

A SLANDERER.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has found it necessary to publish an explanation of his extraordinary conduct in leaving the British lines and going to the Transvaal for the purpose of writing up the Boer cause. Mr. Davis has returned from South Africa, having left there in July. He says that he left the Cape and went into the Transvaal because he was not allowed to send out the truth as to what was happening within the British lines. His words his despatches were censored, as were the despatches of the other newspaper correspondents. That is a thing that is done by the commanders of all armies for the purpose of preventing any information from reaching the enemy. Mr. Davis seems to have regarded this censorship as an insult to himself and he made his way to Pretoria, from which he was able to write anything he pleased in regard to the British army. We have already referred to his slanderous statements published in Harper's Magazine in reference to British officers and soldiers who were prisoners at Pretoria. One of those statements was that the British officers and soldiers were guilty of murdering young ladies in Pretoria, and that this was the reason that they were removed from their comfortable quarters to a cage outside the limits of the town, where they were kept like wild beasts. There is no doubt that this statement was a wholesale fabrication, and probably Mr. Davis, when he meets a British officer from South Africa, will be horse-whipped for his impudent falsehood, as he heartily deserves to be. In the meantime the Canadian people can only show their resentment against this writer by boycotting and refusing to read or buy Harper's Magazine, the periodical in which his slanderous stories were published. We trust that this will be done so effectively that this magazine will soon be a stranger to the homes of loyal Canadians.

An increase in our total trade of \$133,000,000 in four years, as against \$64,000,000 during the preceding eight years, rather goes to show that these grifts have not made such a bad job of governing the country after all. We wonder if Sir Charles Tupper can still hear that declaration was ringing in his ears when Mr. Fielding brought down his new tariff in 1897? The only way which seems to be heard of here is one of chagrin on the part of those who joined Sir Charles in the prediction that everything would go to smash under Liberal rule.

"Two circumstances contributed to the great length of the session, first, the unreadiness of the government to bring things to control the house, and, secondly, the scandals which cropped up day after day."—Mail and Empire.

This is the first occasion on which the doctrine has been advanced that it is the duty of the government to control the house. If Nicholas Flood Davis, or Dr. Sproule wanted to talk it would take nothing short of a hydra-like staff to stop them. And what a howl there would be if the government even tried to choke off these windbags!

The Montreal Gazette is in doubt as to how the preferential tariff will work out. If we may be permitted to venture a remark, it would be to the effect that the Gazette need not get flustered. The preference is working like a charm. It has helped British exports to Canada very much, and at the same time it has meant reduced taxation to the people of Canada. Our manufacturers have lost nothing by it, because the articles we get from England are not made in Canada.

"Laurier's Quebec organ is telling the French-Canadian that all Orangemen are bound by oath to drive the French-Canadians out of Canada. Sir Wilfrid is the only fonder of prejudice and passion in this country."—Mail and Empire.

It need scarcely be said that no organ of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is making any such statement. Stories of that kind are invented now in the Mail and Empire office just as they have been for years. Moreover, such views are not the premier's, as every sane man in the land knows.

The much advertised Quebec convention on Saturday was a very ordinary affair. Mr. H. D. Hetherington to run against Mr. Foris if the latter should accept a portfolio and return to the people for reelection. Mr. George E. Foster said that Mr. Hetherington would surely be elected and that would be the death knell of the provincial government. What a big man Mr. Hetherington must be. It is almost a wonder the Conservatives of Quebec have not nominated him for the House of Commons instead of Mr. Foster.

Mr. George E. Foster said at Gagetown on Saturday that the Liberals had forced domination issues into provincial politics. The ex-minister appears to have forgotten all about the Moncton Conservative convention and the flop which the St. Croix Courier and Mr. John D. Chipman were compelled to execute in obedience to the mandate of the bosses at that gathering of Tories.

We grow weary of seeing the Huntingdon Gleamer paraded in Tory journals as a Liberal organ. The Huntingdon Gleamer is about as much of a Liberal organ as is the Moncton Times, or the St. John Sun. It is an out and out Tory sheet, and a very unscrupulous one at that. It manages, however, to get some cheap notoriety by calling itself an organ of Liberal opinion.

Tory papers still persist in the absurdly

unreasonable statement that we are now giving twice as large a bonus to railways as formerly. It is only under very exceptional circumstances that the subsidy is increased, as is shown by the fact that among forty odd new railways built since 1888 only one has thus far earned the double subsidy.

Mr. Foster will have to revise his taxation figures now that the rate for 1900 is announced. It is 15.75 as against 18.25 in 1896. No amount of juggling can do away with the lesson of very greatly reduced taxation which such figures show. It just means \$4,625,000 saved to the people on last year's imports.

If the senate were to take a motion some year to throw out the supply bill, we believe there are Tory journals in existence so shortsighted and silly as to argue that \$40,000,000 odd had thereby been saved to the people. Prejudice and shallowness make a bad combination.

When some papers talk about fighting for popular rule they mean Tory rule. "We are the people" is a political doctrine, however, ceased to exercise any influence in this free country.

TWELVE HUNDRED ALLIES KILLED OR WOUNDED.

(Continued from page 1.)

travelled about three miles we found a bridge partially burned and considering it unsafe to cross our commander ordered his men to return. We had gone back about 300 yards when we saw a lot of Chinese soldiers crossing the track ahead of us. "As we approached them all doubts of their being imperial troops disappeared. They were not men of the red turban and such that distinguished the Boxers and as soon as we got near them they scattered and got behind good cover with which the country was studded. Being suspicious of our intentions they gave the order for a volley and they quickly returned the salute. Our field piece was minus a sight and most of its shots missed over the enemy, so that after 10 minutes of fighting we resumed our retreat. The Chinese firing at us as long as we were within range. There were no casualties on our side.

"I am inclined to believe that our attack on the Chinese troops precipitated the bombardment of the city. The skirmish may attain some importance when the settlements are being made." Dr. Diffendorfer believes that the trouble in China will last a couple of years. "It will be a repetition of the Taiping rebellion," he said. "When the allies have captured Peking the Boxers will be broken into bands of marauders."

Chas. McIntosh, a Toronto man, spent 15 days in the walled city at Tien Tsin where the Chinese were held at bay before the first relief came off. He tried to run three engines out of Tien Tsin.

MORE LIES BY LI.

Boxers Cannot Be Put Down—No Plot to Murder the German Minister.

Ulan, Aug. 6.—The German foreign office announced this evening that it had received no fresh China news and that it doubted whether the advance of the allied forces from Tien Tsin had begun.

The Lokal Anzeiger publishes an interview with Dr. Zaker, its special correspondent, and with Li Hsing Chang at Canton July 5. Li told the correspondent that the Boxers were not rebels but were true to the royal house. Their movement, he explained, was directed chiefly against native Christians who had been using international protection to oppress Boxers.

With reference to the missionaries he said: "It is my firm conviction that the missionaries are always in danger, for the relations between the Chinese population and foreigners have been the cause of nearly all the trouble and will always continue to be."

Li said he went on to say that Chinese hatred of foreigners had been increased of late through the action of the powers, particularly in the seizure of Kiao Chow, which he described as an "exorbitant penalty for a couple of missionaries."

Referring to the murder of Baron von Ketteler, German minister at Peking, he gave a positive assurance that neither the allies nor any other member of the government knew of the intended killing and he also declared that Li Hsing Chang was not killed because he was a foreigner, but simply because he was a foreigner.

Li said he was a victim of the Chinese hatred of foreigners. "The Chinese government is not strong enough to put down the Boxers," he said, "but the thought of accepting assistance from the powers to put them down is exactly the opposite of the government's policy."

In reply to a question as to who was the name of the central government, he said it was administered by Prince Tuan in the name of the emperor.

WASHINGTON'S VIEW OF THE FIGHT.

The Country Open—Two Opinions as to the Effect—May End or Only Begin Resistance.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The announcement received through Admiral Hemy and Commander Tansig of reported heavy fighting on the road beyond Tien Tsin was the news of interest in the Chinese situation today. Little doubt was expressed at the navy department that the news was substantially correct. It is probable that a later report may reduce the list of casualties among the international forces, but it is evident that the move Peking was at last fairly under way, and that strong opposition has been encountered. The navy department officials who have been exceedingly reticent for several days as to news from the seat of war admitted today that the announcement of trouble was not unexpected.

Opinion among various officials as to just what the situation means is divided as now. It is pressed by today's events. The more optimistic view of the forces opposing the international column. In line with this prediction it was prophesied that the Chinese government would find means to send the ministers from Peking under escort and thus stave off the advance upon the capital. On the other hand there was a number of officers in a position to judge equally well who held that the fight at Peking was only the beginning of a strenuous resistance that would be continued to the gates of Peking or beyond.

It was urged in support of this view that the Chinese had a hundred men to lose

against one of the allies; that they were well armed with modern guns and had acquired an abundance of ammunition.

The Battlefield.

It is figured by military experts that a loss of three times as many men as the allies probably means a loss of three times as many troops. Unless the opposition breaks down, the military experts look for a desperate engagement with the troops near the walled city of Tien Tsin, which is said to be even more favorably located for purposes of defence than Tien Tsin.

According to the information in the possession of the war department the town of Tien Tsin is at the head of tide water on the Pei Ho between 11 and 12 miles by water from Tien Tsin. It is a walled city of considerable size but not walled. The river at this point is not navigable by large vessels but is a good sized steam launch and it is thought that the troops probably reached there in small boats loaded with the naval launches. The country all around is under a high state of cultivation and presents a natural defensive feature. From the fact that the engagement lasted seven and a half hours, it is argued in the department that either the Chinese were very heavily entrenched or that there was an immense force of them so stubbornly contest the advance of the 16,000 international troops.

Guns for Chaffee.

The war department is in receipt of a dispatch from Gen. McArthur announcing that he has shipped additional artillery supplies to Taku for use in the Chinese campaign. These supplies include several Gatling guns, and the remainder of the rifle and Hovey's machine gun at Manila which was sent to Taku for use in that country on account of the bad roads.

How much better Gen. Chaffee may be able to handle the Boxers with the aid of the most formidable pieces of artillery now in the world. The war department is very anxious to see that the Chinese are not given a chance to make a big black rock. The current was very swift and the canoe was soon upon the object.

It has always been said by old hunters and guides that a moose would not bother a person unless he troubled him, but from the story of Stedman and Johnson it would seem that it does not make any difference. They were coming down the stream in a canoe and saw some distance ahead of them what looked to be a big black rock. The current was very swift and the canoe was soon upon the object.

It was the canoe was passing him he turned and made for the men. He struck the craft with both fore and aft. The canoe was tipped. Johnson came up to the top of the water and the moose made another lunge for him, but the men succeeded in getting away.

Stedman was caught under one of the trees in the craft when it tipped over and not until one end of the canoe had struck a rock and partly overturned was he able to extricate himself. The moose came up to the top of the water and the moose made another lunge for him, but the men succeeded in getting away.

Sawdust and Fish.

To the Editor of The Telegraph: Sir—I wish to say a few words through The Telegraph concerning our fisheries. Twenty-five years ago we had plenty of salmon, herring and fish, such as haddock and some cod. Since a while sawdust mills all along the coast have been catching fish and sawdust into the sea, both from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The result is the fish are completely ruined. The sawdust is a law against sending sawdust into the rivers and bays. Our domestic government spends thousands of dollars in the purchase of fish and the fish are completely ruined. The sawdust is a law against sending sawdust into the rivers and bays. Our domestic government spends thousands of dollars in the purchase of fish and the fish are completely ruined.

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A Fire in a Dry Goods Establishment.

Halifax, Aug. 6.—(Special)—Fire broke out shortly after 9 o'clock in John W. Wallace's dry goods establishment on George street, and before the flames were extinguished considerable of the stock was damaged by smoke and water. The fire started in the cellar from an unknown cause. The stocks in George Smith's dry goods store adjoining Notman's, photographer, and Scoville & Page's were slightly damaged.

Hon. Alfred G. Jones, who has been appointed to succeed Sir M. B. Daly as lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, will be sworn into office at 3.30 tomorrow afternoon in the legislative council chambers.

Captain Paton, of the schooner Henry G. Ives went with a painful accident today, while his vessel was going through St. Peter's (C. B.) canal on her way to Sydney. A rope was broken and the vessel was being towed to check the vessel's headway and the captain accidentally stepped into a coil and had one foot nearly torn off. It is reported that he had to be amputated at the ankle joint.

Attacked by a Moose.

R. C. Stedman and J. C. Johnson, of Island Falls, came home this week from a trip into the woods, where they have been exploring for a suitable location for a set of lumber camps this winter, and they are selling a story about being attacked in the middle of St. Croix stream by an immense bull moose.

It has always been said by old hunters and guides that a moose would not bother a person unless he troubled him, but from the story of Stedman and Johnson it would seem that it does not make any difference. They were coming down the stream in a canoe and saw some distance ahead of them what looked to be a big black rock. The current was very swift and the canoe was soon upon the object.

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Canada's Red Cross Commissioner.

Dr. G. Stirling Ryserson, the Canadian Red Cross commissioner at the front, has received the following letter from Right Hon. Lord Winterton, chairman of the British Red Cross committee in London, on his appointment as British Red Cross commissioner with Lord Roberts' headquarters. It must be gratifying to Canadians to know that a Canadian is so warmly appreciated.

"Dear Colonel Ryserson,—Will you allow me to say how much pleasure and satisfaction it has caused me and the other members of the Central Red Cross committee to learn that you have consented to take up the Red Cross work in South Africa."

"The experience and learning you will bring to bear on the work will be the more valuable assistance. Personal supervision at the front is essential. I had felt somewhat anxious on this point and your appointment is a source of much satisfaction to me."

Believe me, to remain, Yours faithfully, WINTERTON.

INJURIES PROVED FATAL.

Teamster Who Was Struck Saturday Died Monday.

Sydney, Aug. 6.—(Special)—Thomas W. Thompson, teamster for the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, died this morning from the effects of injuries received Saturday afternoon. He was driving a team of horses and was engaged loading timber from a steamer. The whiplike tree and flying iron bolt struck Thompson in the stomach, inflicting injuries from which he died. He was a native of Prince Edward Island.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson is Returning from the West.

Winnipeg, Aug. 6.—(Special)—Hon. H. R. Emmerson, premier of New Brunswick, who came here to attend the Baptist convention and who has since been to the coast, left here Saturday night for home.

Cheers for the Silver Champion.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 6.—Fifteen hundred people assembled at the Burlington station this evening to see the Bryan party pass through. Mr. Bryan stepped out on the platform and shook the hands of enthusiasts.

On the run from Lincoln to Omaha at the town of Cresta a crowd greeted the candidate, who shook hands with a hundred people. Mrs. Bryan was loudly cheered. At Plattsmouth there was a marked demonstration.

Storm in Great Britain.

London, Aug. 7, 2 a. m.—A regular cyclone has prevailed throughout the United Kingdom since early last evening. Loss of life on land and sea and the destruction of shipping and other property is reported.

The Government Leader of the British Commons.

London, Aug. 6.—One of the stormiest scenes of the present session of the commons occurred this evening, when Mr. William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts, Conservative member for Westminster demanded greater powers for the hospital commission to investigate the management of the military hospitals in South Africa. Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, government leader, in the course of a bitter reply, accused Mr. Burdett-Coutts of "maliciously characterizing the British army." He poured out a lava tide of scorn amid the din rising from the Liberal benches.

RELEASE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

Were Ordered to Leave Pretoria and Refused to Go.

Tuesday, June 5, turned out to be the day on which Pretoria was reached, after a march which must rank as one of the most memorable for endurance and skill that the records of British warfare can produce. But if the civil side of the city had surrendered, the military had not. The British prisoners were still in their barbed-wire enclosure and their house. About 10 o'clock on Monday night the prison commandant came into the great dormitory. "Gentlemen," he said, "I must ask you to pack up your things. My orders are to have you all a certain number of miles away on the 6th in two hours." Capt. McEaney, an Australian volunteer notorious for his great stature, stepped up to the commandant and looked down on him. "What's that you say?" he asked. "You must pack and come with me," said the commandant. "Suppose we don't go?" asked the Australian. "Then," said the commandant, "there is a commandant still in Pretoria, and I shall have to call upon them to go with you."

He was kept there for an hour. Then a subordinate came in to look for the commandant. He, too, was made a prisoner. The dormitory was all awake. It was an anxious wait for the morning. The two officers were given back their arms and were released. The people who they promised not to repeat the order. The dormitory slept. About 8.30 the next morning the prisoners saw the Duke of Marlborough and Mr. Winston Churchill walking up the path to the tin house. They knew that relief had come; they threw open the gate, which the guards no longer held, and a few men were free. (Manchester Guardian Correspondence.)

They claim that all that saved them from being killed was the fact that the canoe tipped over. If the moose had ever got at the men in the shallow water he would have surely trampled them to death. (Levinston's) Journal.

Canadians Sick and Wounded.

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—(Special)—The general commanding at Johannesburg cables today to the military department as follows: "Parade, Aug. 4.—Following casualties reported near Water Vaal 30th July. Strathmore's Horse, 8th Bn., Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Capt. McDonald, released by Boers 26th July."

Alfred Milner cables as follows: "Cape Town, Aug. 5.—Dangerously ill at Bloemfontein, 338. Driver Sanderson, Canadian artillery, 8183, South Canadian Regiment of Infantry, Capt. McDonald, released by Boers 26th July."

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Howell Hill.

Howell Hill, Aug. 6.—The entertainment and in the public hall here on Thursday evening under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist church was well attended. A good programme of readings and music was given by W. A. Trueman, of Howell Cape, read a number of selections in a very pleasing manner, and excellent solos were given by W. A. Trueman, Mrs. A. O. Copp, Misses Amy Peck and Orpha A. West. Miss Celia J. Peck presided at the organ. Ice cream and cake were sold at close.

Mrs. John Edgett died suddenly last week at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Asael W. Peck, at Riverside. Deceased had reached the advanced age of 91 years and retained her faculties in a remarkable degree up to the time of her death. Funeral took place on Thursday.

Mrs. Keth, of Brockton, Mass., is visiting her brother, John Richardson, at Menem. James Milton, who has been living in Massachusetts for some time, has returned to his home at Demolise Creek.

Miss Mary E. Bray, of Moncton, is visiting friends at this place. Mrs. R. K. Hethins, of Chicago, is spending the summer at Lower Cape. Mrs. Watson Lutz and two children, of Moncton, are visiting Mrs. Alberta McGowan at this place.

C. A. Stewart, of Moncton, came to his home here today. Miss Annie Milton, of Covedale, is visiting her father, A. S. Milton, at this place.

Scotland Yard, in averting that Bressi, the assassin of King Humbert of Italy, was never in England, is understood to allege that the instigator of the crime is probably a man who made no secret of his intentions concerning "high Italian personages" while in London several months ago. He was so closely watched while here that he departed for the United States, and he was last heard of in Paterson, N. J.

King Humbert, during a private visit here in 1892, took extraordinary interest in the slums and in the anarchist haunts, where Orsini's plot to kill Emperor Napoleon III. with a bomb and the czar's assassination had been planned. While visiting one anarchist resort his majesty noticed a flaming picture, designed by the proprietor of the place, representing an anarchist hurrying through a church, and, as he passed, he was shot into the air. The proprietor gave a copy of this picture to the king, not knowing who his visitor was. The London editor of an Italian Republican journal, who was standing by, suggested to the king's guide what a strong resemblance his friend bore to the king of Italy. His majesty also visited at night several of the most wicked resorts in London, and was accompanied by one companion.

French Transport to Sail.

Paris, Aug. 7, 4 a. m.—Arrangements have been made by M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, and M. De Lanesman, the minister of marine for the sailing of the French transport fleet to the front in Havre. Two warships lying alongside the liner have supplied the necessary firemen.

St. John Markets.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. E. Dillman, Commercial Merchant, stalls 9 and 10 City Market. Country Market—Wholesale.

Beef (butcher) per carcass, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Beef (country) per lb., 0.07 to 0.10. Hides, per lb., 0.05 to 0.08. Butter (in tubs) per lb., 0.14 to 0.15. Butter (in drums) per lb., 0.12 to 0.13. Eggs, per doz., 0.20 to 0.25. Chickens, per lb., 0.40 to 0.45. Fowls, per lb., 0.40 to 0.45. Lams, per lb., 0.40 to 0.45. Mutton, per lb., 0.40 to 0.45. Pork, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Turkey, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Veal, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Corn, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Potatoes, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Apples, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Oranges, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Lemons, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Peaches, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Plums, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Cherries, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Strawberries, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Raspberries, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Blackberries, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Currants, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Grapes, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Figs, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Dates, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Almonds, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Walnuts, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Pistachios, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Macadamia, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Pecans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Chestnuts, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Hazelnuts, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Pineapples, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Watermelons, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Cantaloupes, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Melons, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Cucumbers, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Eggplants, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Tomatoes, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Peppers, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Onions, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Potatoes, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Carrots, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Turnips, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Beets, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Cabbage, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Cauliflower, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Broccoli, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Asparagus, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Green beans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Kidney beans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Lima beans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Navy beans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Pinto beans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Black beans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Soybeans, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Corn, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Wheat, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Oats, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Rye, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Barley, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Buckwheat, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Millet, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Sorghum, per bushel, 0.50 to 0.55. Amaranth, per bush