POOR DOCUMENT

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The United States and Great Britain are Allied.

London, Sept. 26, 3.50 a. m.—Only through the Associated Press advices from New York, published in this morning's papers, does the British public learn that the United States and Great Britain are once again ranged together in opposition to the continental powers. Apparently such a grouping was entirely unexpected in both Berlin and London and, until an official statement is made, comment will be withheld. The Daily Chronicle, however, devotes a brief editorial paragraph to the announcement, expressing a hope that it is erroneous and declaring that "the only way in which England can reap the fruit of her exertions in China is by standing shoulder to shoulder with Germany and Japan, as the only effective counterpoise to Russo-French machinations and the weak-kneed policy of America."

The Times, in an editorial on China's non-repentant mood, refers to Great Britain's reply in the same tone as the Daily Chronicle.

Meanwhile the news from China indicates that events are rapidly drifting in the direction of war between China and Germany.

"There is the best reason for believing," says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, "that Count Von Waldersee, on arriving at Taku, will present an ultimatum demanding the surrender of five leaders of the anti-foreign rising. After a few hours grace he will formally declare war; and, taking advantage of Germany's position as a belligerent, he will proceed to seize everything available with the German forces and fleet.

"It is expected that Germany will take the Wu-Sung forts and the Kiangan arsenal, thus dominating Shanghai. It is also believed that she will attack the Kiang Win forts on the Yang Tse from the land side and endeavor to seize the Chinese fleet, including the valuable new cruisers. Failing this she will at least occupy all the province of Kiang Su north of the Yang Tse Kiang.

"The French will support Germany. This is not rumor, but reliable information and will probably be confirmed at the foreign office. Prompt action is necessary to prevent a coup which would constitute a serious menace to British interests.

"Russia has handed over the Taku-Pekin railway to Germany."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Standard, telegraphing Monday, says:

"Chinese officials report that Prince Tuan has issued a secret edict in the name of the Empress Dowager to the effect that the imperial court has decided to continue the war against the powers at whatever cost. The edict threatens that any official failing to support the Manchus will be beheaded as a traitor, his whole family executed and the tombs of his ancestors demolished."

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

General Chaffee Will Remove American Troops from Pekin.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Gen. Chaffee has been ordered to retire from Pekin. The force left under Gen. Chaffee constitutes a legation guard and is maintained for the purpose of protecting American interests. This means that the United States forces will not in any sense be under the command of Count Von Waldersee, the German field marshal, as there is not a sufficient force left in Pekin for military operations.

Under the order, Gen. Chaffee will determine what troops now serving under him shall be sent to Manila. There are now in China the full 9th infantry, eight companies of the 14th infantry, battery F of the 5th artillery, four companies of the 15th infantry, eight troops of the 6th cavalry and four batteries of the 3rd artillery. It is supposed that the Legation Guard will consist of the 9th infantry, four troops of the 6th cavalry and battery F of the 5th artillery. There are about 4,700 troops in China. It is expected that 1,500 will remain. The marines, about 1,000 in number, also will be withdrawn and sent aboard the ships of the Asiatic station.

The text of the order to Gen. Chaffee is as follows:

"Adjutant General's Department, Washington, D. C., Sept. 25:

"To Gen. Chaffee, Pekin:

"Sept. 25th. No. 41. Pending negotiations for a settlement, the secretary of war directs that a legation guard of a regiment of infantry, four troops of cavalry with rapid fire guns and light battery with complete equipment and reserve supply of ammunition adequate for any emergency, be retained under your command, and that you send the remainder of your force in China to Manila, to report to MacArthur. The guard should be amply provisioned, etc., until navigation opens next spring. Retain such officers for staff duty as you deem necessary; all others of whatever corps of department will be sent to MacArthur for duty as soon as possible. All stores, transportation and materials not required for the legation guard send to Manila. Place yourself in close relations with our minister, acting with him on the lines that will best subserve our interests, keeping this department fully advised. It is important that you have the confidence of the generals of the other powers. Gen. Wilson with his aides will remain in Pekin for the present. Special instructions may be sent him. Cable MacArthur concerning requirements to carry these instructions into effect. Inform generals commanding forces of other powers of our intention to withdraw part of our forces. Show this to Conger.

"By order of Lieut. Gen. Miles.

"CORBIN."

CHINA RIPE FOR REVOLT.

Berlin Has Received Alarming News from the East.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Alarming news from China has reached the German government, but it will not be published now, as Germany intends to use it during the conferences in Pekin. Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee has cabled to Emperor William direct that he has found the general situation much more dangerous than he had expected, as it has grown worse during the last fortnight, and the consuls in central and southern China are expecting a general uprising.

Advices from Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein, the German minister in China, are of a similar tenor.

Admiral Von Vendemann has repeatedly cabled that the situation along the Yang-Tse-Kiang is very critical and also expressing fears concerning the safety of Kiao-Chou.

The German foreign office has received official information of the appointment of Prince Tuan as grand secretary. In reply to an inquiry as to whether this indicated a serious turn of affairs, a high official of the foreign office said:

"Undoubtedly it does for those powers that want to begin peace negotiations. The appointment means that Tuan is now at the helm and shows to what lengths the Chinese government will go in defying the powers."

The Cologne Gazette publishes a statement, evidently inspired, to the effect that, with the exception of Great Britain, all the powers have replied to the German note and that all, with the exception of the United States, agree to Germany's proposal in essentials.

Dr. Mumm Von Schwartzenstein will go to Tien Tsin tomorrow. The report is confirmed here that Germany has assured Lord Salisbury that she is not opposed to the empress retaining power provided she retains it under the control of the powers, thereby preserving the harmony of the powers.

Private Russian advices say that official news has been received at St. Petersburg confirming the report that neither the emperor nor the empress will return to Pekin until the foreign troops have left Chinese territory.

A special to the Lokal Anzeiger from Pekin says that the emperor and empress have separated and that the former is now located in Ta-Tung. Other despatches say Germans took the Lu Tai forts without serious resistance.

WITHDRAWING TROOPS.

The Americans are Arranging to Leave Pekin.

Washington, Sept. 25—The United States government today took the first step towards the redemption of its pledge made to the Russian government, August 28th last by cablegram instructions to General Chaffee to reduce the American forces in China to the proportions of a legation guard. Nearly a month ago the Russian government was told through M. DeWollant, its charge here, that if the Russian forces and ministery were withdrawn from Pekin, "We shall give instructions to the commander of the American forces in China to withdraw our forces from Pekin, after due conference with other commanders as to time and manner of withdrawal." That time has come and today's action marks the beginning of the disappearance of the American army from China, for although some military force is to remain, it will not be of the character of an army but, under the conditions laid down in the order to General Chaffee, and especially under its official designation as a "Legation guard" will be rather of the nature of a civil guard. This small force will not be included in any military operations which may be conducted by the allied armies, and so will not fall subject to the direction of Field Marshal Count Von Waldersee, the commander-in-chief.

Much thought has been given to the proper number of troops to be alloted for this purpose and it is believed that the fourteen hundred men selected will be quite sufficient to protect the American legation against any force that could be brought against it. It is noteworthy, too, that the most complete arrangements have been ordered for the maintenance of the men, while care has been taken that there shall not be a shortage of ammunition as there was in the British legation during the siege. It is estimated that about a week will be required to bring 3,500 soldiers away from Pekin, but the start cannot be made immediately. It will be at least about the end of the first week in October before the movement can be completed.

There were no developments in the diplomatic side of the Chinese question today, and although Baron Sternberg, the German charge, and Minister Wu, called separately at the state department, they brought no communications which were made public. The instructions to Minister Conger relative to establishing relations with the Chinese envoys is still withheld. It is settled that Minister Conger is to be a member of the commission to settle the various questions remaining to be adjusted.

The reported adhesion of the British government to the position assumed by the United States respecting the proposition to make the surrender of the Chinese ringleaders a condition precedent to negotiations, has given the greatest satisfaction in official circles here.

The reports that Prince Tuan has been signally honored by the Chinese government have not yet been officially confirmed. The matter was referred to today in the talk between Acting Secretary Hill and Minister Wu, and the latter stated that he did not credit the report for the reason that the place of grand secretary, said to have been conferred on Tuan, is one of comparatively unimportance, mainly a sinecure, and is not held by a prince of the blood, as Prince Tuan is. In view of this information the state department is not disposed to attach serious importance to the reports, but if it should prove true that Prince Tuan has been advanced to high station, it doubtless will be taken cognizance of by the state department and may lead to serious consequences.

The state department has received several despatches from Mr. Rockhill relative to his conferences with Minister Conger and the progress of his inquiries.

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Missionaries Threatened.

Paris, Sept. 25.—The Temps this evening publishes a despatch from Shanghai which says the missionaries in Chi Li are threatened.

European troops having been sent against the Boxers, Prince Ching, it is asserted, has protested that the Yamen alone is qualified to carry out their extermination, ordered by it.

Li Hung Chang, the cable concludes, has arrived at Pekin and is negotiating for the return there of the emperor.

A Bloodless Victory.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 25.—The war office announces that Gen. Sacharoff (the chief of the Russian general staff) captured Chu Lan Chen, near the Sungari river, Sept. 12, putting to flight 5,000 Chinese. It is added that Russians sustained no casualties.

[The Sungari (or Sungaree) river, of Manchuria, rises near the frontier of Corea, flows north, northeast, and joins the Amur, or Saghalin, river 135 miles southwest of the influx of the Coscoree.]

Canadian Missionaries Safe.

Toronto, Sept. 25.—(Special)—Letters were received at the Methodist Mission rooms from missionaries in China state all have finally reached Shanghai in safety. Some are returning to Canada on furlough and others are awaiting instructions by which they will be guided in their further movements.

British Reply.

London, Sept. 25—Lord Salisbury has replied to the German note in terms identical with those of the United States reply.

Canton Threatened.

London, Sept. 25—A news agency despatch from Hong Kong says that 2,000 tirades have congregaed in the neighborhood of Chung Chuin and threaten to make an attack on Canton.

A Tribe in the Northwest Could Not Find Enough to Eat.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25—Rev. George G. F. Stevens, Methodist missionary at Oxford House, in a letter dated Oxford House, Sept. 10, last, makes the following horrible announcement: "During the late winter and early spring of this year between 20 and 30 Indians of the Saulte-aux tribe, residing near Sandy Lake and trading into the Island Lake Hudson Bay Co. post, died of starvation. The rabbits and deer have failed these people and although they eat even the bark of trees, yet they are not always able to sustain life during the long winters."

Oxford House is in the district of Keewatin and is situated about half way between Norway House and York Factory. A report came from Edmonton today that a very heavy snow storm occurred there last night. Snow had fallen all night and in the morning the report states in many places the snow is seven feet deep. This is above the railway line on the Edmonton section. The indications are a cold wave is coming east.

Back from a Visit to England—Scott Act Conviction—Residence Purchased.

Moncton, Sept. 25—(Special).—Mr. J. H. Wran, a well-known foreman in the I. C. R. shops, returned yesterday from a two months' trip to his old home in England. This was Mr. Wran's first visit to his native land since he left there some 28 years ago. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wran and had a very pleasant trip.

The Hotel Minto was convicted of Scott act violation yesterday and fined $50 and costs.

Mr. Edw. Sinclair, the Miramichi lumberman, was in the city yesterday and completed the purchase of the handsome residence and grounds belonging to the J. L. Harris estate, at the corner of Alma and Queen streets. The price paid is said to be between $6,000 and $7,000.

A Long Rest.

New York, Sept. 25.—Richard Deitzel, the burglar against whom a dozen charges of robbery are on file and who pleaded guilty to having shot a policeman of South Orange, N. J., while making his escape after having been arrested for burglary, was sentenced by Judge Skinner at Newark today to 19 years imprisonment at hard labor.

To Examine Soldiers.

Fredericton, Sept. 25.—(Special).—Surgeon Lieut. Col. J. H. Neilson, director general of the militia medical staff, arrived here this morning on an official visit.

The Idle Miners are Becoming More Numerous.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 25.—The few developments in the strike situation here since yesterday were favorable to the strikers. Three additional collieries were closed today in this region because the number of men who reported for duty was not sufficient to operate them. In this city but one colliery is working.

The English-speaking mine workers of this borough today formed a branch of the United Mine Workers and 250 men are said by Organizer George Harris to have joined the union. Mr. Harris, in addressing the meeting, said that the presence of the militia has given unexpected impetus to the cause of the organization. He also stated that 27,000 of the 35,000 mine workers in district No. 9 (the Schuylkill district) are idle.

The troops today had nothing to occupy their time but guard duty, practice marches and regimental parades.

Struggling to Operate Mines.

Shamokin, Pa., Sept. 25—Local strike leaders say that from information received tonight the Locust Springs colliery, at Locust Gap, operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, will be completely tied up tomorrow. It has been working shorthanded for several days. They claim that the Ashland mines also will be shut down in a few days. Mine officials here are jubilant over the resumption of work at the North Franklin mine at Trevorton and at Philadelphia and Reading company corporation. Everything is quiet in this section.

650 Cars of Coal.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 25—For tonight arrangements have been made to send out ten trains of anthracite coal of sixty-five cars each. This coal comes entirely from collieries south of Broad Mountain. Shenandoah and Mahanoy City are on the north side of this mountain.

Bad Effect of the Soldiers.

Shenandoah, Pa., Sept. 25—Orgainzer George Harris of the United Mine Workers came here today and formed an organization of English speaking mine workers. He announces that 250 men had signed the membership roll. Mr. Harris made the following statement:

"Of the 35,000 mine workers in the ninth district (Schuylkill) I can safely say that fully 27,000 are now idle, and by Thursday evening we feel justified in saying the tie up in this district will be complete. We regret very much that the county authorities were influenced to call forth the state troops. However, it must be admitted even by those who are responsible for their being here, that their appearance along the streets and on the hill sides, has had the opposite effect to that intended. The sentiment of the majority of mine workers who have a drop of Anglo-Saxon blood in their veins is against being escorted to and from their work by soldiers or deputies."

Peace Preserved at Hazleton.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 25.—It was learned to-night that Sheriff Harvey, of this (Luzerne) county, has telegraphed to Governor Stone asking that troops be sent to this county on the ground that he (the sheriff) cannot guarantee the safety of persons or property during the night marches of the strikers. The governor, it is understood, is considering the matter.

It was also learned that the sheriff's request was backed up by several telegrams from private citizens of Hazleton, who, it is said, are mine operators.

It is believed that the sheriff is of the opinion that the presence of troops will prevent any further marching, thus lessening the possibility of serious trouble.

The strikers met after midnight at Cranberry and when they reached Tomhicken they were stopped by Sheriff Harvey and thirty armed deputies. It was yet dark and the sheriff read the riot act to them by the light of a lantern. The strikers then scattered in different directions and began missionary work in preventing mine workers from going to the Potts mines.

Four of the marchers were arrested, charged with breach of the peace, and in the afternoon were taken to South Wilkesbarre and committed without bail.

There was a conflict between the deputies and the strikers. Rhone Trescott, a coal and iron policeman, says he saw President Mitchell and "Mother" Jones on a hill at Derringer directing the movement of the men. President Mitchell denies this.

The most important development here to-day, outside of the request for soldiers, was the answer of G. B. Markle & Co. to the demands presented by the firm's employes ten days ago. The answer is not considered satisfactory by many of the Markle employes and what action they will take at their meeting tomorrow is not certain. There is much talk among them to-night in favor of a strike.

The labor leaders would make no comment to-night on the Markle answer, but it is known they are much pleased. If the firm had conceded the wage demands, which is only about half of what the United Mine Workers are asking, throughout the region, it was feared there would be a big break among the men who struck at the Markle mines.

President Mitchell, in discussing the situation in the entire region to-night, said:

"Reports from the Schuylkill district are that the entire Mahanoy Valley from Mahanoy city to Ashland is idle. This is a gain of three large collieries. In the Lehigh Valley region, Eckley, Derringer, Tomhicken and Cowen were closed to-day and we made satisfactory gains at other mines where the men have been working. It is generally conceded that the strike in the Schuylkill district will soon embrace every man employed there. On the whole, we are well satisfied with the status of the strike."

Dr. Murray, Moncton, is registered at the Victoria.

Two Names Will Be on the Ballots.

Gagetown, Sept. 25—(Special).—This was nomination in Queens county for the by-election, and the gathering which attended at the Gagetown court house showed that a great deal of interest is being taken in the contest. The court room was crowded. The sheriff closed his court at two o'clock in the afternoon, when two nominations had been filed: those of Hon. L. Farris, whose appointment as commissioner of agriculture has made the by-election necessary, and Horton P. Hetherington.

The sheriff announced these nominations and adjourned his court until October 5, when the result of next Tuesday's voting will be announced.

When the sheriff retired Harry W. Wood, of Wolsford, was made chairman.

Hon. L. P. Farris

first spoke. He said this was the first time Queens county had been honored with a government portfolio and when it was offered him he felt that he should accept it in the interest of his county. He recounted what the policy of the government had produced in the development of this province. The latest effort was to induce desirable immigration. Statistics and descriptive information was being sent abroad and the advantages of New Brunswick made known, chiefly in England. The most desirable class of immigration was being sought.

Mr. Farris gave a good deal of attention to charges which were being made against himself and the government and used as a canvass. These were nearly all set forth in a printed circular, with which Queens county had been sown by his opponent. The circular contained statements which Mr. Farris said were very misleading. In the circular an effort was made to discredit the government on account of the new issue of school books. Mr. Farris said that the new issue was necessary, but the cost was less than for the old issue and that the intention was to introduce the book gradually, so as not to burden the people.

The circular also charged that $6,000 had been appropriated for the investigation of the bridge charges, while the cost of the investigations was less than $2,000, intimating that the balance went for boodling. Mr. Farris, in reply to this, said that the cost was below the estimate and the balance was still in the provincial treasury.

This circular blamed Mr. Farris and Mr. Carpenter for the extra sessional indemnity of $100 voted last session. The speaker showed that there was provincial and Dominion precedence for this indemnity, that the opposition had not brought it to a vote in the house and that Mr. Hazen was one of the first to accept the additional $100.

The circular also said the consolidation of the statutes was a $20,000 present to Hon. A. S. White. Mr. Farris said the last consolidation cost over $18,000, of which $10,000 was paid to lawyers who did the work and the rest was for printing. Then only one volume resulted, now there would be two equally as large.

The circular charged that under the present bridge account there was a $275,000 balance for favorite contractors. Mr. Farris showed that the whole amount under investigation in the bridge account was only $82,000, and how this could be turned into $275,000 he did not know.

Mr. Farris dealt with local road, wharf and bridge matters, showing that they were in good condition, and also stated that the county of Queens had received from the government more money than any other county, in all over $11,000.

Mr. Farris said it had been charged that no Orangeman or Protestant could receive an appointment by the local government and cases had been mentioned that it was hoped would bear this out. Mr. Farris showed by taking up these cases that the charge was without foundation. The canvass was an unfair one and he was sorry to see any religious or race question brought up.

He closed his speech by placing before the electors the pronounced desirability of Queens county having a government member as its representative.

H. G. Hetherington

was the next speaker and spoke in his usual blustering way. He spent considerable time in abuse and more in bringing imperial and dominion questions before the electors in an endeavor to show that these questions were of interest in a provincial contest. He accused Mr. Farris of raising a religious cry and styled him as the "Tarte candidate." While accusing Mr. Farris of a religious canvass he did not lose the opportunity of bringing it before the people on the present occasion.

Premier Tweedie,

the next speaker, was given a big reception. He showed the fallacy of Mr. Hetherington's line of argument in bringing the South African war and the Yukon matter into a New Brunswick canvass. He showed that the local government's course had received its best vindication in the handsome way government supporters were time and again returned.

In reply to the charge of careless administration, he quoted a sale of provincial bonds a few years ago which was admitted to be the best ever made in Canada and which saved for New Brunswick $25,000 cash and between $7,000 and $8,000 every year.

During his speech the premier was frequently interrupted by Mr. Hetherington, but on every occasion the premier discomfited him.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., spoke on the bridge charges.

Hon. A. S. White spoke briefly on general matters and also the consolidation of the statutes.

Mr. Flemming, the opposition member for Carleton county, was the last speaker and dealt with the bridge question.

The meeting lasted over four hours. Each speaker had an allotment of time. The candidates were given an hour each and the others a half hour each.

Missing Man All Right.

Halifax, Sept. 25—(Special).—Dr. George A. Warren, of Newton, Mass., reported missing, has been located. He came to Halifax ten days ago and put up at the Lorne House and has since gone on a shooting trip in the country and is expected back here in a few days. He was in good health mentally and otherwise.

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BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO.,
55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. George S. Fowler Named for Kings.

Hampton, Sept. 25.—At the Liberal-Conservative convention here today George W. Fowler, of Sussex, barrister and ex-M. P. P., was chosen as the Kings county candidate of the party for the coming dominion elections.

The convention was held in the court house and about 125 delegates were present. All of the parishes except Rothesay were represented. Lieut. Col. Montgomery Campbell, president of the Kings County Liberal-Conservative Association, presided and J. M. McIntyre was secretary.

Two sessions were held. At the morning session the registration of the delegates occupied the time until adjournment was made.

The first business transacted at the afternoon session was the appointment of the following committees:

Non-residents—Lieut. Col. Markham, S. A. McLeod, E. P. Raymond, W. A. Fowler, Edward Bates, A. W. Macrae, L. P. D. Tilley, Wm. Alward.

Resolutions—Geo. W. Fowler, J. A. Moore, Walter Alexander, W. H. Heine, W. D. Fenwick, C. I. Keith and Fred M. Sproul.

The following resolution submitted by the committe was adopted:

(1) We, the Liberal-Conservatives of the county of Kings in convention assembled, do hereby approve of the platform adopted by the provincial association at its recent meeting in St. John and hereby declare our allegiance to the principles so long upheld by our party.

(2) We declare our unbounded confidence in the political foresight and integrity of our respected leader, Sir Charles Tupper, and pledge our united support to securing his triumphant return to the high position of premier of Canada.

(3) We recognize the high ability of our esteemed provincial leader, Hon. George E. Foster, whose untiring zeal in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party has endeared him to its members.

The resolution was received with applause.

It was then decided to nominate in open convention.

Mr. G. O. Dickson Otty submitted the name of Geo. W. Fowler and moved that the convention select him as candidate. Thomas A. Kelly seconded the motion. The mover warmly eulogized the name before the meeting and said the applause which greeted the proposal of his name should be sufficient evidence of his strength. No other names were proposed and Mr. Fowler was declared the Conservative candidate by a unanimous vote.

He was then called upon and made a brief address, stating that he would accept the nomination, but it was with great reluctance, not because he feared the result on election day, but owing to the sacrifice of his business interests. He was accepting because of devotion to his party. He predicted the downfall of the Laurier government because he said it had not attempted to keep any one of its pledges. The Liberals deceived the temperance people in the most unscrupulous manner and he believed this would materially contribute to their defeat at the impending contests. During the past four years Kings had not been well represented. If elected he promised to acquit himself creditably. Closing, the speaker predicted a successful issue for the Conservatives in the coming campaign.

Fred M. Sproul, who will oppose Hon. Wm. Pugsley, attorney general, at the provincial by-election next Thursday, addressed the convention. He opened by congratulating the county on the selection of Mr. Fowler and said he would support him throughout. He was opposing both governments.

Mr. Sproul devoted the remainder of his speech, which was of some length, to an acrimonious arraignment of the attorney general and the provincial government. The speech was a good effort from the standpoint fluency, yet the tinge of bitterness extended throughout. He characterized the recent changes in the government as deals and commenting on the revision of the statutes he said the work could be done by any clerk in the employ of the department whereas the country was now spending $20,000 for the work. Incompetency of the board of education was next declared. The changing of the school books was bunglingly done and the contract corruptly given. Continuing, the speaker said that the entire free school system was bad. Valuable time was wasted cultivating fancy accomplishments. There was a great danger promoting Mr. Pugsley to office. He (Sproul) warned his Liberal friends they were under no obligation to the attorney general. The provincial government were responsible for the introduction of a vicious and pernicious principle into the county by the dismissal from office of Mr. G. O. D. Otty to make way for party supporters. In conclusion the speaker said if in the course of events should he be elected, he would acquit himself in a manner which would not bring the blush of shame to his constituents.

G. O. D. Otty made a short speech. He said the Conservatives would have practically no money in the coming campaign, so they could not be corrupt. He hoped the Conservatives would contest the county without endeavoring buying votes. If the Liberals used money the way would be to turn Mr. Domville out.

After the transaction of some business matters the convention adjourned.

Tenders Have Been Received and Will Be Sent to Colonial Governments.

Montreal, Sept. 25—(Special)—The Star's special cable from London says the doings of the Pacific cable committee are closely guarded from the public, but I understand the matter stands thus: Tenders were received for the laying of the cable in response to the advertised invitation. These were considered and returned for amendements in some particulars. They have now been received back and in a few days cablegrams will be sent to Canadian and Australian governments, announcing acceptance of a certain tender, and plans for the construction of cable forwith.