

bituminous coal, the wood being used in the kitchen stove, and in the hall stove, and the coal in the grates of parlors and bedrooms. Then came the period of self-feeders which displaced the old wood burning stove, and anthracite coal necessarily came into use, it being the only kind of fuel fit for such stores. The self-feeder has in turn been displaced by the furnace, which heats the house by means of hot air or hot water or steam, but unfortunately most of our furnaces are fitted for the burning of hard coal. This seems to be a very serious mistake because there is no reason why soft coal produced in our own mines should not answer equally as well. If we fitted our furnaces to use soft coal there is no doubt that something would be saved in the cost of fuel, employment would be given to our mines and we would be free from the inconvenience and injury resulting from such strikes as the one under consideration, because there is no parallel to the case of Pennsylvania with respect to hard coal, that state being practically the only source of supply for the whole continent.

The coal strike, which is now causing so much inconvenience and alarm, not only in the United States but throughout Canada, illustrates the necessity of some sort of provision for the arbitration of disputes between employer and employee, before they reach such an acute stage as to interfere with the business of the country. If the coal strike should continue for any length of time it would put a stop to a great many manufacturing industries and throw millions of people out of employment. It would inflict on all classes of the industrial army a loss far greater than any gain that can possibly come to the strikers, no matter how successful they may be in bringing about an arrangement with their employers favorable to themselves. Many branches of industry will be entirely paralyzed, many individuals will be ruined, and in the end it is quite likely that the sum total of the advantage realized from the strike even by those directly concerned in it will be very small.

The government of Canada at the last session of parliament passed a bill providing for the settlement of strikes in this country by means of arbitration, and although this bill was criticised at the time for being too slow to effect any good, it will be seen that it is legislation expected in the United States now it could be put to a very practical use. We have no doubt that the Canadian arbitration bill will be found quite equal to any demands that may be made upon it, and that it will prevent such disastrous struggles between employer and employee as this Pennsylvania coal miners' strike.

GALVESTON.

The number of dead as the result of the Galveston storm and tidal wave is now put down as 6,000 which makes it one of the most terrible disasters in the annals of the world. The question now arises whether Galveston should be retained as a commercial emporium and whether the site should be abandoned and another selected which would be out of the reach of such dangers as overwhelmed it a few days ago. The people of Galveston are naturally anxious that the site should be retained because they are property owners there and they regard the place as their home. On the other hand it is pointed out that Galveston will always be liable to such devastating storms as that which has just visited it. Its site is only twelve feet above the level of high water, and therefore it is liable to be overwhelmed by a tidal wave driven by a fierce tropical storm and again destroyed. It is said to be impossible to protect it from such storms because of the peculiar character of its site, and it is this cause it would seem to be unwise to expose human life again to danger similar to those which have just been experienced. Still there is no doubt that the removal of the city to a new site would be a very costly operation, and therefore we presume that local feeling will prevail and that Galveston will be rebuilt or restored. Already order is beginning to appear on its streets by burning. No attention has been recently made to identify the bodies, and no doubt many persons perished in that disaster whose names will never be known.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The return of five hundred of the first Canadian contingent to this country may be accepted as an indication that in the eyes of those at the front, the war in South Africa is practically ended. No one will find fault with our young men for desiring to return to their homes, and not extending their term of enlistment. No doubt if there were any large Boer armies in the field, and any severe fighting to be done they would still be willing to remain in South Africa and share in the dangers of the campaign. But the contest has now resolved itself into a mere series of raiding expeditions on the part of the Boers, who have neither facilities for making a stand nor the courage to do so. The men who are now in the field in South Africa on the side of the Boers are said to be either mercenaries from Europe and the United States or Cape Colony rebels who have become desperate, and who know that things can hardly be worse with them than they keep the field. There is no organized government in the Transvaal on the part of the Boers, nor have they any means of exercising any civil authority over any portion of the country. The Boer

leaders are merely guerilla chiefs seeking to annoy and to injure, and to make the contest as protracted as possible; although they have no hope of any substantial result arising from their perseverance. Mr. Kruger is on his way to Europe, a great many of the men who fought in the Boer armies are now prisoners, the Northern railway, which was of such assistance to the Boer cause, has been seized by the British authorities, and all its rolling stock, which was on a very large scale, has been taken possession of. Under these circumstances the war cannot last very long. In fact it is no longer a war, and therefore there is no need for our young men remaining in South Africa, unless they desire to do so or because they have other views with regard to remaining in the country when the contest is brought to an end.

That thoroughly dishonest paper, the Montreal Star, directs the attention of La Patrie to the alleged utterances of the St. John Daily Telegraph which it accuses of having attacked Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster for invoking the aid of a Frenchman in their campaign in St. John. We would like to inform La Patrie that this is an entire misrepresentation of the attitude of the Telegraph. The Telegraph was glad to see Mr. Monk in St. John, but it pointed out the extraordinary fact, that after abusing and attacking the Quebec French for the past year and accusing them of disloyalty, the St. John Times were importing a Quebec Frenchman to assist them in their campaign. When the Star next quotes from the Telegraph we will thank it to use our own words and not any garbled version of them which may be concocted in the Star office.

The exhibition is now over and it has been a great success. We trust that it will be repeated next year on a larger scale, and with a fairer list of exhibits. We would respectfully suggest that in any arrangements that are to be made for future exhibitions means should be taken to exclude persons who are simply running gambling and swindling booths, and whose business it is to relieve the confiding countryman of his money by means of roulette wheels and other devices. There were seven or eight booths of this kind on the exhibition grounds this year, and their presence there was not at all creditable to the management.

The nomination of Mr. Carvell as the Liberal candidate for Carleton county for the house of commons is a good one and no doubt will result in that fine county being represented by him in the next house of commons. Mr. Carvell is a young lawyer of great energy and ability, and when he goes to the house of commons he will not fail to make his influence felt there. The Conservatives have been trying to make the people believe that the Liberals would not contest the county of Carleton against Mr. Hale, but the nomination of Mr. Carvell effectually disposes of that absurd story. It is one of the usual kind of Tory electioneering and about as true as most of them.

When Sir Charles Tupper returned from Great Britain last month, in an interview at Quebec with a correspondent of La Presse of Montreal, he said, "In so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is concerned, you can say that he is too British for me with his programme of imperial federation." Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for Sir Charles Tupper and yet to read some of the Tory papers published in this part of Canada one might be led to believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was little better than a rebel.

It is whispered that Hugh John Macdonald did not make as good an impression in Montreal among the Conservatives as his friends hoped would be the case, and that a good many of the faithful in that city are doubting whether it would be wise to entrust the fortunes of the party to his guidance. The atmosphere of Montreal is sometimes found to be highly exhilarating, and possibly this was what happened in the case of the new leader of the Tories.

The Tories of New Brunswick feel that they are playing a losing game, and that they are about to be overwhelmed by a landslide, the greatest in the history of this province. All those attempts to belog the political situation by means of side issues have failed, and the people of New Brunswick see clearly enough which party has done the most for them.

The Liberals of the county of Kent have done well to nominate Mr. LeBlanc to contest that county. Mr. LeBlanc is no stranger to public life and has already represented the county of Kent in the legislature of this province. He certainly would make a far better representative than the present member, Mr. McInerney, and he should be returned by the Liberals of Kent by a large majority.

If a Tory surplus was a good thing why should not a Liberal surplus be a good thing? The Tories when in power were always boasting of their ability to manage the affairs of the country, but now they look askance at Liberal surpluses, and pretend that they represent excessive taxation.

The Conservative party is the party which has always practiced corruption in Canada, and that to such an extent as to draw upon the criticism of the British press. Yet now the Conservatives pretend to be the party of purity and are accusing the Liberal party of corruption.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN KINGS COUNTY.

(Continued from Page One.)

unworthy and sectarian prejudices, they have created wholesome influences in moulding sound opinion upon public affairs. We believe that the influence which has effected these striking and inevitable results cannot be too favorably estimated and should be kept in grateful remembrance. We believe we are stating the wise and accepted opinion of Canada and the ungrudging testimony of the empire that the present tariff is a masterpiece of the government in favor of the motherland in addition to being a substantial and practical measure for the promotion of trade between the motherland and ourselves has been one of the most effective means of creating the splendid imperial spirit vibrating in every portion of the empire today, illustrating to the world how real and responsive is the union of all the communities within the circle of the empire, and of inspiring the people to dedicate the value of their sons to the maintenance of British rule in South Africa.

"The phenomenal progress in material advance experienced by Canada under Liberal rule is most gratifying to persons desirous of seeing the prosperity of the country placed upon a firm and ample basis. We have seen the increase in the trade of the country since the accession of the Liberal party to power is to be directly attributed to the wisdom of the reforms in the fiscal policy adopted by the government.

"Recognizing that the improved prosperity enjoyed by Canada is in no small measure due to our improved relations with the United Kingdom, arising from the preferential tariff we cannot but be glad that the government has expressed its intention to steadily maintain this feature of its policy. The large and growing market in the United Kingdom for Canadian agricultural products is of the highest value to Canadian farmers and we are appreciative of the government's intention pursued by the government in bringing the trade relations between the two countries closer together. The importance of the Canadian market to the industrial interests of the country owing to many important modifications of the tariff effected by the government has necessarily been of marked advantage to agriculture.

"We have been most favorably impressed with the vigor of management, business and executive ability and the constructive policy displayed by yourself in administering the government railway and canal system of Canada. The construction of the Intercolonial railway to Montreal has been immediately attended with profitable results, and has been the means of creating a great artery for carrying the trade of Canada through the port of St. John. An enterprise of such magnitude cannot fail to be of the utmost consequence to the city of St. John and the neighboring counties. We believe that you should be encouraged and supported in this great undertaking by the patriotic citizens of the province, and that the faith you entertain in its practicability should be endorsed by all citizens anxious for the betterment of the country.

"On behalf of the Liberal Association of the county of Kings, (Signed) "ROBERT MORRISON." Hon. Mr. Blair acknowledged his great appreciation of the address and assured the Kings County Liberal Association that the distinction and patriotic course you have uniformly pursued in dealing with public and national interests will also mark your actions in relation to this very important matter.

"In conclusion we beg to assure you of our pride in the Liberal party and its unwavering attachment to principles that have been vindicated by your distinguished colleagues and yourself with so much advantage to the country and honor to this people."

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acknowledged his great appreciation of the address and assured the Kings County Liberal Association that the distinction and patriotic course you have uniformly pursued in dealing with public and national interests will also mark your actions in relation to this very important matter.

"We were glad to know that the people of Kings could count with some confidence that the record of the Liberal party was continued by a Liberal supporter and in the person of Col. Denville, the government would have a sturdy one to cheer them on in the performance of their duty."

"He spoke of the readiness of the colonies to spring to arms in defence of the motherland, and the distinction of the Liberals the exclusive possession of the loyalty of Canada notwithstanding that Sir Charles Tupper made the unjust claim that the Liberals were disloyal. It would be a slander to the Conservative party to say it was disloyal and no less a slander was it to say that the Liberals were disloyal. It was time to denounce the people who made such cries for party ends. Let it be known, no matter what the result, that we are a unit in regard to devotion to the empire. But the Conservatives had cast a doubt on the readiness with which the Liberals came to the aid of the mother country in the South African war."

Speaking of the French people, he said there was no doubt of the depth and sincerity of the French to Canada and its interests. It was not looked to be that they should be as English as the English Canadians and doubt should not be cast upon their loyalty. Unfortunately there was a disposition on the part of the leaders of the Conservatives to use one canvass against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in one section and a different canvass in another. In one section they tried to say he was not English enough; in Quebec he was put forward as being too English. This kind of attack Mr. Blair decried.

A Double Game Was Being Played, a two-faced game. Mr. Blair read campaign pamphlets of the Conservatives, in which effort was made to cast suspicion on Sir Wilfrid's imperial sentiment. The pamphlet had deflected itself in quoting Sir Wilfrid's words in London. Mr. Blair also spoke of Sir Charles Tupper's remarks in Quebec. In an interview with La Presse, which circulated in Quebec, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier was too British for him. This was the line of canvass they were taking.

The two parties were arranged one against the other on the preferential tariff question.

The Laurier government did not fear the opinion of the people of Canada on the

issue. Were the people in favor of repealing the preferential tariff? He doubted it. All would like a reciprocal tariff wherein England would give a preference to Canada. It would be seized with avidity, but it had not been offered. The Laurier government, not in a niggardly spirit, had thrown open our doors and gave a preference to British goods, which as England heartily responded to the extent of giving an advantage of preference to the Canadian exporter, though not by statutory enactment. There was in England a sentiment toward Canada which had never been before and was this not as good almost as a law. It had been a structural hold on the British consumer than ever could have been made by bartering and dickering. Should the Canadian government go back to old conditions? There was the danger of this if the Conservatives were returned to power, for they pledged themselves to repeal the preferential tariff. With the enormous advantage for our imports cost five millions less in duties than under the Foster tariff. What we could do was to continue to

Expand our Trade with the Mother Country.

He spoke of the increase which had been made in agriculture and dairy products. This was largely due to the fact that Sir Wilfrid had selected a practical farmer as his minister of agriculture, which had been done before. Hon. Mr. Sidney Fisher as the minister of agriculture in the Laurier government had not a signal success. He had successfully worked out the system of cold storage, for one thing.

Looking over the past four years Mr. Blair thought the people would easily see that the administration of Canada had been a good one. The ministers of the departments had labored hard. He spoke of Hon. Mr. Sifton, master of the interior, who had been maligned almost as much as he (Mr. Blair) himself. Hon. Mr. Sifton was a brave man, an honorable administrator and it was a shame that an old man like Sir Charles Tupper should think it his duty to slander the men because he is weary of his own defeat and his accession to power. He knew they were not criminals, thieves or corrupt. Sir Charles Tupper's policy had no better case. It showed the extreme of despair with which the Conservatives were seized and how ill supplied with material for the attack on which to appeal to the country. They could prove no fault in the administration of the Laurier government. Mr. Blair, with executive grit and business acumen, judgment and that of his party. Both Tupper and Foster told the people the Liberals should go because of the Crow's Nest railway project.

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RUSSIA SUSPECTED BY ALL.

(Continued from page 1.)

mand of the British troops at Tien Tsin, dated Wednesday, Sept. 13: "Occupied the headquarters of the Boxers at Tien Tsin, twenty-five miles from Tien Tsin, Sept. 10. The enemy fled to Sheng Fang. Tien Tsin was destroyed, but the large neighboring city, Ching Hai, was spared on condition that Mr. Green, a missionary, and two ladies and two children, who were known to be in hiding at Hsi-Nan-Hsin, would be brought in safety to Tien Tsin. The Mandarin accepted the conditions.

"Shen Fang, 30 miles distant, is the last of the Boxers' strongholds near Tien Tsin."

To Ensure Coal and Food Supplies.

(Copyrighted 1900, the Associated Press.) Peking, Sept. 15, via Taku, Sept. 15.—Active military operations are about to be resumed with a view of ensuring coal and food supplies, opening the northern passes and restoring trade.

General Chaffee and General Barrow, second in command of the British troops, held a conference today and decided to dispatch an Anglo-American column, 1,300 strong, to Sun Hai Tien, under General James H. Wilson, capture the arsenal there and disperse the Boxers. The column which will leave tomorrow, will include two battalions of the 14th United States Infantry, 500 British and four guns.

At the conference it was decided to ask the Germans to send a column westward to disperse the Boxers, and to restore normal conditions.

The Japanese and French are operating to the northeast of Peking.

The sale of food, belonging to the Americans, has begun. General Chaffee at first proposed to burn it but finally decided that it would be better to feed the hungry Chinese.

Russia Was First.

Washington, Sept. 20.—It now appears that Russia has put forth the proposition for the punishment of the leaders of the Chinese uprising. This was in a paper offering a general programme for conducting the peace negotiations. The first item of the programme was the punishment of the Chinese offenders. The proposal came some time prior to the German note and seems to have been conceived in the office of the Russian foreign minister, although it did not receive such general concurrence as to amount to an agreement. The German note now takes up this item of the Russian programme and makes it an indispensable prerequisite to any negotiations. It materially differs from the Russian proposal, in that the Russian proposal was to make the punishment of the Chinese offenders a condition precedent to the negotiations, while the German proposal now pending is to make the punishment of the Chinese offenders a condition precedent to the negotiations.

The reported transfer of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking from that post to Tokio is regarded as significant in some diplomatic quarters. While Sir MacDonald has been in Peking he has been less than a minister. The transfer is thought to be due to the strain the British minister was under in connection with the Chinese situation. It is also thought to be the effect of removing one of the most prominent figures in the current negotiations and the one who is understood to have been foremost in urging severe measures against China.

To Exterminate Boxers.

London, Sept. 20.—The Chinese minister here Sir Chi Lo Feng has received an imperial edict which orders the Boxers to be exterminated and says that the missionaries at Pao Tsin are to be executed by the troops of the province, and delivered to the commanders of the allied forces at Chang Sing Tien and Lu Kuo Chiao.

Washington's Information.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The status of the Chinese situation at the close of the day according to a high authority is as follows: "There are now before the department of state a number of notes awaiting answer. These include the German note concerning the surrender of Chinese ringleaders; the original Russian proposition for the arrest of those from Peking, which has not yet been acted upon as a finality; a memorandum from the German government as to the purposes of this government and a request by Prince Ching that instructions be given to the German minister at Peking to cease negotiations at once. In addition there is a verbal inquiry from the French government as to the programme of the United States.

"These various communications have accumulated and an understanding has now been reached by the administration that there shall be a general clearance of the entire situation by the end of the day tomorrow or early the following day. It will clearly enunciate the programme of the United States on the various questions.

"As to the contents of these several communications the authorities are not willing to give any positive intimations, though as far as the German note is concerned, the belief is almost general here that the response of the American government will amount to a declaration to make the surrender of the offending Chinese a condition precedent to negotiation of any kind. Concerning the Russian proposition for withdrawing the troops from Peking, the administration has no modifications whatever on the part of Russia up to the present time.

The U. S. Has Given No Sign.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The report, coming by way of London, that the United States had refused to accede to the proposal of Germany to postpone peace negotiations with China until those responsible for the outbreak at Peking had been delivered up to the allies and punished, was received with incredulity in German official circles. The correspondent of the Associated Press had several interviews today on the subject at the German embassy in Washington and the United States embassy in Berlin and given the slightest hint of a hint or unofficial that the United States had any objections to the note, and that, therefore, the report to this effect was unfounded.

A further reason for looking with suspicion upon such a statement is, as a high official explained, the fact that the Russian proposal was made several positive, if worded telegrams, saying, first, that the proposition had been accomplished by the United States and next that a compromise had been offered and finally, that the plan had been rejected, were cable here, by way of London, only to be finally proved erroneous.

The foreign office, said the official in question, regarded the whole thing as a newspaper concoction.

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Men's Frieze Reefers, \$3.50

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SUCCESSORS TO FRASER, FRASER & CO.,
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St. John, N. B.

A Bank Robbed in Broad Day by Three Men.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 19.—A Gazette special from Winnemucca, Nev., says the First National Bank of the city was robbed today at noon by three men. The robbers completed their work they mounted and started through the streets at top speed. Hundreds of citizens, alarmed by the shooting, rushed from their homes and drew the fire of the robbers who escaped. It is not known how much booty was secured.

Seven Dollars a Ton in Brooklyn—Rare Only Just Begun.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Brooklyn Coal Exchange has decided to advance the retail price of coal to \$7 a ton. One of the heaviest of Brooklyn dealers is quoted as saying that he had a talk with some of the Pennsylvania railroad people today and they told him the raise in price had only just begun.

Irishmen of Boston.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Irishmen of Boston will give aid to the Irish parliament party in the general elections in Great Britain, forming, as a means to that end, a branch of the United Irish League, the organization adopted by the national convention in Dublin in June and will take whatever other action may be necessary for the raising of funds. A meeting of prominent Irish Americans was held this afternoon. A call was drafted for a general meeting next Monday.

Princeton Opened.

New York, Sept. 19.—The opening exercises of the college year at Princeton University were held in Marquand Chapel today. About 1,200 students were present. The Freshman class numbers in the neighborhood of 400 members and is one of the largest classes in the history of the university.

Church Workers' Convention.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The first session of the convention of Christian Workers was held at the Chicago Avenue church today. Rev. R. A. Torrey spoke on "The need of a general revival, making a bitter arraignment of the present methods of worship and what he said were the depraved tastes of the people in literature, art and amusements.

Strikers Surrender.

Lafayette, Pa., Sept. 19.—At a meeting today of about three-fourths of the 1,200 iron workers employed by the American Iron & Steel Company, who struck on August 1st against a reduction of wages from \$1 to \$3 a ton for puddlers, it was agreed to go back to work at the rate offered, \$3 a ton.

Bids for German Bonds.

New York, Sept. 19.—Subscriptions for the German loan formally closed at the end of business hours today. The exact amount of applications received could not be ascertained, but the aggregate number is said to be surprisingly large.

Church Entertainment.

Centerville, Carleton Co., Sept. 18.—The ladies of the Church of England in Greenfield gave a chicken supper on Saturday evening, September 15th, to raise funds for the repair of St. Barnabas' church. It was given at the residence of Mr. Thomas Walcott. They cleared \$34.

Cable Sick.

New York, Sept. 19.—The following notice has been issued by the Commercial Cable Company: "We are advised that the direct cable between Pernambuco and Para is interrupted."

Another Coal Strike.

Coal, Tenn., Sept. 19.—About 300 miners and day laborers employed by the Coal Creek Coal Co. struck today. The miners were recently raised 75 per cent. and went out today in an effort to secure a raise for the day laborers.

Influenza is playing havoc with the men on the West coast of Alaska.

Killed by a Church.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Sept. 19.—The end of the new stone Presbyterian church at the end of the new stone, fell here at 3.30 this morning. Two men were killed instantly. The dead are Rev. John Macdonald, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation here, and Mr. Gust Delorme, of the workmen on the building.

Three others are so seriously injured that they are not expected to recover. The seriously injured are Arthur Doug, of Montreal, and a son of the Rev. John Macdonald, a young man named William Horne, a stone mason, from Montreal; Henry Golden, a stone mason from this town.

Cromie, Gauthier and several other workmen were more or less injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known. An investigation will be held.

Rev. Mr. Macdonald was well known in Ottawa, having occupied several of the pulpits there on different occasions. He was a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and was about 40 years of age.

He was going to Vankleek Hill to be for some time stationed in Richmond, Que. He was a very popular minister. He leaves a wife and three children. His widow is a sister of Mr. Cromie, of Ottawa.