THREE DAYS.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 27.—Gen. Methuen has captured Honeyest Kloof, six miles east of Gras Pan, and taken two million rounds of ammunition. This point is only forty miles from Kimberley.

LOSS OVER 20 PER CENT.

The losses of the naval brigade in the battle at Gras Pan was enormous. Out of 500 seamen and marines, 105 fell, being more than 20 per cent.

The special correspondent of the Daily Mail sends this despatch, dated Frere, Sunday:

About 10,000 of our troops are here.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lord Methuen's column is pluckily forcing its way slowly and surely towards Kimberley and every step is being heroically resisted by the Boers. From the first at Orange River Station, step by step through Willeput, Belmont and Gras Pan, the Boers have forcibly been driven back. The wounded in Tuesday's battle at Belmont reached Cape Town on Sunday night a distant of 600 miles, showing that the British now command the lines of communication. The wounded Boer prisoners were sent to the military hospital at Wynberg, and the others to the convict station, which has been converted into a military prison. All appeared to have lost heart and were in a frightfully dilapidated condition. The British officers, non-commissioned officers and men in the hospital at Wynberg are doing well, except a driver and a gunner, both of whom are seriously ill. Two privates have died of pneumonia. Beaufort hospital has been filled up with 125 beds.

ONE OF THE BOER PRISONERS.

who was wounded in the Orange River engagement, on being asked what he thought of the British bayonet charge, answered, "Almighty! do you think I waited for that?"

THE LOSSES AT GRAS PAN.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A despatch has been received here from Gen. Buller giving a list of the casualties among the troops engaged in what has been known here as the battle of Gras Pan, but which is now officially designated the battle of Euslin. It proves that the British success was heavily bought. The losses announced to-day, added to the naval brigade casualties previously noted, make a grand total of 198 as the cost of Gen. Methuen's second battle. The Yorkshires apparently bore, with the naval brigade, the brunt of the fighting, as there were, in addition to three officers, forty-eight of the rank and file killed, wounded and missing. The fact that the list contains the casualties of the Ninth Lancers seems to dispose of the fears that the cavalry was surrounded and captured, especially as none of the Lancers are reported missing. The government is monopolizing the single cable working to South Africa.

BOERS DEFEATED AT MODDER RIVER.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The War office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:

"CAPETOWN, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Gen. Methuen reports:

"MODDER RIVER, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Reconnoitered at 5 a. m. enemy's position on River Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river being full. Action was commenced with artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 5.30, the Guards on the right, Ninth Brigade on left. Attacked position in widely extended formation at 6.30 a. m., and, supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupps, etc. The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. After desperately hard fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. Gen. Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 600 sappers.

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one arm particularly, it is the two batteries of artillery."

BLOODIEST OF THE CENTURY.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A special despatch from Windsor says that Gen. Methuen's despatch to the Queen, after the battle of Modder River, says:

"The battle was the bloodiest of the century. The British shelled the enemy out of the trenches and then charged. The result was terrible."

THE BRITISH PRISONERS.

Full details of the number of the British prisoners in the hands of the Boers are given up to Nov. 15, including those captured between Estcourt and Colenso on that day. They comprise 39 officers and 1,237 men, together with 62 others, described as political prisoners. They are divided as follows:

	Officers.	Men.
18th Hussars.....	4	91
Dublin Fusiliers.....	4	112
Irish Fusiliers.....	10	533
Gloucester Regiment.....	14	305
King's Royal Rifles.....	2	89
Leicestershire Regiment.....	6	60
Royal Artillery.....	5	60
Dragoons.....	1	1
Total.....	39	1,198

Natal police, 1; sick in hospital, 38; political prisoners, 62—Reuter.

IT IS A MISTAKE.

To suppose that the kidneys alone are responsible for all the weak, lame, aching backs. Backache as well as pain under the left shoulder blade frequently comes from the liver or complications of the liver and kidneys which can only be cured by using the great double treatment—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box.

U. S. TROOPS ARRIVE.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—The transport Manuense, from the San Francisco Oct. 26 with Lieut. Col. Webb Hays and three companies of the 31st Infantry, has arrived here. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for twelve days bailing with buckets. The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL is good for man or beast; can be applied externally or taken internally; cures Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites, Cuts, Croup, Quinsy, Stiff Joints, Sore Muscles, Pain in the Chest etc., will not stain the skin or soil the clothes. Price 25c.

A PLUCKY DEFENCE.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 27.—The government has made public the following additional details of the defence of Kuruman, the capital of the Bechuanaland protectorate, which was formerly known as Moffatt's Mission Station, news of the attack on which place was recently received here by runner and telegraph. The commandant of the Boer force notified the magistrate of his intention to occupy the town, whereupon the latter informed him that he was ordered to defend the place. The magistrate collected twenty men belonging to the Bechuanaland police and thirty half castes, who entrenched themselves in the chapel. The Boers, who numbered five hundred, attacked them, but the British forces resisted and maintained their defence for six days and nights. The enemy then abandoned the attack, after having lost thirty of their number killed or wounded.