Bradstreet's Review of the Past Week's Transactions?

Main Tendency Upwards in Cereal Prices-Cotton Weaker - Textiles Show Little Change - Business Failures-Trade in Canada.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Despite recurrence of corn damage reports from the eastern surplus production state and the formal launching of the general steel workers' strike, the aggregate business the country over seems to be of a good, and in most sections, unprecedented volume for this season of the year. All available mea sures of supply, demand and movement point to the business done in July having exceeded anything transacted in any similar mid summer month.

Early corn, a small proportion of the present year's crop, by the way, comes in for most of the damage, and late corn certainly ms better. Late estimates of Bradstreet's reports point to a curtailment of about 400,000,000 bushels in the four great corn growing states west of the Missisippi. Spring wheat threshing results in the northwest prove to be better than earlier antici pated, and the feeling is that a crop o 185,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels of wheat will

be gathered in Minnesota and the Dakotas

be gathered in Minnesota and the Dakotas, 75,000,000 bushels more than the actual yield last year. St. Paul reports July sales 25 per cent. ahead of last year. Kanasa City reports that probably one-third of the corn cancellations will be reinstated. St. Louis reports are quite favorable.

Chicago reports business in clothing, dry goods, boots and shoes hardly up to the average. New Orleans reports the outlook for fall trade encouraging. Complaints of the southern corn crop come from Knoxville and Memphis, but cotton seems to be flourishing. A good spring wheat crop will be gathered in Washington, and the hop crop, while smaller than last year, will be of very fine quality. The supply of labor is scarce at Portland, while San Francisco reports trade distributing affected by the strike.

In cereal prices the main tendency has been upward. The main strength of wheat lies in the continued heavy export business, far in excess of any previous week on record. the continued heavy export business, far in excess of any previous week on record.

United States and Canadian wheat supplies increased 2,314,000 bushels during July, but European, Australian and Argentine wheat supplies fell off much more heavily, the result being a grand total of supplies on Aug 1, 1901, of 122,379,000 bushels, a loss of 4,510,-000 bushels for July. World's stocks are the smallest held on this date since 1898, and the same is true of American supplies alone, but European supplies are the heaviest since

but European supplies are the heaviest since 1895.

Cotton is weaker. The outlook on Aug. 1 was for a crop slightly in excess of that of the present season, 10,300,000 bales.

Nine groups of staples, textiles, provisions and groceries, oils, breadstuffs; chemicals and drugs, hides and leather, fruits, coal and coke and building material, were marked higher diring July, while live stock, metals and naral stores moved lower. In the iron and steel trade, the strike is still the feature around which revolve high premium prices for plates, bars and sheets and tinned plates. Structural material, not affected as yet by the strike, is in very heavy demand. Other metals show little change on the week.

The textiles show little change. Cotton goods have been firmly held, despite the quiet and even dull condition of business at first hands. The eastern jobbing business in prints, ginghams and cotton goods generally has been of good volume, though smaller than expected. Print cloths are easter, though not quotably lower, owing to the formal dissolution of the selling committee plan at Fall River. Talk of wage reduction is again not quotably lower, owing to the formal dissolution of the selling committee plan atFall River. Talk of wage reduction is again
heard, but there is still an unwillingness to
strike at the real cause of the trouble, that
of over-production of certain kinds of print
cloths, due to changes in style and fashion.
Recent re-orders of men's wear fall weights
have given the mills plenty of occupation,
and, as manufacturers are meeting the lower
prices for spring weights set by the principal interest, a good volume of business is
being done. Women's wear goods, parficularly the plainer sorts, have been liberally
ordered. Wool is firm and manufacturers
are steady buyers.

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Railroad gross earnings for July afford ample testimony of the heavy tonnage carried during that month. Every section contributes well proportioned gains to the total earnings reported, \$54,302,875, a gain of \$6,419,024, or 13.3 per cent., over July, 1900, the heaviest increase shown for over a year and a helf heavy.

a half back.

Wheat, including flour shipments, for the week aggregate 8,832,199 bushels, against 6,463,391 bushels last week. Corn exports for the week aggregate 990,714 bushels, against 562,604 bushels last week and 2,890,754 bushels in this week a year ago.

Bank clearings for the week aggregate \$1,932,529,352, an increase of 9 per cent. over last week, and a gain of 52 per cent, over this week a year ago.

Business failures number 185, as against 160 last week and 172 in this week a year

Trade in Canada is quiet, as befits mid-summer, but the fall trade outlook is gen-erally very encouraging. Toronto reports moderate activity, and retailers in the North-west are particularly liberal buyers. Collec-tions this week were good, and renewals are tions this week were good, and renewals are no greater than in previous years. Montreal reports a very fair trade in dry goods, clothing and shoes for fall delivery. Victoria reports business quiet, but that a heavy salmon pack will be made; while Halitax reports that recent rains have helped the crops and that the outlook is encouraging. Manitoba crop advices are for a yield of 55,000,000 bushels of wheat in that and immediately adjacent territory. Clearings for the week aggregate \$35,075,822, a gain of 10 per cent. from last week. Canadian failures number 29, as against 18 last week and 20 in the week

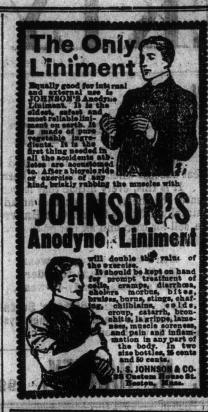
ENGLAND STOOD READY.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Chaplain H. W. Jones, U. S. N., spoke tonight in the Church of the Strangers, this city, on The Life and Work of a Chaplain of the Navy. Incidentally he told a story bearing on the relations of Eng-land toward the United States during the Spanish-American war. He said

This last winter, when at Barbadoes, we found the West-Indies British fleet there, and invited one of the British naval officers of high rank on board our ship to dine with us. The conversation turned on the powers pposed to us during the war with ed: 'Gentlemen, perhaps you knew that ed: Gentlemen, perhaps you knew that England was with you, but you have no idea of what England really did for you. I was on leave when the Spanish-American war broke out, and together with several other officers was immediately ordered back to duty. We had at two points sixty-three of our shing waiting to be ordered out in case of any naval demonstration being made against the United States by the other nowers. If any such demonstration If any such demonstration made we would have headed

Children Cry for CASTORIA

The shirt waist fashion ar squito. It means one less gar



MATTAWAMKEAG.

C. P. R. Trackmen Are Working as of Yore.

Visitor's Impressions of the Place -Rev. Mr. Kirby to Take up Evangelistic Work at Once.

MATTAWAMKEAG, Me., Aug. 8 .-The trackmen's strike is quiet around this section of the C. P. R. This division is about fully manned, and the strikers seem very willing to settle down to regular work and regular ways. The fact is the men are tired of the agitation and would be satisfied to let matters rest as they are. Indeed, this section of the line never was in much sympathy with the The roadbed is in excellent strike. condition and the trains are now making regular time, which shows that the line is considered perfectly safe for

One crew which lost their places of the Maine Central during the strike have gone in a body to the C. P. R. in the vicinity of Brownville and are now working. The strikers on the Main Central are all once more at work. The general impression around here is that the men will continue to work on both lines, despite the fact that they are considered "scabs" by those who wish to prolong the strike. The section men in this division seem to be a very respectable and gentlemanly class of men, and are anxious to do the right for their employers and ness and general conditions, are im pressed with the fact that the work men are honest and true to their employers, and no evidence of shirking

their work is apparent. Mattawamkeag is a quiet and restful place, and but for the large number of trains coming and going, would have rather a sleepy appearance, but he people are generally in comforttent depend on the two lines-Main Central and C. P. R .- for their living. It is at this point where the C. P. R branches off from the M. C. and trains of both companies all stop here. The village nestles down between two rivers, the Mattawamkeag and the Penobscot. Two of the finest railway bridges we have ever seen span these two rivers, one owned by the M. C. and the other by the C. P. R. Perhan the most unsightly thing around this place is the dirty old covered bridge, which had one span nearly washed out by the spring freshet and the heavy ice. It certainly does not look safe with all the fixing up it has had

since the spring. (and where can you go where they are not?); some from Harvey, N. B. and from other places, and they are amongst the most useful in the com-munity. One thing is very apparent, everybody is given a fair chance wherever they come from .

Mrs. James Young from Nashwaak nother of Mrs. Dr. Barker, wife of the M. E. minister here, and Mrs. James Fairly of Boiestown, sister of Mrs. Barker, are expected on Saturday to make an extended visit at the M. E. age. Dr. Barker has been the E. L. convention in California and has visited his sons who live there. He will spend a week with a son Chicago before coming home.

Rev. Mr. Kirby of New Brunswick, who has been supplying for Dr. Bar-ker, preaches his last sermons here on Sunday next, and then he goes to series of evangelistic services with the Rev. M. R. Knight. From there Mr. Kirby expects to conduct special vices at Salisbury for two months then Bayfield, and Springfield until the end of next March or April.

AUSTRALIA.

Reading of the Defence

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Aug. 9.-The house of representatives today assed the second reading of the Australian defence bill.

Edmund Barton, the premier, made speech, during the course of which he said the standing army contemplated not only a sufficient force to guard the depots and to serve as military instructors for the levies to be called out in case the first line of defence, the

navy, was broken.

The clause providing for calling out en from 18 to 60 years of age was erted to demonstrate to the world what Australia would do in time of emergency. The cost of the navy would be about £1,000,000 annually.

LUNENBURG.

Summer School of Science Has Folded Its Tent

The Work in the Various Departments and How It was Condueted.

(Special Cor. of the Sun.) LUNENBURG, N. S., Aug. 8.-Yesterday was a red letter day for the Summer School members, who were entertained right royally by Bridgewater. At 3 p. m. the boat Bridgewater took the school up the La Have to the beautiful little town of the same name, many others driving or wheeling, in all about 300. The weather was just right and old Neptune ruled the waves in such a manner that even the most "mal de mer-ist" was tranquil. The whole expedition would need a special course in adjectives to adequately describe. The up the "Rhine of Nova Scota" was delightful; songs, jokes and speeches were in order, while many could not take their eyes from the cenery. Several spots of historic interest were passed, notably the hill from which during the war of 1812 a gun was fired at a privateer, effectually driving away the enemy, by Mrs. Oxner, sister of the late Sheriff Kaulbach of Lunenburg. One of the very few traces of the French in this county is Fort Point, where there was once a strong fortification, a supposed holy well, the site being now occupied by the peaceful light house. At Getson's Cove the steamer was met by the Trusty, having on board Mayor E. Davison, town council, committee of citizens and band from Bridgewater. The school promptly gave them three cheers and a tiger. The hosts boarded the Bridgewater and a cordial welcome to the school was voiced by the mayor. Added to this flow of soul was a most substantial evidence of good will in the shape of sandwiches lemonade, which were handed about in abundance till the visitors would fain cry, "Hold! Enough!" flying, and half the citizens at the

town was en fete, with flags wharf on arrival of the steamers. There were also dozens of carriages, with four horses, in which the visitors were driven about the city, seeing the shops with their plate glass and electric lights, the tasteful house terraced and bowered in green; the sightly churches, the naturally excellent bridge, the well kept cemetery and everywhere views, picturesque and lovely. The invading host were taken to a pleasant grove, a few minutes walk from the station, where the ladies of the town served an abundant and dainty meal, beginning with salads and ending with ices. The place was illuminated with electric lights and colored lanterns, and with the band playing gaily and the fair, white By some magic every one of the 300 lests were well looked after and made to feel at home. After the band played the national anthem, Auld ang Syne was sung and the musical programme closed by the school singing lustily the Summer School ode of H. A. Woodworth's to the air of The Maple Leaf For Ever. By the kindness of Manager Brignall a special train brought home the tired, happy excursionists, and the school is large ly indebted to Frank Davison's arangements with the Coastal Steam ship Co. for the steamer trip.

much praise cannot be given the Bridgewater people for their exceeding kindness and most acceptable manner in which it was rendered. day may come when some of the in struction received in the Summer School will be forgotten, but certainly the recollection of "Bridgewate lay" in the session of 1901 can never be effaced. Thursday evening took place a short lecture by Dr. Andrews on A Speck of Life, and the closing meeting. The audience was, as usual, large. Presi-dent Campbell acted as chairman, the platform being occupied by represen tative men from Lunenburg, Mayor Rudolf and Mayor Davison, and Mr.

Wilson, chairman of the Bridgewater. Dr. Andrews spoke only too briefly on a most interesting subject, which he ilustrated on the blackboard. His lecture was reolete with scientific knowledge and humor. Then followed a hall of viz., character building, the training speeches. The president spoke in up of a child to the highest of which glowing terms of this most successful sion, of the great interest maintained throughout, the benefit derived and the great kindness that had been by the citizens. Spee were also made by the mayor, Dr. Hall, Mr. Love, Dr. Bailey, Mr. Letson, Dr. Magee, Rev. Mr. McGiller

Seaman, Mr. Sterratt, Mayor Davison, Dr. Andrews. After the usual votes of thanks were tendered, the Summer School closed the session of 1901 with God Save the King. LUNENBURG, N. S., Aug. 9.-The Summer School of Science for this year is over, closing a remarkably success ful session. Of the 377 pupils and teachers, nearly all departed this morning. A few of the officers remained for the examinations, which are held today. The tremendous increase of membership is due probably to the fact that the public is becoming aware that the Summer School is not intended only for teachers, but for

everyone wishing to extend or refresh his knowledge. Just to meet such a faculty as was represented this year would alone be a benefit; to know them s a liberal education. A brief outline of the working of each class is not out of place. The regular clas from 8.30 to 12.30 a. m., three subjects in each hour. It is estimated that n pupil can take more than two studies with benefit, but there is a wide range Taking the classes are they appeared on the time table, the first was

chemistry, taught by Dr. Magee Parrisboro High School, whose genial presence attracted many to the work. So large was the attendance that it was impossible to do the usual labora-

work, so more time was put on the ures. Ot was ever the aim of the ructor to make clear the 'main principles underlying modern chemistry, so the students could explain difficult points on resuming their school room duties. As far as possible the laboratory experiments were done by the students themselves, training them in the handling and preparing of simple apparatus, special attention being given to the making of apparatus from cheap and easily obtainable ma terials.

In botany, the elementary class was conducted by Mr. Nelson of the Mac-Donald Manual Training School, P. E. I., and much interest was manifested. He taught the general outline and form of plants, their morphology and physiology. The advanced pupils were started with much enthusiasm pupils by Dr. ToKay, superintendent of edu-cation for Nova Scotia, and were continued in the course with Dr. Hay, editor of the Educational Review, St. John, N. B. Dr. Hay gave special attention to sea weeds, fungi, life and surroundings of plants, how they get their food, etc. He made excellent suggestions for teachers as to interesting children in botany, that instruction should treat rather of the living plant than its structure. Both classes were a combination of lecture, laboratory and field work, and much practical work was accomplished, the tramps being an exceedingly pleasant fea-

The drawing department was ably onducted by F. G. Matthews, Bristol, Eng., instructor of the MacDonald Manual Training School at Truro. The syllabus was originally arranged for essons in various kinds of drawing, but at the request of the students it consisted of lectures on How to Teach of use to the teacher of a small school, including all the grades, and also to one in a large school, teaching one or two grades only. A new feature to the majority of teachers in this province was the brush work, the idea of which was readily seized, and many intend introducing it in their schools. An interesting feature of work for lower grades was the free-arm drawing with crayon on the blackboard. The work for the other grades consist ed of free-hand and ruler drawing, slate drawing, model drawing, geometry, light and shade. This class was extremely popular.

F. A. Dixon, principal of the High School, Sackville, N. B., carried through the work of the zoology class with great acceptance and success. Practical demonstrations were a leading feature. Whenever possible, the living object was studied and dissected. Blackboard illustrations were also freely used. Dissections were made on mammal, birds, and a large variety of fish. The early morning class at the wharf for the study of fish was a very interesting feature. On the numero tramps, collections were made in which insects took a prominent part. The class enjoyed a lecture on fish from Prof. Prince, outside of his public lectures on the subject.

In connection with the chemistry department was the class of blowpipe robed waltresses flitting among the analysis, which was conducted by Dr. Mt. Allison University. The system used does away with troublesome and expensive apparatus; all that was needed for the experimental basis of the whole course of chemistry wa three or four chemicals, blowpipe and a 3-cent candle. The students were re quired to work out all experiments fo emselves after receiving a few directions at the outset. Special attention was also given to teaching good English, in which to explain their experiments. Dr. Andrews has the happy faculty of imparting his enthusiasm and his class obtained gratifying results. He is shortly to bring out book on Blowpipe Chemistry, about which he is constantly receiving inquiries, letters asking the date of publication having come from as far away as California.

The physics class was taken by Dr Scott of New Brunswick University Fredericton. The main point inculcated was that no science can be taught without practical work, first steps in any science must be taught by experi-

One of the most important in this Summer School course has been the educational lectures of Dr. Hali, professor of pyschology and education in the Normal School, Truro. Dr. Hall has just returned from a year's study on these subjects with Prof. Laurie Edi burgh, and throws into his lec tures a force, freshness and originality of idea that make them of incal alable value. He teaches what education is up of a child to the highest of which his race is capable. Material use the works of nature and man as the child finds them in his surroundings; following the way a child develope first the sense, then the mind and spirit. Feeling is the basis of all knowledge; one should proceed from the known to the unknown, whence we may deduce the rule in teaching of turning everything to use. The in fluences of home, street, church, are brought by children to school, to be sextended or corrected by the teach The child really brings some knowl edge on all subjects taught, namely language, natural science, arithmetic the teacher's duty is to widen, correct clarify this knowledge. To gain be results in education and developmen this order must be preserved; feeling sensation, perception, conception, rea son; the order of a child's natural development. Having due regard to these fundamental principles, there is one other that is supreme to evoke the will of a child in educating him. All educational material finds its centre of unity in the mind of the child; we must never forget it is mind we ar developing, and that knowledge get ting must ever be regarded as of sec ondary importance. What the stude is, not what he knows, must ever

our care. Therefore in education quality takes precedence to quantity. The geology class was in the abl ands of Dr. Bailey, New Brunswick University, The purpose of this course was to explain and illustrate the aims nd methods of geological Advantage was taken of the sions and numerous expeditions to study the wasted sections at "Ovens," Deep Cove and other points Collections were made from the dif-ferent beaches illustrating distinctive with the registrar of deeds.

eatures and probable origin. Among the numerous specimens North Mountain traps were observed indicating the extent of former glacial transportation. Other evidences of glacial action were studied in the rounded hills or drundines which distinguish Lunenburg scenery and of which the many slands of Mahone Bay and Chester

Basin are illustrations.

Too much praise can hardly be given to the instruction of the physiology class by S. A. Starratt, Yarmouth, N. S. In the short time of the Summer School he managed to get in a half year's work on his subjects, and while professing to give teaching merely in physiology and hygene he covered a vide field that embraced ethics, religion, geography, literature. That his pupils were instructed in the best ense of the word and not examined was amply evident by a paper specially prepared for the reporter from notes taken in the class by one of the younger pupils. She showed a grasp of the subject that was unusual in a school girl. Mr. Starratt showed by reference to the living body, to cuts and actual dissection, that many of the elementary physiological facts may be easily understood by children: he emonstrated by physical tests some of the differences between training and teaching. Suggestive questioning rather than bare statement of facts vas the method adopted.

The kindergarten department under Mrs. Patterson of Truro Normal School attracted a good deal of attention, averaging some seventy visitors a day. The work was prepared spe cially for teachers of primary grade or of miscellaneous schools. The aim was not to train kindergarteners but to meet the wants of all having little children under their care. The lowing subjects were taken up: Aim Drawing. These were modelled to be and method of child study; naturestudy for young children; educationa value of stories; critical study of school songs and games; value of finger games: busy work for little ones; punishments and moral training; development of originality. The tonic sol-fa system was

> taught by Miss A. Ryan, instructor in voice culture, Halifax. Excellent work was done. Miss Ryan stating that she had found good voices and natural musical ability in Lunenburg. Several pupils passed the examinations successfully and obtained certificates from the Tonic Sol-Fa College, Lonclass don, Eng. In the elementary the course embraced chords and intervals of the common scale; relation of tones in a key; time as regulated by accent; use of the modulation and time chart; study of rhythmic forms; ear exercises: general preparation for junior and elementary certificates the advanced class were taught relation of keys: transition: minor mode advanced rhythms; study of transi tional and minor passages from musi-cal classics; preparation for intermediate and advanced certificates. One of the most popular classes wa that of English literature, taught by Prof. J. T. Murray of Cincinnati University. The time was put mostly on eth, to the interpretation which the professor brought a clear, comprehensive method and amply evidenced culture. At the close of the course Mr. Murray gave an admirable

ference to that of the Elizabethan era. BURNED AT THE STAKE.

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lecture on the drar

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.-Eight en miles south of Savannah, near the Seaboard Air Line railway, charred trunk of the body of Jo Washington, the negro ravisher of Mrs. J. J. Clark, is all that remains to tell the story of the tragedy of last night. Washington was captured at Liberty City yesterday afternoon and was brought to Way Station, near which place his crime was committed. He was carried in before Mrs. Clark, who identified him positively as the negro who had assaulted her. The negro's positive identification sealed his fate. A mob of 400 men clamored for his life, but the leaders, number ing less than a dozen, carried into execution their plans of vengeance distance. Washington walked to his death without a tremor and met it without a prayer or an appeal for incident to the principal, but to the end he stubbornly refused to acknowledge that he had assaulted Mrs. Clark. A crowbar was driven into the earth. To this Washington was bound in a sitting position. His legs extended straight in front of him on eithe side of the bar. A chain held him fast around the waist, while a heavy rope encircled the bar and his Washington's victim had been asked by the leaders of the mob to apply the torch to the pyre, but this she de clined. Her husband was selected in ner stead. Washington looked straight into the eyes of Clark as the latter stooped down to apply the match. The wood was rich, fat pine and was satueaped hungrily towards Washington's body, but the man showed no signs in his face of the agony he must have suffered, and met death without a groan. The leaders of the mob watched till Washington's head fell back upon his shoulders and he died. without a shot having been fired, without noise and undue excitement hey dispersed.

Negroes, citizens of the Bryan county, in which the tragedy took place, were almost a unit in approving it and very many of them ere members of the mob.

TROUBLESOME SQUATTER.

PORT SILL, O. T., Aug. 10 .- Three additional suits have been started against James R. Woods, the first winner of the Lawton district land lottery, who in choosing his claim shut Miss Mattle Beals out from filing on a tract next to Lawton. A local town site company staked off Woods' entry last night, and stretched ropes to indicate alleys and lots, and gave notice of contest. These Woods displaced with the aid of an axe, but during the night two hundred squatters took posession and say they will contest to the end. Woods' attorneys have warned the squatters to move within ten days. A fourth contest was inaugur-ated when a placer miner's claim, based on the alleged discovery of oil on the Woods' homestead, was filed

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A pure hard soap which is economical in wearing qualities. Entirely harmless to

the hands. Satisfactory in every way in results on the clothes. Sweet and clean, without damage to the finest fabrics. Don't forget that Surprise Soap is cheapest to

St. Croix Soap Mig. Co.,



LORD KITCHENER

Issues a Proclamation to the Boers in the Field.

LONDON, Aug. 9.-A parliamentary paper has been issued containing a proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener, August 7, in accordance with instructions from the imperial government, the governments of Cape Colony and Natal concurring. The proclama-

tion says: "All commandants, field cornets and leaders of armed bands, being burghers of the late republic and stil lengaged in resisting his majesty's forces, whether in Orange Colony or the Transvaal portion of his majesty's South African dominions, and all members of the governments of the late Orunless they surrender before Sept. 15, be permanently banished from South Africa. The cost of the maintenance of the families of burghers in the field who have not surrendered by Sept. 15 shall be recoverable from such burghers, and shall be a charge upon their property, removable and immovable in the two colonies."

The preliminary correspondence shows that the proclamation is based upon suggestions which the governent of Natal forwarded to Colonia Secretary Chamberlain July 24, and that the date Sept. 15 was recom ed by Lord Milner. The reasons of the government for the proclamation are set forth in a preamble to the procla nation as follows:

'Whereas, the late Orange Free State and South African Republic have been

annexed to his majesty's dominion; and "Whereas, his majesty's forces are and have been for some considerable time in complete possession of the seat of government of both the aforesaid territories with their nubite offices and the whole machinery of administration, as well as of the principal towns and the whole of the railways, and "Whereas, a great majority of the burghers of the two late republics, to the number of 35,000, exclusive of these who have fallen in the war, are now either prisoners of war submitted to his majesty's government, or are livcontrol of his majesty's forces;

"Whereas, the burghers of the late republics still in arms are not only few in number, but have lost almost all their guns and munitions of war and are devoid of regular military organization, and are, therefore, unable to carry on regular warfare or to offer any organized resistance to his majesty's forces in any part of the country; and

"Whereas, those burghers who are still in arms, though unable to carry on regular warfare, continue to make isoated attacks upon small posts and detachments of his majesty's forces, to plunder or destroy property and to damage railway and telegraph lines; and

"Whereas, the country is thus kept in a state of disturbance, checking the resumption of agricultural and indus-

trial pursuits; and
"Whereas, his majesty's government
is determined to put an end to a state of things which is aimlessly prolonging bloodshed and destruction and inflict ing ruin upon a great majority of the inhabitants, who are anxious to live in peace and earn a livelihood for themselves and families; and

"Whereas, it is just to proceed against those persons who, being in a position of authority, are responsible for the continuance of the present state of lawlessness and are instigating their fellow-burghers to continue their hopeless resistance to his majesty's govrnment."
Therefore Lord Kitchener issues his

proclamation. The afternoon newspapers comment approvingly upon the proclamation of Lord Kitchener. Even the Westmin-

ster Gazette says there is no fault to find with it, nor is there any objection to make on the score of justice. It thinks, however, that it is extremely doubtful if it will have any effect in shortening the war. Most of the fighting Boers are already completely ruined. The Globe says the proclamation is as judicious as it is drastic, and that the only question is whether it is "Not even the strong enough, adding: er can find fault with it the score of inhumanity. It has on the score of inhumanity. It has long been obvious that such a step was imperative in order to avert ruin upon the inhabitants desirious of peace.

BOSTON

Internationa ing an Im ness Thi

Francis Way Liberal M. P. Silly Bid Note

Accused of Killin Nova Scotian, Deaths of Forn Cool Weather ber and Fish I

(From Our Ow BOSTON, Aug. this city has been mer resort. The cool, influenced b and easterly wind has been worth 1 there was more h corded in any mor years, so that the are appreciated m arv. The Nova Scotian

whose death in Ch day, Mrs. Nellie responsible, as bri provincial papers, pool. Investigation left the Nova S name several year the states, leaving His wife and dau school teacher, place. For a money home regul tances grew sma during the last sev sent practically no that of late he has Stokes woman. who now lives in made arrangement er's body sent hom Stokes, with whom about forty years She is held on a and will be given Charlestown court It is charged that she pushed the ma story window, but Eldredge fell out a charge will be dis evidence. It is kno quarrelled frequent drunk too much man was 40 years Rev. James Sin Anne's Episcopal Vt., has resigned torate at Auburn, ell, P. E. I., celebr in America here o not is but 24 years to be the youngest in the Roman Catl

Felix Gallien of ter county, who is ed in Worcester, he for his wife and two eral weeks, but with Gallien had been boro, and early in family. Before Caraquet, however, Barre, and then to he learned from ! home that the fa July 6 for Westbo heard nothing of the to this country, stand where they a Quite a number men have gone to N season to fisfih. Sec terior Hitchcock, Ex-Griggs and other Wa for the Nipisiguit

Secretary of War E

bably join the part

Secretary of War

was in New Bruns

pressible humbug w

the riding of South

Francis Wayland

visiting his sisters

Etta and Alice Sin

for the island short

ed to parliament, b retary and general "Continental Union York city, has had turns. This time G a dastardly plot armen, Sons of the U alists, and Anglo-Norman monarchis great and glorious ne thinks he can c ators with the coln and Garfield. tion would prove h witnesses as Sir V Richard Cartwrigh Sir Hector Langev men. He also assetain sent over lar last fall to make s of McKinley. The Continental Union that whatever sta chooses to make with the league. tariff was a live elections, Glen ur big campaign fund the free trade party services were not senatorship might fore this. In late noted for his viole rades in the New Y nowadays will have with him, and it is Henri Bourassa we should he ever decid former field of his Glen's lates garded as nothing perate bid for fur Joseph E. Read, ville, died at his mont street, this The funeral was 1 noon. Mr. Read w and was a well-kno

Mrs. Estale Ab

Providence, R. I.,