# POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JULY 4, 1900.

# Dr. Briggs' Compound Blackberry Syrup or Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial. This is the Most Certain Cure for Looseness of the Bowels of Whatever Name or Nature,

Chronic or Acute, in Man, Woman or Child. It is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Free From All Mineral Salts, Dangerous or Otherwise; and While Being Moderate and Not Sudden in Its Action, is Yet Invariably Sure in Its Pess 3.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

## Some Experiences.

Since Private James Johnson's return The wounded and others crossed the river in a pontoon which was propelled across interviewed as to his experiences in Soath the river by a rope. His wound was dressed about 4 o'clock Monday morning and he was given as the river by a rope. Africa, but last night he granted a short interview with a Telegraph reporter. He told of the voyage from Quebec to Cape flown, the story which has been previously told by letter, but the interesting part of his yarn consisted of medents which the wounded gotten ready for a move farther away from the front. In the meaning we form Carsana in to the time when the men were in the hospital of the started as the started about 4 o'clock Monday morning and he was given a good drink of beef and he was given at the beef and he was given a good drink of beef and he wa corurred from Graspan up to the time of the first battle at Paarieberg. He said that there was a great deal of botting of watermelons and other fruit. Some of the soldiers would leave the watermelon rinds on the ground after eating during the march. The Canadians in Company "G" were too thicsty for this during the forced marches and would cat tinds and sel. When on half rations the Canadians seemed to stand the marching better than other regiments. They seemed to be able to drink more water than the others and were not wanted so much food. At Grasspan they, got emergency English rations which consisted of a tin can; in Grasspan they got emergency English rations which consisted of a tin can; in the end there was some cocoa and in the of his khaki uniform he stated that it had been left at right Africa and it was pretty well worn out when he discarded it when wounded. He sa'd the English uniforms seemed to wear betten than the

it when wounded. He said the English uniforms seemed to wear better than the Canadian and regarding the shoes the par he was given at Quebec when the first contingent left for the front, he wore until February 17th, when he was wounded. They were Canadian boots and wore well but at this time they were pretty well gone. A soldier, who had been taken into a place to be fixed up for burial and his boots, which were of an English make, were brought out and given to Johnson. These boots he brought home with him and are now on exhibition in one of the up-town stores.

During the heavy marching Private Tolerand the staken to Rhondebusch, which were then taken to Rhondebusch, which were were no casualties on our side.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16, were then placed in the stame to England the men were placed in the hospitals. Private Johnson with different hospitals. Private Johnson with the there have then placed in the hospitals. Private Johnson with the there have then placed in the hospitals. Private Johnson with the theory were placed in the hospitals at Woolwich and he speaks very highly of the very kind treatment he received were then placed in the hospitals at Voolwich and he speaks very highly of the very kind treatment he received were then placed in the hospitals at Voolwich and he speaks very highly of the very kind treatment he received were then placed in t

During the heavy marching Private Johnson said he had not been troubled with sore feet as he carried two pair of socks, after a day's march he would take his socks off, put them in his haversack to dry out and would put the pair that were in reserve on his feet. He thinks that this saved him from becoming foot sore. He said that when Company "G" got to Cape Town that part of the company were drafted with the French company who were slightly understrength. Just before the steamer arrived at Cape Town one of the boys from Company "G" all were very brave men and were loved During the heavy marching Private Town one of the boys from Company "G" who had been drafted with the French who had been dratted with the French company was accused of stealing a revolv-er from one of the other soldiers. He claimed that he had found the revolver on the deck and Private Johnson thought

Speaking of other members of the comspeaking of other members of the com-pany he said that Bruce McFarlane of Fredericton suffered considerably with his feet on account of his weight and the hard marches and he said it was queer to see Bruce sitting up on a transport wagon riding and young Irvine, a boy, marching along with the best soldier in the lot.

Before the battle at Paardeberg the

Canadians were chiefly at guard duty and outposts and they hardly ever fired a shot until they'rought against Cronje's army at Paardeberg.

It was a week before the 18th of April It was a week before the 18th of April when we started from Grasspan, said Private Johnson, and after a little sleep, we were each given three hardtack as a two days' ration. We marched from 15 to 20 miles per day and on the 18th got to Paardeberg. This was a Sunday. It was about six o'clock in the morning. The weether was extremely fine and we got weather was extremely fine and we got word that the troops ahead were fighting. They were camped for a short time and a few of the men were given an opportunity to wash in the river near the camp. Coffie was served to the men and they are part? of their biscuits and were ordered to form up between seven and eight o'clock and were given the order to march on the double to a kopje where the artillery were posted. After a short halt a stream was waded near the camp. The men were up to their necks in water and many were carried off their feet by the currents. All finally got across with the aid of hand line and between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning were formed in extended order and started on the ad 9 o'clock in the morning were formed in extended order and started on the advance. There was only one short halt until they were within 400 or 500 yards of the Boer trenches and they got the order to lie down. We were waiting our chances, said Private Johnson, from before eleven o'clock until after four o'clock, all the time a steady fire being kept up on both sides and the bullets whistied about our heads in great style. It was only a short time after four o'clock that I was wounded. A Mauser bullet took part of the heel of my right shoe away and the bullet entered my leg between the knee and the ankle and after hitting the bone came out by the ankle bone. Johnson said when he was wounded that it felt just as if he had been but on the shin bone with a bar of iron. He could not walk on it and immediately He could not walk on it and immediately called for the stretcher bearers and the first to answer his calls was Pat McCreary and his mete, also a member of "G" Company. McCreary tenderly bandaged the wound and then took off his coat, doubled it up and placed it under the wounded limb and went to work in another part of the field in his shirt sleeves, the bullets all the time whistling about him. When bandaging the wound, said Johnson, I asked McCreary how he liked the job he was at and he said well enough, but I would rather have a rifle. McCreary told Johnson that the orders were not to remove any person until after dark, and Johnson was forced to lie on the field until darkness set in. As he lay there he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the boys being given the order to charge and afterwards to retire, which was done. It was after dark when he heard the strength of the answered in the affirmative. Messrs. Lyman Miss Dawson, Miss Lefurgey, and the answered in the affirmative. Messrs. Lyman Miss Dawson, Miss Lefurgey, and the ready for any service required when he he after moon should be hear a question which he answered in the affirmative. Messrs. Lyman Miss Davson the dark will be ready for any service required when she reaches that point. Hence his announced purpose to stop at Negasaki. Japan. The stop there also will be read first to answer his calls was Pat McCreary

Private James Johnson Tells ried the rifle and Craig and the other twilliams carried Johnson in turn for Williams carried Johnson in turn for about a mile or a mile and a half into the field hospital. From this hospital the wounded man was taken across a river to a hospital further away from the front.

Private Johnson says that those who were wounded had a kind visit from Lord Roberts, who drove round in a cart. He stopped to see each man and spoke most stopped to see each man and spoke most kindly, saying that he hoped the wounds would not prove serious and that they would all get better. Johnson said he was not sure whether he saw Lord Kitchener but thought he was among some officers who went through the hospital.

with other wounded were removed on a transport. After a tiresome journey they arrived at the Modder River hospital, where they remained for a few days, when they left for Naauwpoort. At the latter place the wounded were kept for four or five weeks and received excellent care and were then taken to Rhondebusch, which Private Johnson says he heard was part of Cecil Rhodes' estate and is not far from

party he stood all the marches well and was through the battle at which he (Private Johnson) was injured.

Private Johnson said that great inconthat was the truth.

Speaking of the different boys from Company "G" Private Johnson said that Redman, French; Robinson and Chisholm, had been drafted with the French company, that Redman was ill for some time and he worried greatly that he was unable to be in the fight. He said that Private Addison was at Paardeberg. At the time he was with "G" Company the boys were all doing well.

Speaking of other members of the company that the time he was with "G" company the boys were all doing well. well and had a strong determination to fight and win from the Boers. Speaking of the Australians and New Zealanders, of men and fight just as well as the Cana-dians. They are good fellows to meet and in fact all the colonials are highly praised

#### Papers Read Before the Educators at

by old country soldiers.

Moncton, June 28 .- At this morning's ression of the teachers' institute Dr. Win-hip delivered an address entitled "The The learned speaker was in excellent form and during the course of his speech made many telling points along various

ducational lines.

During his address he suggested the During his address he suggested the singing of "God Save the Queen," which was rendered heartily, and at the close of his address the institute rose and sang "My Country 'Tis of Thee."

He was followed by JDr. Henry S. Bridges with a paper entitled Ineffectiveness in Teaching.

ness in Teaching. This paper was excellent and full of points of the utmost interest to all in

the teaching profession.

Among other things he said that the first essential thing was how to keep order. To attain this it is essential that dignity must be maintained in the school and that the teacher must cultivate tact which is to the school what oil is to the machine, namely, it removes the friction. Many young teachers fail from not secur-

ing attention.

He also emphasized the fact that the time table should be closely followed and constant foresight employed. He also strongly emphasized the fact that the whole class must be in full view of the

The learned speaker made many references to many things of importance, and t the close of his paper was given great

applause.
Dr. Bridges' paper on Ineffectiveness in Teaching was discussed in the afternoon by W. H. Parlee, of St. John, who led the discussion, B. C. Foster, James Barry, Joseph Harrington, C. H. Acheson, G. J. Trueman and Mr. Montgomery.
Principal Mullin read an able paper at the afternoon session on Should the Nor-Principal Mullin read an able paper at the afternoon session on Should the Normal School Devote Itself Exclusively to Professional Work, a question which he answered in the affirmative. Messrs. Montgomery, G. U. Hay and W. H. Parlee briefly discussed the paper.

Inspector Geo. W. Mersereau was unanimously aleated representative of the professional paper.

London, June 20, 3 a. m.—The adventures of the hard-fighting allies under Admiral Seymour, their reaching Anting, twelve miles from Pekin, the decision to the hard-fighting allies under though the Chinese shells explode hardy. It was also reported that three residents had been killed or wounded.

French Legation Going South. retreat, the capture of rice and immens stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defence intil relieved-all this is told in a despatch from Admiral Seymour, received by the Admiralty at midnight, which runs as

"Tien Tsin, June 27, via Che Foo, June 29, 10.05 p. m.—Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Pekin by rail. On June 13, two attacks on the advanced guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none to our

"On June 14, the Boxers attacked the

losses were five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and June 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no caspulties on our side

not believed, moved. The force being short of provision and hampered with wounded, compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin, with which we had not been in The force being communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

On June 19, the wounded, with necessaries, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the principles of the principles.

he river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one village, retiring to the mext, and skillfully retarding all were very brave men and were loved by the men in the ranks. Although Lieut. McLean was one of the youngest of the our advance by occupying well selected ed, often at the point of the bayonet, and in the face of a galling fire difficult to lo-

"On June 23, we made a night march arriving at daybreak opposite the imperial armory above Tien Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous heavy fire was opened while our men were expose on the opposite river bank. The enem while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The armory was next occupied by the combined forces. Determined attempts to re-take the armory were made on the fol-

"Found immense stores of guns, are and ammunition of the latest pattern. ind shelled the Chinese forts lower down.
"Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days; but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The armory was evacuated June 26. We burned the armory.
"Casualties to date—British: Killed, 27;

vounded, 75. American: Killed, 4; wound ed, 25. French: Killed, 1; wounded, 10. German: Killed, 12; wounded, 62. Italians: Killed, 5; wounded, 3. Japanese: Killed, 2; wounded, 3. Austrians: Killed, 1; wounded, 1. Russian: Killed, 10;

#### Kempff Was Wrong.

Washington, June 23.—Admiral Kempff today acknowledged the error he had made in reporting the presence of the foreign ministers with Admiral Seymour's column eight miles out from Tin Tsin. His cablegram this morning admits that there is no knowledge of their whereabouts and it is assumed that error in the first report arose from the admiral's acceptance of a rumor that was very generally current at the time the cablegram was sent.

The fact that the admiral's message is dated Che Foo today warrants the supthe whole class must be in full view of the teacher. Dr. Thring's maxim was "that inattention is the teacher's fault."

The teacher must moreover have a thorough acquaintance with the subject he wishes to teach. No true teacher every few wishes to teach. No true teacher every few wishes to teach the wishes the wishes to teach the wishes to teach the wishes the wishes to teach the wishes the wis Yorktown, which has been used as a des patch boat.
Admiral Kempff's news has added to

#### Movements of American Ships.

Admiral Remey is pushing the Brook-lyn with all despatch toward Taku and he ables that he will sail from Hong Kong northward tomorrow. His main care with be to arrive at Taku with full coal bunk ers, thus making sure that the Brooklyn will be ready for any service required when she reaches that point. Hence hi

foreign ministers. He adds that the rail-road between Taku and Tien Tsin was still threatened and the bombardment of

The French government, M. Declas The French government, M. Declasse further said, was in receipt of a cable despatch saying the viceroys of Nankin and Haakow guaranteed the safety of the foreigners in the central and southern provinces, where order, it is asserted, has thus far been undisturbed.

Later, it was announced that the Chinese later, here here end companies ted to the Queensland Offers a Gunboat.

egation here had communicated to the French government the text of a document cabled by the viceroys of Nankin and Hankow June 27, which is an agreement between the viceroys and counsuls at Shanghai, whereby, subject to certain conitions, the viceroys undertake to protect the missionaries and foreign merchant in south and east China. The docume which was sent for ratification by Declase, consists of nine articles.

#### Germany Does Not Know.

Berlin, June 29-Since the receipt of Admiral Renndemann's despatch ann ing the arrival of legations at Tien Tsin with Admiral Seymour, the foreign office

#### Legations Still at Pekin.

London, June 29, 6 p. m.—The British today that a messaage from Pekin to the Taotai of customs at Tien Tsin, says the foreign legations are still at Pekin.

#### Trouble on the River.

Hong Kong, June 29—A river boat, which has arrived at Wu Chow, reports that it was detained for twenty-four hours at Wu Chow Fu, by orheurs at Wu Chow Fu, by or-der of the British consul, in order to afford protection for foreigners until the gunboat Robin arrived. It was added that antiforeign placards had been posted at Wu Chow Fu saying the time had not arrived

for the massacre of foreigners.

The British gunboat Sandpiper, it wa further announced, was still between Wu Chow Fu and Nghau King Fu and could

#### A Sign of Imperialism.

Washington, June 29-A sign of the pected in the alacrity with which Admiral Bradford, the chief of the equipment bur-eau, has taken steps to maintain an ample points for naval use. Almost before there was any general misgiving as to the result of the Boxer movement in China, the equipment bureau was looking over the colliers purchassed during the Spanish-American war, and since lying out of comloading them up at once for foreign service. Steps have been taken to anticipate the arrival of these ships in Chinese waters by diverting nearer cargoes of coal to Admiral Remey's support. The navy department this morning received news of 6,000 tons of coal aboard. She is on the way from Norfolk to Manila and put into Singapore for orders. She will probably be diverted to Taku, carrying her cargo

#### McKinley Confident.

Washington, June 29 .- The president is uitting Washington for his Canton home onight full of confidence that the situation in China has improved, though it is fair to say that all the members of his official family do not agree with him in that conclusion. Indeed the day's news limited though it was to a single cable gram from Admiral Kempff, and the propagation of instructions to General preparation of instructions to General Chaffee, set out nothing calculated to strengthen the hopes of the friends of the foreign ministers and the missionaries wh foreign ministers and the missionaries who have now been silent for fully two weeks. Kempff's cablegram was a disappointment in his confession that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of the missing people and there are many expressions of wonder that neither that officer nor any of the foreign naval commanders at Taku have been ingenious enough to establish some as well as any of the other commanders in getting the news and that it would be manifestly unfair to pronounce erits If there has been any fault, Admiral Remey, who should arrive at Taku within a week, according to the short message he sent today from Hong Kong, will make

the fact manifest.

Relative to the interesting story that an international accord has been arrived at as to pro tempore settlement of the Chinese trouble, state department official thy that while the United States is not : party to such an agreement, if the Europan powers and Japan have come to an understanding on the basis set out the result should be welcomed by all who have

#### A Russian to Command.

Shanglai, June 29.-It is officially an-Shangi ai, June 29.—It is directly and nounced that the Russ an vice-Admiral Alexieff will take command of the allied all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes,

#### The Oregon Ashore.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon is ashore on the island of Hoo-Kie. in the Miao Tao group, fifty miles north of Che Prograd that a steamer of the Indo China

### Steam Navigation Company has gone to her assistance. Washington, June 29.—Up to midnight

foreign ministers. He adds that the railforeign ministers. He adds that the battleship Oregon
had between Taku and the bombardment of
the battleship Oregon
had gone ash re near Che F.o.

Early last week, Admiral Remey was
directed to send this vessel from Hong
Kong to Taku. (aptain Wil'e is her
commander. She left Hong Kong last
Saturday night, two days ahead of her
intended departure, and had on board in
addition to her regular crew, It4 sailors
and marines brought to Hong Kong from
Manila by the Z firo. The distance she
had to travel was about 1,50) miles, so
that in all probability she must be in the
vicently of the Foo if she maintained her
reputation as a fast battleship.
London, June 30.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says:

terday, says:
"The United States battleship Oregon went ashore in a fog off Hoo-Kie Island 35 miles north of Che Foo. Messes, Jan dine, Mathieson & Co. are sending he

British admiralty a gunboat for service in Chinese waters.

Li Hung Chang Did Not Sail.

London, June 30.—The Canton corrests pondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Thursday, says:

"The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the Emperor and Empress Dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the United States ship Brooklyn. Arrangements, for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Consul Robert M. McWade and Commander McDean, of the Don Juan Austria. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of a properly armed and reliable corps of the edict detaining Li. One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded yesterday by Li's orders to terrorize lawbreakers.

Linited States ship Princeton has been and the last of the defendant Fraeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1894.

"If I were aske should prefer to likely to be most exclusion of Chlorodyne and state composition of Chiorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Aualysis (organic substances defying climination) and since his formula has never been bublished, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by fa'se representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

BROWNE was unfountedly the INVENT-OR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Fraeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1894.

Li Hung Chang Did Not Sail.

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The Local Staff) DISCOVICE D.

RODYNE. In the select rorize lawbreakers.

United States ship Princeton has been rdered to Canton A despatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says the position at (hang King is very critical a d that the steamer Pioneer

#### An Offer by Victoria.

Melbourne, June 19.—In repo.se to a request from the admiraty that three vessels of the auxiliary squadron should proceed to Chinese waters, the premier of Victoria, Mr. McLean, has called an offer of 200 marines and two guns.

#### Queens County News.

White's Cove, June 25.—The marriage of Fred. C. Nevers, of the mouth of Jemseg, on Wesdnesday, Jas's, to Miss Margaret Brayley, daughter of Mrs. William Brayley, of St. John. North End, was solemnized at the home of the bride's mother, Ches.ey street, by Rev. R. P. McKim. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. Inthe contracting parties were present. In the contracting parties were present. Immediately after the ceremon, the bridal couple left St. John by steamer for Boston, on a short wedding tour. They will return by way of Yarmouth to their comfortable residence at Lower Jensey, where they will be at home to their many friends.

Miss Lulah Kennedy, daughter of James Kennedy, of White's Point, Miss Ger trude Robinson, daughter of Councillon ames Robinson, of Cambridge, and Mis Mamie Cox, daughter of ex-Councillot Wellington Cox, of the Narrows, return ed on Saturday, the 16th inst., from No mal school. G. Wetmore Gunter, who was in Fredericton undergoing examination for license of the first class, also came home on Saturday, the 16th inst.

Miss Mary Orchard, who has been in charge of our school for the past year and ha.f, has tendered her resignation, take effect at the end of the present erm. Miss Orchard has proven hersel a thorough and painstaking teacher and all regret her departure. She will not teach the ensuing term.

The interior of the Methodist church

has been somewhat remodelled and thoroughly repainted, adding much to its a oughly repainted, adding much to its appearance. All this has been accomplished through the untiring efforts of Mrs. C. W. White, who is certainly deserving of much praise for her zeal in the work. Miss Fox, the popular teacher to Mill Cove, has decided to remain there next term, much to the satisfaction of every-one in this district. Without doubt Miss ble to perform her duty in the place

David Mason, agent for Singer Sewing Machine Company, passed through here the vicinity of late. The deer are 50 pientiful they are doing damage to crops. Word has been received here of the death at Bangor, Maine, of the wife of Henry P. Farris, son of W. B. Farris, of Mill Cove, and proprietor of the Glenwood House in that city. Mrs. Farris, nee Miss Almeda Ellsworth, formerly belonged to Cumberland, Bay, and was a longed to Cumberland Bay and was daughter of the late John Ellsworth daughter of the late John Lilsworth.

Heart disease was the cause of death Mr.
Farris has the sympathy of his many friends here in his loss. Interpent toor place at Houlton, Me. Two children, a son and a daughter, are left to mourn a kind and affectionate mother.

Work on the highway road as statue. Work on the highway road as statue labor, was going on Saturday under the supervision of Alex. McKinley, road mas-

W. G. Reece, agent for Stone & Wellington, of the Fanthill murscries, passed through here Friday.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS.—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoae, dysentery and there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25c. and 50c.

The loss by the Watson block fire at St Stephen has been appraised at \$1,051. An

#### HEADQUARTERS --- FOR---

## Wall Paper and Window Blinds.

All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper. Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attenion given to out of town orders, A. McARTHUR,

848 Main Street.

## Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE 48. 61. SOLE MANUFACTURER— Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neural J. T. DAVENPORT, Street, LONDON, W. C.

## IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR

Dysentery, Cholera,

Brisbane, Queensland, June 29.—The government of Queensland has offered the British admiralty a gunboat for service in Chinese waters.

Li Hung Chang Did Not Sail.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY to denote which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLO-RODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE IN-BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED A REMEDY. RODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE Is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria. IMPORTANT CAUTION. — The IM MENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITA-Of all Chemists, 1s., 11-2d., 2s. 2d., and

# \$2.00 FOR \$1.00.

Read Carefully This Great Offer.

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