

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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MINORITY REPORT ON EMERGENCY FOOD REFUSED

Mr. Monk Modified His Charges but the House Refused to Declare That the Supplementary Provisions Were Not of a Good Character--Report Adopted.

Ottawa, July 5 (Special)—In the house today the emergency food supplied the troops in South Africa was under discussion. Mr. Belcourt, who was chairman of the committee, presented the report and moved that it be adopted. He said that the whole question at issue was whether the food supplied to the Canadian soldiers in South Africa by the militia department was the same food as was tested at Kingston.

The premier, speaking on the subject, when it came up in the house, said that this was the real issue. Mr. Foster in reply to Sir Wilfrid said "That is the whole point." Mr. Belcourt showed that Mr. Monk, who preferred the charges agreed at the time that this was the charge. He then proceeded to give a history of the case, showing how Dr. Nelson, the director general of medical affairs, had kept a sample of the food which was used at Kingston and which analyzed by Prof. Rutten, gave 13.70 per cent. of protein, while that sent to South Africa was nearly 17 per cent. The letter of Mr. Hatch to the minister of militia that the food was not the same therefore was incorrect. Then there was the evidence of Mr. Muir, a Conservative, and a member of the Sir John Macdonald Club, who swore that Hatch told him that the food sent to Kingston only contained 15 per cent. protein. The entire evidence was conclusive that the regular ration given at Kingston. He characterized the minority report as being based on no evidence at all, and in fact a fair haul. The analysis of the food sent to South Africa was suppressed by the minority report. It should always be borne in mind that food was used as supplemental food and did not supplant that of the regular ration given by the imperial authorities. He showed that there was not a little evidence in charge that food was paid for before being delivered or that it was not admitted free of duty by the government.

Mr. Monk moved in amendment the minority report. Mr. Monk continued the debate on the emergency food after recess. He spoke of the importance of good emergency food for the soldiers in South Africa and declared that the staff supplied by the militia department from Dr. Devlin, was worthless. He said the minister of militia ought to have taken into consideration and acted upon the letter of Mr. Hatch. Mr. Monk also suggested that the government should send to the troops the analysis of Mr. Maclean's report. During his remarks Mr. Monk had nothing to say against the minister militia, the whole force of his remarks was that parliament ought not to whitewash the contractor. As to the responsibility of the minister he said that the people would judge. It was not right for the house to vote that the contractor had acted dishonestly. He said the point he wished to press upon the house. Condemnation of the contractor had no political significance. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that a man making charges of a frivolous character or charges which were not proved, ought to resign his seat. Mr. Russell rose to reply. Mr. Casgrain had made a mistake of \$4,600 was made out of a million dollars worth of contracts made by the department of militia. He did not admit there was any mistake, but providing there was he would not be astonished out of so large an expenditure. Dr. Russell then took up the report, clause by clause, dealing at length with it. He pointed out that Mr. Monk was trying to get away from the charges he made against the minister by now attacking Dr. Devlin. The responsibility for the whole arrangement lay with Director General Neilson. He was appointed by the minister to do so and it was necessary that a minister should have expert officials to rely upon. Referring to Mr. Hatch, Dr. Russell said that he suspected him of being a fakir from beginning to end. Hatch was not a chemist, he was not a doctor, he was a Gallician Jew and the honorable gentlemen opposite who were so much opposed to Gallians were now lacking up this one. Dr. Russell said that if the food was used in South Africa it must have given general satisfaction because nothing contrary was heard. Dr. Rutten in his examination stated "after having heard under what conditions the food was given to the soldiers at Kingston, that results which were obtained for it could have been accomplished by a 15 per cent. food" should be kept in memory that the food was a supplementary one and did not replace any regular rations. Protested as to necessary to have energy producing elements in it as well as tissue. The great misapprehension which existed in the mind of the people regarding this emergency ration was that it was to be used as an exclusive food. It was more a stimulant than a food. That the food was the same as used at Kingston was shown not only by the analysis of the samples kept by Dr. Nelson and the analysis of the samples brought by Capt. Bennett from the shipments of supplies to South Africa, but also by the sworn evidence of Mr. Muir whom Dr. Hatch told that the food was only 15 per cent. protein. Dealing with the admission of the food without paying duty and Dr. Russell said that had this been done by Dr. Gordon, Mr. Monk asked that he should be censured, but now that it was done by the collector of customs it was a meritorious act. He (Russell) did not know, nor did he care, what the government was going to do in respect to Collector White. He knew what the late government did with Mr. Ross. As to Dr. Devlin not being examined, Dr. Russell said that it did not lie in the mouths of the opposition now to abuse him, because they refused to give him an adjournment of a couple of days to bring a witness from New York who he wanted examined, as well as himself. As to the price of food, Dr. Hatch wanted \$250 for it. The truth of the whole affair was that the opposition was looking for a scandal, such a scandal as the Liberals brought up so frequently against the Conservative government that brought so much shame upon the people of this country that they never can atone for. Mr. Casgrain (Montgomery) followed, speaking on the same lines as Mr. Monk. Mr. Britton replied, making an excellent speech and what was more, exceedingly moderate, something which could not be said of Mr. Casgrain, whose utterances smacked more of the stump than the house. Mr. Clarke (Toronto) replied to Mr. Britton, and Mr. Campbell (Kent) merely said that he concurred in the majority report. Mr. Monet (Napierville) said that Dr. Nelson was the man guilty of the charge made against the minister by Mr. Monk. Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the government and the collector of customs of Montreal was his accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that some one had to be held responsible and as the minister had held his department responsible he would have to hold the minister responsible. Mr. Rienshaw agreed with what Mr. Monet said about Collector White. Mr. White had a record and no one would accuse him of being an accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that it did not know how to take care of the soldiers by sending emergency rations and that the minister of militia should not have predicted the credit of the country for these goods. Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of order. The house then divided on the main motion, which was carried by 66 to 22 against a majority for the government of 23. Messrs. Richardson, Olivier, Rogers, Graham, Pultee and Ellis voted for the amendment. Mr. Bourassa rose to move an amendment to the effect that the imperial authorities supplied the soldiers with food and that it was a slur on Great Britain to assume that it did not know how to take care of the soldiers by sending emergency rations and that the minister of militia should not have predicted the credit of the country for these goods. Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of order. The house then divided on the main motion, which was carried by 66 to 22 against a majority for the government of 23. Messrs. Richardson, Olivier, Rogers, Graham, Pultee and Ellis voted against the report. The house adjourned at 1:05.

ANOTHER DAY PASSES WITHOUT DEFINITE NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Shanghai Says the Foreigners Fought Until the Ammunition Failed—Women and Children Were Killed by Husband and Fathers to Prevent the Chinese Getting Them—Oregon Floated.

London, July 6, 2.30 a. m.—The story that all foreigners in Pekin were murdered on June 30 or July 1, appears to be circulating simultaneously at Che Foo, Shanghai and Tien Tsin. Yet, as it is not confirmed by official despatches and is not traceable to the southern vicinities, who are still in certain communication with Pekin, there is a basis for the hope that it is untrue.

When Ammunition Failed. Cautious observers at Shanghai recognize that even though these reports are rejected, events in Pekin must be galloping to a tragic end. Correspondents of the Express at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources which, pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted the Boxers and Imperial troops rushed the British legation, and poured into the courtyard with fanatical fury. The moment the mob broke, the courtyard was converted into shambles. One correspondent adds:

To Prevent Dishonor. "It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes, the men of the legations had time to slay with their own hands their womenfolk and children. The Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breath. Their attitude toward foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph, even the rabble in the native quarter are silent."

Imperial Suicides. Two Manchus who arrived at Shanghai early in the day, stated that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the Emperor and Empress the alternative of poison or the sword. The Emperor, they say, took poison and died within an hour. The Dowager Empress also chose poison, but carefully swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived. On the same day the Chinese customs barrier was destroyed, Sir Robert Hart, the inspector of customs, and his staff escaped to the legations.

Placing the Blame. Intense indignation is felt in Shanghai against the supposed action of the powers in restraining Japan from sending an army to Pekin immediately. The powers are accused of being as guilty of murder as are Prince Tuan's fanatics; and Sir Robert Hart is blamed for not having informed the foreigners of the immense imports of arms, especially a few weeks ago.

To Use German Plans. The Chinese commanders are preparing for a long severe campaign and are putting in operation plans drawn up by German officers last year for resisting an invasion from the seaboard by Russia.

American Forces to be Increased. Washington, July 5.—(Consul General Goodnow's prophecy of further trouble if the allied forces in China fail to impress the Chinese with their resources is part of the testimony upon which the United States may base its decision to increase its forces in China considerably. The consul general's despatch was the only scintilla of official news emanating from the Chinese side respecting the war. The state department has accepted as beyond question the reports of the death of the German minister to Pekin, as evidenced in his message of confidence directed to Berlin.

United Action Wanted. Secretary Hay had as callers today representatives of four of the powers involved in the Boxers' trouble. Minister Wu came early in the day and was followed by M. Thiébaud, the French chargé; Herz Von Helldorf, the German ambassador, and Mr. Nabeshina, the Japanese charge. It seems reasonable to suppose that, notwithstanding diplomatic denials on their part, these gentlemen were impelled to visit the state department by the Chinese conditions; very likely they were brought there by Secretary Hay's identical note to their respective governments, defining the position of the United States. If the note was intended, as it probably was, to bring out corresponding replies, it has not yet been received.

Not Yet at War. London, July 5.—According to a St. Petersburg despatch the Senior Russian naval commander at Taku recently telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to the disposal of the Chinese prisoners in his hands. The reply he received is said to have been indefinite and to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China.

Myers at Pekin. Washington, July 5.—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kempt: "The Foo-Myers, of the Oregon, commands force at Pekin. Captain Hall and Dr. Lippitt also there. KEMPTFF."

Canadians Sail in the Parisian. London, July 5.—A number of members of the first Canadian contingent sent to South Africa, sailed for home on the Allen line steamer Parisian today. They complained of the treatment they were subjected to in the field hospitals. Of 1,150 Canadian troops 800 were stricken down with enteric fever, mostly due to the putrid water of Paardeberg.

Disruption of the Attack. Shanghai, July 5.—A messenger who filed a despatch from Pekin June 27, says that over 100 Chinese soldiers and rioters surrounded the legations, but in spite of fierce attacks they had not succeeded in breaking through the walls. The messenger also said that all persons connected with the palace were pro-Boxers, even the princes and dukes surrounding the gates of the Boxers. The gates of the inner city, it adds, were open for half a day.

Missionaries Reported Safe. New York, July 5.—The following telegram was received today, addressed to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and was as follows: "Shanghai, July 5.—Safe, Japan, Morris." The missionary referred to is the Rev. Duhos S. Morris. Rev. Mr. Morris had been at Kuling, a mountain resort 450 miles up the Yang Tze river. It was inferred from Shanghai and merely announced that the Rev. Mr. Gammon was safe. Mr. Gammon had charge of the sub agency at Tien Tsin and nothing had been heard regarding him since the fighting began at that point.

The Oregon Floated. Washington, July 5.—The navy department this afternoon received news concerning the Oregon which caused Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Hackett, and all the naval officers, who heard, to rejoice. The news was contained in the following telegram: "The Foo, Secretary Navy, Washington. Wide announced Oregon floated this afternoon. Pumps control water. Goes Kure dockyard inland sea. (Signs) ROUGHEN."

FOR BRYANT AND SILVER AND AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The Democrats Have Declared Their Candidate and Their Principles for the Campaign--The Silver Plank in the Platform Reaffirmed.

Kansas City, Mo., July 5.—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

To Oppose Imperialism. Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign, was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform and with measured force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party. That the delegates were in complete sympathy with this expression was shown by the terrific and long sustained applause, lasting over twenty-two minutes and exceeding the ovations usually accorded the favorites of the party. Following this announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained in the platform, received only faint and ill-sustained recognition, the applause being limited to a few minutes. It was regarded as a significant showing on the sentiment of the delegates, quite as convincing as the terms of the platform had put forward.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior under Mr. McKinley's administration. In a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party. But the great battle of the convention has not been fought under the eyes of cheering thousands, but in the privacy of the closely guarded quarters of the committee on platform. Here was waged throughout the last night and again this morning one of the most remarkable struggles that has ever marked this historic party. On the one hand was the influence of Bryan and the absolute unity of devotion felt toward him and the cause of silver with which his name is inseparably linked. On the other hand were many of the patriots of the party, men like Daniels, of Virginia, and others who felt that the very life of organization was endangered.

Changing Its Old Issues. and that the duty of the hour called for new issues based on new and vital events. This contest was at last narrowed down to the one issue of specifically reaffirming the party's adherence to a 16 to 1 standard, as desired by Mr. Bryan, or of reaffirming the silver plank in more general terms. And on this issue the brains, the sagacity, the persuasive eloquence and the best ability of the convention has for the platform in their own way, with 16 to 1. But it was a victory by a scratch for a single vote would have turned the scale. And it has not been a victory without concession, for the final draft silver is no longer "paramount"; it is far down in the platform, while in the very forefront is the declaration that imperialism is the "paramount issue of this campaign."

There remains only the choice of a candidate for vice-president and the work of the convention is over. There is every evidence that this choice will be quickly made tomorrow and although there is still doubt as to who the nominee will be.

Women of Utah. Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet-voiced and pleasant woman, alternate from Utah, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the State of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate.

Another Great Fire. should a very heavy wind arise and spread the flames to tanks 1, 5 and 9, nothing can save Constable Hook, or the balance of the works of the Standard Oil Company, or the residence portion of Bayonne.

A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. The company's docks on the Kill Von Kull have been stripped and shipping taken to New York bay. About 500 families are encamped in the salt meadows near Bayonne, fearing their homes will be destroyed at any minute. Third Vice-President J. H. Alexander, of the Standard Oil Company, estimates the damage at about \$2,300,000.

BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed -- A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

The list of injured all at the Bayonne hospital, is as follows: William Mahon, a boy 11 years old, was severely but not fatally burned, and five laborers, James Thompson, Thomas Devine, John Thomas, Charles Sauer and John Hook were seriously burned. The fire will probably continue for hours.

Married. Dodge-Jones. A quiet wedding took place at Boston on Wednesday, when Mr. Albert Dodge, of this city, was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Jones, daughter of Mr. John Jones, formerly of this city. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents, Tremont street, and was only attended by immediate friends and relatives. The couple were unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Dodge arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on the International steamer and will take up their residence at 117 Elliott Row. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents, among which was a handsome case of cutlery from a number of the groom's friends; a pretty clock from Mr. Dodge's employees, and a handsome piece of silverware from T. McAvity & Sons.

HIGH COURT ENDED, SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

Mr. E. A. Chapman Elected High Chief Ranger.

THE OTHER OFFICERS. A Public Meeting Was Held in Woodstock Last Night at Which Addresses in the Interest of the I. O. F. Were Made -- Some Figures Concerning the Order.

Woodstock, July 5.—This morning at the meeting of the High Court on recommendation of the finance committee it was decided \$250 be given for the use of the high standing committee, that all representatives and past executives be paid four cents mileage one way, that appropriations be made for printing the proceedings. Appropriations were: Chief, \$100; secretary, \$180; treasurer, \$35; auditors, \$30; journal secretary, \$25; press, \$30; hall, \$20.

At the afternoon session of the High Court, George Day, John Farley, G. B. Stevenson and L. R. Hetherington, were added to the press committee. The election of officers was next taken up and resulted as follows: High Chief Ranger—E. R. Chapman. V. C. R.—L. R. Hetherington. H. Secretary—F. W. Emerson. H. Treasurer—E. P. Eastman. H. Physician—Dr. M. E. Comins. H. Comm.—A. W. Elliott. H. Auditors—J. V. Russell, John A. Lindsay.

By a large majority Sackville was chosen the next place of meeting. High Chief Ranger MacRae gave notice of motion for the next year's session "but biennial instead of annual. The High Chief Ranger Scott of Maine, spoke briefly on the question of the new constitution and the question of the new constitution and the question of the new constitution.

Mrs. Hetherington and Mrs. Sears of Montreal, spoke on the subject of by-laws for companion courts, and were given very courteous attention. The committee on constitution and that on state of the order reported. The latter mentioned a surplus of \$4,000.00.

A public meeting was held in the Opera House in the evening in the interest of the order. High Chief Ranger, A. W. MacRae as chairman, introduced Mayor Murphy, who delivered an address of welcome to the visiting delegates. He spoke of the benefits to be derived from the I. O. F. and also alluded to the fact that the I. O. F. was the only order that offered to put insurance on the members of the Carleton County contingent who went to South Africa.

The chairman replied in feeling terms to Mayor Murphy's address. T. Clarence Scott, H. C. R. of the State of Maine, said he would always remember the people of Woodstock with kindly recollections. Next to his own country and old glory he honored Great Britain and her flag. The order which he represented was instituted 20 years ago and had distributed over \$8,000,000. H. A. Collins, supreme treasurer, of Toronto, said he was indebted to his worship, Mayor Murphy, for a drive to the principal places of interest in the town and was charmed with the scenery. He visited Sussex last year and was glad of the chance to again visit New Brunswick. Referring to the I. O. F. he said there was one order which claimed the patronage of the people it was the I. O. F. There is no fear in doing business with the South African republic will fight for independence as long as 200 burghers remain alive and even then will continue to fight. Such is our decision." Dr. Conan Doyle, writing to the British Medical Journal, says he thinks that there were 10,000 to 12,000 cases of enteric fever at one time. Six hundred patients died at Bloemfontein in one month. Dr. Doyle declares that the physicians did not realize that the epidemic was not a typhoid fever, but a typhoid fever. He says the Transvaal annual there announces that 800 fresh British prisoners have arrived at Noitgedacht.

PRESIDENT KRUGER REFUSES TO MAKE TERMS WITH A REPORTER.

Still Determined to Fight for Independence -- From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

London, July 6, 4.45 a. m.—The cord around General De Wet appears still to be wide; at least he has not yet been cornered. Despatches from the front, except of occasional ones, deal with trifes or vague probabilities.

The Daily Telegraph's Lorenzo Marques correspondent attempted on July 4 to interview President Kruger at Waterloovier. President Kruger was there but he deputed State Secretary Reitz to talk. The secretary said: "We do not need to discuss peace. President Kruger wishes, through me, to repeat what he has said over and over again. The South African republic will fight for independence as long as 200 burghers remain alive and even then will continue to fight. Such is our decision."

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