POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., MAY 26, 1900.

Some Say Excuse for Sea Burial No Longer Exists -- Weird Case of Impressario Tomba --- Legal Aspects of the Question -- Advantages of the Deep Sea Tomb.

The probability of the Atlas Line being sued because Capt. Low, the master of the steamer Alleghany, buried the body of Alexander Wormser at sea is still actively discussed in shipping circles, says the New York Mail and Express. It has been learned that the third officer of the vessel took a photograph of the funeral services and this picture is likely to be used by the plaintiffs. One of the best admiralty lawyers of this country, who has been looking up the question of sea burial as applied to passengers, has found much to condemn in the practice. He says, however, that he has been unable to find any instance of suit being brought to recover damages for what was considered hasty or unnecessary burial on the deep. Expert opinion does not differ as to it being optional with a ship master to commit a body to the deep, but it is admitted by even those who think Capt. Low did what he considered proper that the practice is to be condemned in these days of quick ships and short passages. Many wealthy men other than Mr. Wormser have been buried at sea, and there are

matter. innumerable records of big sums being offered to bring bodies to port, as it is claimed was done in the case of the New York banker. One Weird Instance.

An expedition is now in progress having for its object the recovery of the body of the celebrated Italian millionaire impres-ario, Signor Antonio Tomba, who died at sca last fall. Signor Tomba took passage at Buenos Ayres in the Italian steamer Regina Margherita to go to Genoa. The trip was more than half completed when he ed, and notwithstanding the entreaties of his family, who were also on board, the remains were buried at sea off San Vicenzo, Cape Verde Islands. The custom has been to attach weights to coffins at sea. In the case of Mr. Wormser the officers of the Alleghany had the carpenter place furnace bars in the bottom of the coffin which he built. The family of Signor Tomba, finding that the captain of the Margherita would not infringe upon the rules as to the



manna

ise from a disordered or abused condition e stomach and liver. echam's Pills will quickly restore Females implete health. They promptly remove any ruetion or irregularity of the system. For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Sick Headache, Disordered Liver, etc.,

Heedache, Disordered Liver, etc., they act like magic-a few doses will work won-ders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the Muscular System, restoring the long-lost Com-plexion, bringing back the keen edge of Appetite, and arousing with the Rosabud of Health the whole physicical anergy of the human frame. For throwing off the human frame. For throwing the human frame for the human house is the frame of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debiliated is that Becham's Pills have the World. This has been achieved Without the publication of testimonials. Becham's Pills have for many years been

Beecham's Pills have for many years been the popular family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and they now stand without a rival.

at all Druggists.

and the law might be extended to deceased passengers. Thus the steamship people might construe the act of burial at ea as a kindness all around in settling the

The Right of Landing.

"As things stand now, however, it seems that the passenger has no guarantee, even if he pays the highest price demanded for transportation on the fastest steamship afloat, that his body will be taken ashore

if he should unforculately happen to die on the passage. The remody, then, if a remedy is desired must be with the passenger in demanding that in the event of death within a reasonable time of arrival at port his ticket agreement shall include the delivery of his body to his friends. It would not require much additional expense beyond the carrying of a few metallic caskets, which are even now found among their stores for cases of emergency. As to sentiment, that is as you look at it. The average sailor has learned to believe that colors." he will rest as happily beneath the waves as if covered with a foot or two of soil. But the question of right of delivery of a passenger or his body at destination to which passage money has been paid seems

to be one of law and justice, if it is contended for.'

A Compromise Suggestion.

Relief Had So Long Been Looked Great Bargain Opportunities for Money - Saving People. For that the Defenders Had Almost Lost Hope of Ever Being Relieved from the Circle of Boers.

London, May 14-The following despatches rom Mafeking are interesting, as being robably the last to be received before the relief column arrives:

The burghers take every opportunity of letting us know how tired they are of the siege, and how wishful to return to their homes. But Snyman will have none of this, and threatens to shoot any who attempt to desert.

While Snyman is away there is no bon pardment, but directly he returns he fusses and fumes around, and insists on the big guns being fired. The order is frequently obeyed only after much grumbling and dis-cussion, and some times the besiegers fall blow among themselves. Their hatre or Snyman is evidently as strong as ou Their hatred

The enemy are not very well off for sup ies. They have plenty of fruit of all nds, but no biltong. They say they have time to make it, but considering that lies. kinds, but they are lounging about or sle ours out of the 24, the real cause obably absence of material.

Food Arrangements.

A ccach with supplies comes 'w'ce a week from the direction of Johannesburg, and occasionally from another direction. It appears that the enemy have plenty of Boer brandy.

I have had an interview with Captain Ryan, D.A.A.G., who she rangements for feeding Mafeking. In the commissariat yards he pointed out to me two bomb-proof mounds containing a stock of tinned meats, which are being held ver for emergenc.es, and also some misce laneous supplies

In another bomb-proof arge stacks of oats. Oats are being crushed day and night, and two large coffee mills are engaged in grinding mealie meal into fine powder, which is put up in bags and held as a reserve. Near the railway station are two long

harrow bomb-proof shelters containing some housand pounds of tinned meats taken over recently from Well's. These are being kept as a reserve for the fighting men of all

Those who are Fed.

poer Meat and Lard

LADIES' JACKETS At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear.

15 BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, sizes 32, 34 and 36 at \$1.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$6.00. 12 MIXED TWEED JACKETS, unlined, sizes 32, 34 and 36, at \$2

the lot were as high as \$8.00. 10 MIXED TWEED JACKETS, satin lining, at \$3.00 each.

high as \$9.90. 15 NAVY BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, unlined, at \$3.50 each.

10 BLACK IER OLOTH JACKETS, same price.
10 BLACK BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, same price.
10 NAVY CURL CLOTH JACKETS, silk lined, at \$4.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$8.00.
6 DARK GREEN BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, unlined, at; \$4.00 each. Some in

the lot were as high as \$8,00. 2. BLACK BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, last year's, very long, size 32, \$2.00 each.

One was \$12.00, the other \$16.00. If parcel to be sent by mail add 50c. for each Jacket.

DOWLING BROS. 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B. Seeds that will Flower. View send to the United States for your FLOWER SEEDS when you can buy relia ble Seeds at home. We deliver any SIX PACKETS OF SEEDS selected from

our Catalogue for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Send us a portion of your order. Catalogues furnished on application.

P. E. CAMPBELL, Seedsman, Grower and Importer, No. 4 Dock Street.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

Just received from the best growers a choice assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS. Our Celebrated Rosedale, Siberian, Lincoln and Banner OATS. J. K. HAMM, Marsh Bridge, St. John.

those who wish to purchase food over and The Nickel Steel Company

Wants to Enlarge. Are Absolutely Destitute,

both black and white, and who receive the

Ottawa, May 22-(Special)-At the pri-vate bills committee today an act respect-ing the Nickel Steel Company of Canada was passed, after being considerably amporridge free. It has been suggested that the natives not be charged for sowans por but it is thought unwise to pauperize either blacks or whites. If any profit has been made from the sale by the end of the sicge, it will be employed in buying grain for the ended

Those who are Fed. "Before we proceed upon our rounds," said Captain Ryan, "it might be well for me to tell you who are to be fed. The gross total is some 9,000 persons, black, and white. The total number of white men is proximately 1,150, of white women 400, the population consists of colored persons." The horse soup is made from the carcasses the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the delegates made from the carcasses the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the mem's the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the population consists of colored persons." The horse setting to the the population consists of colored persons." The horse population to the population consists of colored persons." The

Ottawa, May 22-(Special)—The pro-ceedings of the House of Commons at the opening stage today were of a rather unique and pleasing character. On the desk in front of the seat of leader of the opposition was a basket of roses. It was placed there on account of the day being the forty-fifth anniversary of the entrance of Sir Charles Thoman into and the

of Sir Charles Tupper into public life. As soon as Sir Charles entered the House, he was greeted with applause which was given as heartily and freely from the gov-ernment side as from the opposition. The leader of the House, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, joined in the demonstaration, and a num-ber of Liberal members called on Sir Charles to give a speech. A few minutes later when orders of the day were called

Long Service.

the leader of the opposition acceded to his request.

Sir Charles said: "Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask for a

few minutes in order to thank the House for the very kind manner in which I was received here today by both sides. (Applause.) I am touch-ed by the kind manner in which my iriends on this side of the House have marked the completion of the forty-fifth year of my public life, and not less so by the very generous manner in which the same sentiment has been evinced by gentlemen to whom I am opposed politically I may say, sir, that I was elected to repre sent my native county of Cumberland, Nova Scotia, on the 22nd of May, 1855; that I have been engaged in the active practice of the medical profession for 29 years; and that I have had the good or bad fortune to hold the highest offices in my native province and in the dominion of Canada for 28 years of my public life. I think almost every person will believe that unless I were a great glutton of office and its emoluments I ought to be abund-antly satisfied with the past. I would say if I were half as polite as Lord Chester-field when surrounded on his death bed by his friends, I should make public

apology for 'lingering superfluous on the public stage so long.' I may say it is not my wish to stay much longer, but I am afraid I will have to remain until the electorate of this country say which of the two great parties is to govern and en-joy its confidence during the next five years." (Applause). Sir Wilfield Lawien joy its confidence during the next five years." (Applause).

ed all us that it is possible sometimes to forget plain demands of neutrality, as laid dow that we are divided in opinion, but it is that we are divided in opinion, but it is one of the blessings and one of the re-deeming features of public life, that though our strifes are keen and sometimes bitter, more satisfactory to them still, after all, we can realize that above The Delegates Were Disappointed them there is a noble sentiment that actuates us. I do not share the views of my at the response made by Secretary Hay, honorable friend on many questions. Those associated with me have taken is-sue with him on many questions of public Those associated with me have taken ispolicy and I am proud and glad to bear this test mony to the public career of my honorable friend that though I may take exception it will live and live to the the the deleexception it will live, and live for the best in the history of Canada. (Hear, hear). It has been his good fortune to be associated with the great event which has brought Canada to the position she at ing public sentiment and perhaps indirectseparate provinces as formerly, and to bring it to the position of a united na-tion. We hall with delight the fact that my honorable friend is to lead his party present occupies, from the position of for which they have heretofore contendin the next election, not that we mini mize his influence—I am conscious of the great influence and great personality he average with native Boers in the Transvaal, and Free State; to abandon the much exercises—but in spite of that influence, seeing the justice of those we represent, talked of dynamite monopoly and, in fact, to make any concession if the victorious British will but allow them independence that notwithstanding his efforts he will remain where he is to long adorn the and they hope that the American people will bring such moral pressure to bear up on the British that this object can be ob-Routine Business. tained. Mr. Foster called attention to the ac-The state department has not been yet tion of the Ottawa authorities in not ex-tending the fire by-law limit, which, in addressed by any of the powers, signatory to the Hague convention, asking the United States to join with the twentyon showed that some instructions should have accompanied the government five powers party to the peace conference in an effort to bring about peace between Premier Laurier agreed with what Mr.

ited the White House at 10 o'clock morning, according to previous arra ment, to pay their respects to the pre dent. No official status was given visitors and they presented no credenti The visitors stated their purpose in con ing to the United States. They said the understood that what Secretary Hay to them yesterday was final and that the United States could not interfere in th present struggle in South Africa. The President Confirmed This View

Sir Charles Congratulated on His Boer Delegates will Continue The

The President Confirmed This View. He said the action he took some time ago, when, at the request of the governe ment of the Transvaal that his govetne ment should intervene, he offered his good offices to England to bring about peace, he did with great pleasure in the hope that it might possibly bring the con-flict to an end. This offer had been de clined by Great Britain, and, he says there was nothing further that the Unit ed States could do in the premises. The ed States could do in the premises envoys intimated that they were glad it feel that they had friends in the countr and then bade the president good-bye.

Propoganda.

Washington, May 22-Messrs, Fisch

Wessels and Wolmarans, the three B

The Delegates' Policy.

The state department does not expec to have any further communication wit the Boer delegation now in this city Such interchange as occurred was und cial, it is stated. If the Boer delegate had any credentials, giving them an offi-cial status, they failed to present them or even to refer to them in the course o their talks with the officials. Having had reason to anticipate the declination of the United States government to inter fere in behalf of their republics, and has ing thus failed in the primary object of their mission to the United States, it i surmised that the delegates refrained from endeavoring to establish a diplomatic character in order to reduce the liability to interruption in the propoganda the

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "I am sure, though I have no right to the delegates from the United States, yet

to make a last attempt toward preserving the body and securing its interment in the deceased's native land. They had specially constructed a water-tight and hermetically sealed casket, which could not sink, and in this they committed the body to the care of wind and wave.

The Floating Casket.

Before the funeral services were con-cluded the relatives of the wealthy impresario affixed to the face of the coffin a roll of parchment wrapped in a tarpaulin which stated that the heirs of the dead men guaranteed to pay 50,000 francs to whoever might find it and convey it to either Genoa or Buenos Ayres. No information of the coffin being received, Signor Dominico Tomba, a brother of the dead man, issued an announcement last month offering an additional reward of 20,000 francs for the recovery of the body. This announcement has been sent to all consulates, and to it is attached an abstract from the ship's lcg giving the position in which the remains were cast adrift. The offer has no parallel in the history of seafaring, and many be-lieve that the reward of 70,000 francs will cause the crew of some passing vessel to overcome the superstition as to housing the and and bring the remains to port. Not satisfied to wait, the relatives of Signor Tomba have sent an expedition to search. The captain of the Margherita, in his re-port to his owners, gives the opinion that cause of the peculiar and perfect construction of Signor Tomba's coffin it is likely to remain afloat for many years unless picked up in the meantim

The Whitehouse Case.

A rich Australian named Whitehouse was bound home to Melbourne on the Crown Hill five years ago, when he died. His man servant explained that his estate would gladly pay £5,000, or even more, if the body was taken to land for in-terment. The master of the ship said that even if the valet could guarantee anything, which he doubted, the sanitary laws pro hibiting the carriage of the dead would prevent him from continuing with the renains on board, and they were prepared for sea burial. The servant went to his stateroom and soon returned with $\pounds 2,000$ in Bank of England notes and an immense collection of jewelry, one cluster of dia-monds alone being worth £800. These he deposited on the captain's table with the remark that he offered them as a guarantee of good faith that his late master's heirs would pay the remainder of the re-ward. In addition to the regular sea lawyers who were on board, there was a genuine counselor, an Englishman going to New South Wales, and he explained that the captain, who was then of half a mind to accept the offer, would be liable to imprisonment for receiving stolen property. The valuables were taken away from the valet, to be turned over to the estate, and Whitehouse was buried at sea the say Capt. George L. Norton, who has seen

burials at sea and who has written much on the subject, was asked in his opinion the practice of consigning bodies to the deep should be discouraged.

Favors Landing Bodies.

"Most assuredly, yes," he made reply. "I have always contended that when a man pays his passage money, and more particularly if he pays for first-class fare, he should be guaranteed safe delivery at the end of his route, whether dead or alive. There has been great opposition to carrying dead in the past, but of recent years the opinion has gained strength that sea burials should be avoided. Steamship people are at less expense in caring for the body of a dead passenger than if they had to feed him and attend to him throughout ople are at less expense in caring for the the voyage. In the matter of two or three days' time, especially in cold weather, there is no excuse for burial at sea. Of course it may be argued that the passenger ceases to be able to walk down the gangplank and take delivery of himself when he ceases to live, and that the steamship has no absolute guarantee of being relieved of the charge of the body. There is a law that any one landed in this country who may be adjudged as liable to been charge on the community may be sent back to the port of embarkation at the expense of the craft that brought him here,

The American agent of a transatlantic line was asked for his views on the sub-ject, and he said: "If it be a question of sentiment rather than equity, which I believe it is, surely

God, who marks the sparrow's fall, will think no less of him who sleeps in the fathomless deep that He does of the one laid to rest on land. I do not care to dis-

cuss the individual merits of the Wormser case, but it seems to me that the family can pay just as much respect as is necessary to this banker's memory by placing in Greenwood or elsewhere a tombstone inscribed with his name and stating that he was buried at sea in latitude and longiin the matter, it is impossible at times to carry the body of a dead passenger to port. It requires a great deal of ice to keep it in good condition for any length of time. Extra ice for that numbers of time. Extra ice for that purpose cannot be carried except at great loss, because

ed, and that "all the corpses which have been committed to the deep in blue waters with weights attached, are now standing on the bottom, their lineaments and features as perfect as the day on which their comrades were called to bury the dead." A veteran mariner, in speaking of this, said that as a matter of fact all burials said that as a matter of fact all burials should be at sea. "There should be none on land." He added: "A special class of vessels might be made to supersede the hearse. Masses of rock or iron with

hearse. Masses of rock or iron, with suit-able inscriptions, could be attached to the the private sales of vegetables, we are hardly feet of the deceased instead of being placed over his head as a tombstone, as now. The process would be cheap and not in conflict with prejudice."

"Fortune favors the brave." It is also favorable to those who purify their blood at this season by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Legislating for Alaska.

Washington, May 22-The House devoted the entire day to the Alaskan civil gov-ernment bill. Slow progress was made, only twenty-four pages being disposed of. There was protracted debate over the question of the number of judges in Alaska and the mining laws, but the provisions of the bill





Works thousands of cures annually. Endorsed by the best breeders and horsemen everywhere. Price, \$1; six for \$5. As a liniment for family use it has no equal. West Lome, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Dear Sirs:-A year ago I had a valuable horse which

f used, my norse was completely cured and without leaving a lemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the lorse good care and dkisome light work with here wish-ng to see if thad effected a cure. I then started work be horse hard and to my entire satisfaction in never howed any more lameness through the whole simmer. I can recommond Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an xeellent, but as a spire remedy, to any one that it may oncern. Yours truly, SAMUEL PRITTEN. eat any amount of it. Both the white and colored men originally received eight, sources, of bread. The allow-ance has now been reduced to six, but a Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also

quart of soup is given to make up the de-nciency. Half a gallon of sowans porridge a day will sustain life. The recipients are of three classes: First, those who receive DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, ENDSBURG FALLS, VT. It in lieu of three ounces of bread; second,

the population consists of colored persons and natives, and comprises some 2,000 men, 2,000 women and 3,000 children. On my direct ration register I have 1,900 souls." There are three methods of distributing rations. First, by indent direction the daily issue from the Army Service Corps; second, distribution by Frank Whiteley, in connection with the women's lager; ...d, a weekly issue every Sunday by the Relief Committee. Under the first system 1,072 white and 336 colored persons receive ra-tions; under the second, 97 whites, 142 child-ren and 1,811 colored persons are fed, while

ren and 1,S11 colored persons are fed, while under the third system S3 whites and 63 colored persons receive relief. The ration under the first system consisted of one pound of fresh meat and six ounces of bread materials, in the form of Bocr The ration under the first system consists of one pound of fresh meat and six ounces of bread materials, in the form of Bocr mealie meal bread, which is excellent eat-in and out patients, upon receipt of an order trom a medical officer. For the

Nurses and Doctors who work day and night, the authorities endeavoring to provide slightly better rations than those available for the general com-

be carried except at great loss, because the ship might have to carry and waste hundreds of tons before one ton would be required in that way. Every passenger ship of any prominence carries a metallic casket, which is marked, 'not to be taken on shore.' The health of the other pas-sengers must first be studied, however, for aside from the ordinary sanitary rules the presence on board of a dead body casts a damp over the other passengers, who may get sick from that fear alone." Deauties of Sea Burial. Capt. Maury, in his official investiga-tions, discovered, so he has stated, that at a certain depth decay is practically arrest-ed, and that "all the corpses which have

the entrance to his bomb-proof, "is all I can tell you as to how the garrison of Mafe-king is fed today." He then disappeared into the bowels of the earth, and I heard a It is interesting to compare these rations with the original allowance laid down by Col. Baden-Powell for his troops under or-dinary circumstances, namely: One pound of fresh meat, one pound of flour, meal or biscuits, half an ounce of salt, an ounces of sugar, an ounce of coffee, half an ounce of tea, two ounces of neas or pice 1250 of a salign.

The Colombian Revolution.

Kingston, Ja., May 22-Advices from Colombia received today say Colon is enfete over the news of a big government victory at Lebrija, department of San-

able to give half a pound of vegetables, and this supply may be cut off at any time by Notwithstanding this, it is added, the rebels in other departments are making every effort to overthrow the government. locusts or frost. Tea is by no means plen-tiful, and like sugar and compressed vege-tables it has to be carefully watched. Rice Carthagena and Baranquilla are practic-ally in the hands of the rebels. As many no longer available for the whites as 120 of the leading officials of these towns sym-pathize with the rebel cause their fall cannot be long' delayed.

Panama is also reported to be in a

Shaw Taken to Trial.

White River Junction, Vt., May 22-Frank Shaw, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Hoffman, was brought here today from Middlebury and given a hearing before Justice Darrah. The state was re-presented by States Attorney Sargent, and fore Justice Darrah. The state was Shaw was bound over to the grand jury which convenes on the first of June at

Woodstock. The prisoner has grown emaciated by confinement and is suffering much from the effects of the shot wounds he received at the time of his capture. He was taken to Woodstock Junction

by special train this afternoon, where he will be kept until the grand jury convenes.

Plague at Rio Janeiro.



and, until the irritation is reduced and the sore places healed, there is no possibility of stopping the disorder. ADAMSON'S BALSAM gives instantaneous relief and inevitably brings a perfect cure if taken as directed.

250, AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

The railway committee was engaged an day in discussing the Canada National Railway and Transport Company bill. This bill was in charge of Mr. A. Campbell. The railway is intended to run from To-ronto to Georgian Bay. It was opposed by the Toronto and Georgian Bay Company, which has a charter covering the same diswhich has a charter covering the same district.

Mr. Campbell stated that his company was prepared to build eight steamers on the upper lakes, costing \$195,000 each, and 32 steamers of 14 foot draft to run between Montreal and Toronto, costing \$96,-000. Mr. Campbell agreed that the govern-ment should take over the road if they wanted it. After all the clauses of the bill vere put through Dr. Sproule moved that the government have power to take over the road at the cost less the municipal, provincial and dominion bonuses.

Mr. Richardson moved an amendment that the road should be taken over at the value of the road. He objected to promotors' costs. .

These amendments were withdrawn upon Mr. Blair agreeing to draw up a clause which he will submit at a future meeting providing the terms upon which the government may take over the road if

deemed advisable. Mr. James McMullen, M. P., and Mr. Atwood, M. P., were added to the Cana-Canadian parliament. (Applause). dian directors; this makes fourteen and the Americans number six.

The Pennsylvania and New, York Central Secure a Competing Line.

Philadelphia, May 22-The Evening Telegraph today publishes the following: "Announcement is made that the Penn-

Foster said about necessity of providing fire-proof buildings, but did not see what sylvania railroad has secured practical the government could do. As citizens of Ottawa they should enter their protest. Mr. Flint, with the consent of the control of the Lehich Valley rhilroad by the purchase of 66,600 shares of stock through outside parties, in the same House, presented the petition of the Domanner that a controlling interest was obtained in the Baltimore & Ohio, the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Norfolk & minion Woman's Christian Temperance Union against the use of cigarettes. Western. The figure given on the stock purchase is \$32.50 a share. bill was put through committee.

Mr. Fisher's bill to authorize contracts "It was stated the first week in April that the New York Central and the with certain steamship companies passed through committee and was read a third Pennsylvania were close partners in an important railroad transfer movement and ting.

The House then went into committee that the division of the hard and soft coal territory in this state and West Virgina was the object in point. "To secure the Lehigh Valley has been the aim of the New York Central and the ples and pears for export. Mr. Fisher explained that since the bill was before the House last he had com-munications from those engaged in the Pennsylvania, and it is acknowledged to-

Pennsylvania, and it is acknowledged to-day that the Pennsylvania has obtained practical control through the agents of W. K. Vanderbilt and J. Pierpont Morgan. "The New York Central is said to be the real power back of the movement which the tentral is the purchase of 66.600 "The New York Central is said to be the real power back of the movement which ended today in the purchase of 66,600 shares of Lehigh Valley railroad stock, as under the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania railroad cannot absorb a competing or parallel road. Through the Pennsylvania, Schuyl-kill Valley and Northern Central, the Sun-ticoke branch the Pennsylvania competes ticoke branch the Pennsylvania competes

ticoke branch the Pennsylvania competes in Lehigh Valley territory on direct terms. to do so who were merely supplying a local market. The fruit growers asked "As in the Long Island deal, the Chemi-cal National Bank of New York, is the that the standard size of the apples she vary according to variety. It should be borne in mind that the size of the apple lirect agent, and the figure given at \$32.50 per share is declared to be correct.

"John P. Green, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, said he had heard of the statement, but would not confirm it. President Cassatt could not be

tion at the most convenient points. At Indiantown the freshet is again at

Dr. Montague was of the opinion that the bill was unworkable. The committee rose and reported pro-gress and the House adjourned at 12.30.

American Meat in Germany.

Berlin, May 21 .- During the debate on the meat inspection bill in the reichstag Baron Von Wangenheim, chairman of the Farmers' Alliance, said no reliance could be placed upon the control exercised bover meat abroad.

great merriment by saying: "We should not be too much af aid

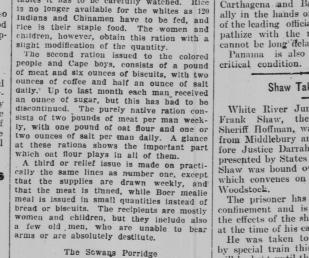
America. What's the strong Germ fo."" the state of second

The British and the Boers

It is doubted here whether more than a very few of the powers are in a posi-tion to act thus, no matter how inclined, because so far as the state department has been informed, no more than a half a dozen in all, including the The Manitoba and Northwest elevator States, have yet given in their formal adherence to the peace convention.

Meantime it is the opinion in official circles here that the prompt action of the state department in dismissing the Boer application for intervention has indirectgone far toward bringing about a on the bill to provide for the marking speedy termination of the South African and inspection of packages containing ap-war. It is assumed that the delegates here will find some means to com cate the unfavorable reception of their appeal to Pretoria.





has proved a most invaluable discovery. It has proved a most invaluable discovery. It was brought into prominence by two men of the railway division, Sims, of Birnie, Scotland, and Carter. The latter died a few days after he brought it forward. The por-ridge is made from the oat bran, from re-sults from sifting the husks from the oat flour. This is placed in wooden tubs with a gallon and a half of water to every hun-dred pounds. It is allowed to stand and terment for twenty-four hours, when the water is drained off. The mixture is then placed in cauldrons over a slow fire, and placed in cauldrons over a slow fire, and is stirred constantly for fifty or sixty min-utes. When once on the boil it is allowed to simmer for a quarter of an hour, when it thickens considerably, and is emptied in-to tubs to cool and consolidate, the result being a very wholesome and palatable, though slightly sour, porridge. The natives

