

NO INSPECTOR YET.

Slaughter House Commissioners Wait for a Special Meeting.

The slaughter house commissioners met yesterday afternoon in regular monthly session in their rooms, Magee building. There were present Chairman Hay, Commissioner Berryman, Drake, Frink and Shaw.

Chairman Hay, who has been performing the duties of inspector, reported the following killing for the past month:

Cattle, Sheep, Calves, Hogs, Poultry, etc.

On motion, it was requested that the city be asked for the usual assessment of \$900.

Commissioner Drake took exception to this and suggested that the commission collect no fee from the licensees and also do not appoint a skilled inspector.

The matter of appointing an inspector was again brought up by a motion made by Commissioner Drake that the commission appoint an inspector at the meeting to be held in May.

Commissioner Berryman thought that the board was not doing right in waiting from month to month in making this appointment and thought that an inspector should be appointed immediately.

Commissioner Shaw was of the same idea and thought that the matter should not be left any longer but that an appointment should be made.

Commissioner Frink also favored an immediate appointment, while Commissioner Drake said that he would like the matter held over until such time as a full meeting of the board could be held.

Commissioner Berryman said that the duties of the inspector should be changed from the manner in which it had been formerly performed, that as inspector of slaughter houses should be a man who knew his business and that this man should have a regular standard of work to perform and should see that it was carried out.

The meeting then adjourned.

BIG CATCH OF SEALS.

The Steamer Virginia is Safe and Her Catch Reported to be 30,000.

St. John's Nfld., April 13.—News has at last been received from the sealing steamer Virginia, which sailed over five weeks ago and should have arrived here before this, having secured a good catch of seals in the early days of the early fishery. It is now learned that a portion of the crew succeeded in reaching the shore over the ice floes and then the steamer was rescued by the ship.

They bore despatches from the captain reporting that the vessel had been frozen in the floes off White Bay, on the north coast of Newfoundland since March 27. He added that up to Thursday last the steamer was safe and that all the crew were well and that the steamer had taken 30,000 seals.

Porto Rico Workingmen.

San Juan, P. R., April 13.—The commission of Federation Regional has made a report which it claims represents the true sentiment of the largest organized body of workmen of Porto Rico. The commission presents resolutions to acting Governor Hunt, endorsing Governor Allen and the administration and expressing confidence in the future, knowing that the interests, welfare, prosperity and labor conditions in the island are due to many causes, including the good will of the administration. The resolution also expresses appreciation of the effort of the government, despite the obstacles created by those trying to keep things in the old way, and rejoice that Governor Allen will return, they request, the acting governor to advise President McKinley that the workmen represented have confidence in his policy and to state that Senator Aldrich, who now assumes to represent the island's labor interests in Washington, is unauthorized by the true labor union.

The Macedonian Troubles.

Sofia, Bulgaria, April 13.—At an open air mass meeting today at which 10,000 people were present, resolutions were passed protesting against the arrest of the members of the Macedonian committee and condemning the attitude of Russia on the Macedonian question. The meeting expressed itself in favor of asking for European intervention against the persecution of Bulgarians by Turkey.

The demonstration passed off quietly. Numerous similar meetings have been held in the provinces.

REV. J. M. DAVENPORT

High Church of Toronto and Its Preachers.

Several Toronto C. of E. Clergymen in Favor of High Church Movement, But Rev. Mr. Davenport First to Advocate Doctrines Claimed to Be Contrary to Protestantism.

Although, says the Toronto News, it has been known for some time that several of the leading clergymen of the Church of England in Toronto were strongly in sympathy with the extreme High Church or Oxford movement, and although considerable interest was taken in the protests of Mr. Kenait against ritualistic and alleged Romanist practices, on the part of some of the clergy of the Established Church in England, until a few weeks ago no Toronto clergyman had ventured to proclaim the doctrines of the Tractarians from the pulpit.

It remained for Rev. John M. Davenport, upon his arrival here, as rector of St. Thomas' church, Huron street, to be the first to come out boldly and openly as an advocate of ritualistic confession, the doctrine of the real presence in the sacrament, and other beliefs, which Low churchmen claim to be distinctive of the Church of Rome, and contrary to the Protestant faith. This action on the part of Rev. "Father" Davenport, as he is generally called, gives him the distinction of being the champion of the Oxford movement in this city, and stamps St. Thomas' as the High Church par excellence of Toronto.

At this juncture, a brief outline of some of the distinctive Tractarian doctrines of which Father Davenport is the apostle may be of interest.

The first of these which may be mentioned is the importance given to the unbroken apostolic succession. The Tractarians declare that the claim of any body of Christians to be a portion of the Church of Christ stands or falls by the apostolic succession. Apart from this succession there is no reliable ministry of the Word and the Sacraments.

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WOLVES IN CANADA.

Rapidly Increasing in Our Northern Forests.

Wolves are rapidly increasing in many of the forest lands of Northern Canada, so much so in fact as to become a positive pest. So near as St. Agathe, Mr. Drabble, a well-known deer hunter, declares that he has been kept away at night in his camp by the howling of these ravenous beasts. Their appearance in such large numbers of late is undoubtedly due to the large increase in the herds of deer throughout the country. As these have grown in numbers, so have the wolves that live upon them.

Flouting the warnings of the wolves, the deer have made their way toward the settled parts of the country, until in many places they have become a real nuisance to farmers, in whose fields of corn and other grain they often cause considerable damage. As they flee from the wolves the latter follow on, and so are found much nearer to civilization than in years gone by. A wolf can go without food for a certain number of days, but at the end of that time he will thoroughly go hungry, and will then desperate risks in order to obtain food.

Hunters say that each wolf consumes on an average 30 deer in the course of a year. Consequently there is a real demand for the payment by the government of a bounty upon the heads of these brutes. In the province of Ontario there is a small bounty for the killing of wolves, but it is seldom claimed because it is not large enough to induce hunters to work for it, the natural cunning of the wolf making it such a difficult animal to trap and kill.

The trapping of wolves is quite a science, and rendered so much more difficult as one for the trapper in that the wolves seem to know nearly as much about it as he does himself. The animal is seldom deceived by the concealment of a trap, and if he cannot safely remove the bait without becoming entangled in it, he will not touch it, no matter how hungry he may be. Sometimes, however, the hunter deceives the wolf by skillfully arranging the bait beneath the trap.

During the latter part of the present winter the number of deer slaughtered by wolves has been very large, on account of the deep snow, over which it is impossible for the deer to pass without sinking. They thus become an easy prey to their ravenous pursuers.

Wolves have made their appearance in great numbers in the valley of the St. Maurice, and in other parts of the province, causing great destruction among the red deer, thousands of which they have every year. It is known also that they are exceedingly numerous in the woods north of Ottawa, and also on the Ontario side of the Ottawa river. The reports of the destruction of deer by wolves this year, and declares them to be the greatest enemy of the red deer. He has had recourse to poison, but some of the deer have been killed and its whole carcass poisoned. They are cowardly brutes, these northern grey wolves, and seldom attack human beings, unless they are themselves in considerable numbers.

Three People Killed.

Willebarre, Pa., April 14.—Four persons, while crossing the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad at South Willebarre this morning, were run over by the Buffalo express going north. Three of the party were killed and one injured. The dead are: Morris O'Connell, aged 32; Mrs. Morris O'Connell, aged 30; Mrs. Frank Cranner, aged 40. Injured, Frank Cranner.

They were at the crossing at South Willebarre when a freight train was blocking it. As soon as the freight train moved out the party started to cross the tracks, but did not notice the approach of the passenger train. The train when picked up were dead. Both bodies were badly mangled. Mr. O'Connell had both legs and one arm broken. He was taken to a hospital where he died in a short time. Mr. Cranner escaped with slight injuries.

Short Foreign Despatches.

London, April 13.—"It is very unlikely," says the Berlin correspondent of the Daily News, "that Emperor William and Count Von Buelow will allow themselves to be forced by the Agrarians into a tariff war with foreign countries. It is improbable that they will go beyond a rise in the cereal duties of from 35 to 55 marks per ton."

London, April 13.—"Until after the Russian Easter," says the Odessa correspondent of the Daily Express, "the towns of Odessa, Kiev and Nikolai will be held virtually in a state of siege. These conditions result from a fear of the renewal of the student riots."

Bank Wrecking Case.

Vergennes, Vt., April 14.—There have been no new developments today in the affairs of the wrecked Farmers' National Bank in this town. Examiner Canning, who said the methods used by Cashier Lewis to cover his shortage and deceive the directors, was a very clever one, the defalcation covering a period of 14 years. The National Bank of Vergennes, which has a capital of \$100,000, and a large surplus, is competent to meet all the wants of the community.

No Moslem Rebellion.

London, April 13.—Subsequent information received here from Vienna concerning the statement published in the Daily Express this morning that the Moslem population of Adjuclac Island had rebelled and that 10 of the Moslems had been killed and wounded by the troops, is to the effect that the trouble was in reality a scuffle between soldiers in which one was wounded.

Died from His Injuries.

Halifax, April 13.—(Special.)—The death occurred this morning of John D. Masgrave, I. C. R. car inspector, who was injured between two cars Saturday night. The victim suffered fearfully.

CAUTION BY BISHOP.

Methodist Episcopal Conference at New York.

New York, April 12.—At today's session of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in Yonkers, Bishop Goodsell preached to the clergy as to their methods of conducting their churches and their general pastoral work. In the course of his remarks the bishop took occasion to caution the clergy against dragging politics into the pulpit.

Bishop Goodsell produced something of a sensation when he indirectly referred to the Kellier case at Arlington, N. Y., while pointing out to the clergy their duties in making pastoral visits.

The bishop said that the events in a neighboring town in which a minister was involved had induced him to especially ask the question: "Has any man who has gone in the Master's spirit and in the Master's way ever brought scandal on a home?"

"It is only when he forgets his holy calling," continued the bishop, "going to see what he can see and learn in the devil that he seizes evil and falls."

HOW TO BUILD A TRAPPER'S CAMP.

Article from the Pen of the Late Frank H. Risteen.

(By the Late Frank H. Risteen.)

It is a rough and ready camp I build. I put down two posts in the ground about six or eight inches in diameter, sharpening off the tops to a flat point. I lay a sample of logs six feet back of them and one log on each side. I put on a raft dovelated on the top of those posts running up about two feet beyond them and resting on the logs behind. These I spike down if I have spikes, or pin down if I have not. I then lay four ribs across from one post to the other and they would be the better for spiking down or fastening in some way. Then you can suit yourself as to covering. Birch bark is preferable to anything else, but if you have a very good time, and is drier. Little strips of cedar or fir about six inches apart are placed over the ribs to support the bark. If you cannot get bark, you may use straw, but the shingles right up to the ribs. Then I put a frame up in front, about 11 feet from the back of the camp. This is simply two posts and a ridge pole. I have noticed that when the cracks run up the air coming in carries up the smoke, while if the cracks are horizontal the smoke stands at every step. In wet weather, of course, the rain more readily reaches the ground where the grain is stored. This is an old trick of the trapper, which I have learned about 10 feet square. I have one of them located about every six or eight miles along my trapping line—Gun and Rod in Canada.

"CANADIANS" BETTER NAME THAN "AMERICANS."

Rev. John McDougall, the Preacher, Stirs Up a Controversy to This Statement.

London, April 12.—Outbursts of Canadian patriotism rendered noteworthy a recent meeting at the Royal Colonial Institute. They were provoked by the Rev. John McDougall, the famous "preacher scout" of the Northwest Territory, who has been sent to Great Britain to conduct a missionary campaign for emigrants throughout the United Kingdom. His description of the resources of Canada at the meeting fired the soul of F. C. Ireland, a native of Canada, who is now a resident of London. Addressing Lord Strathcona, the dominion high commissioner, who was in the chair, Mr. Ireland said:

"I am tired of hearing the people of Canada spoken of as Americans. We are not Americans, we are Canadians. Let the people of the United States have a monopoly of the name American. Canadian manufacturers are stupidly proud of their 'Made in America' label. They ought to know better. We Canadians have no occasion to take a back seat so far as the United States is concerned. The people of the country crossing the border lines in swarms and taking up their residence in great numbers. When Canada shall be as old as the United States is now, the Yankee population will be British subjects."

The Rev. Mr. McDougall intends to visit all the great population centers of England, Scotland and Ireland, and repeat in all of them his tales of free farms, free transportation and certain fortunes. He will endeavor to turn the attention of Young Britannia to the dominion of St. Lawrence, and to live anywhere else. He said the other day: "Canada wants to attract to itself a great English speaking population. That country is a man of blood and iron who will grant the possibilities of the land and devote his life to their development."

HORSES AND CATTLE HAVE COLIC AND CRAMP.

Business News.

The liabilities of Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald are placed at about \$2,500; assets are small.

The Royal Bank of Canada will open a branch at Dalhousie. Mr. W. A. Craig, of the Newmarket branch, will be manager.

There is really no room in four lines of print to set forth the danger of letting a cough "get well of itself." Take no chances of that sort. Use Adams' Peppermint Cure. Adams' Peppermint Cure. Adams' Peppermint Cure.

ARMY BEEF.

War Office Confirms Report of Experiment.

London, April 12.—The war office confirms the report that it is going to try the experiment of supplying the army with only home grown beef. The experiment will extend six months, from June 1.

Washington, April 12.—The information in the possession of the British government, regarding the British government's decision to buy only home-bred beef for its army supplies after June 1 next, consists of the advice from three large packing houses in Chicago and the press reports from London, confirmatory of those advices. No official confirmation has been received.

Among officials here there is no disposition to accredit the reasons that actuated the new policy to any dissatisfaction with American meats. No objection has been made to the British authorities, on the score of their quality or condition. The beef shipped from this country to England for the use of the British army, they do they must import just that much more to supply the deficiency."

MILITIA CHANGES.

Orders Issued Affect New Brunswick Militiamen.

Ottawa, April 12.—(Special.)—The following orders are issued affecting the militia of New Brunswick: Sh. Princes Louise New Brunswick Hussars, R. H. Arnold, R. F. Markham, gentleman, promoted; W. H. Fairweather, vice J. T. Warner, transferred to reserve of officers.

To be 2nd lieutenant, Lieut. R. F. Markham, vice J. E. Fraser, promoted. To be 2nd lieutenant, Lieut. R. F. Markham, vice W. H. Campbell, promoted. To be 2nd lieutenant, Lieut. R. F. Markham, vice W. H. Campbell, promoted.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Serious Native Seditious Movement—Attempt Against Kruger's Life.

London, April 13.—A serious seditious movement, says the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail, "is spreading among the natives. It is headed by native ministers who preach the doctrine of 'Africa for Africans' and incite the natives to throw off all European control. The authorities are carefully watching the propaganda, but are reluctant to interfere through fear of making martyrs of the ringleaders."

London, April 13.—The police of this city," says the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express, "recently got wind of contemplated attempts upon the life of Mr. Kruger. One of the persons arrested is said to have made a confession."

London, April 13.—The Daily Express this morning says it understands that the government has decided to send reinforcements to South Africa.

A BIG REUNION.

From All Over Canada and United States Ball Family Will Attend.

Penn Yan, N. Y., April 12.—Incidental to the Pan-American exposition there will be a reunion at Keuka College, N. Y., on August 22 to 25, of the Ball family. The tribe is numerous and come from all over the United States and Canada. It dates back to Rev. John Ball, of Oxfordshire, Eng., a noted Puritan author, born in 1585 and died in 1640. It is believed that one of the families went to Virginia about 1660 and from there to New Brunswick, where George Washington.

THE HACKING COUGH.

One of the most annoying things to get rid of is a hacking cough. There is apparently no value for it. No remedy will cure it at first, but the involuntary effort of the muscles of the throat to get rid of something is almost constant. Of course, with many coughs is a habit, but it is a bad habit, and should be stopped. When you realize this and try to stop it, you find you can't, for by this time there is an actual irritation, which will never get better without treatment.

It is a curious thing that nearly all treatments for cough actually make the cough worse. Then, too, most medicines for cough have a bad effect in the stomach. This is because of a careless, cheap remedy called Cough Balsam. The true treatment for cough is one that heals the irritated surface of the throat, soothes the inflamed membrane, and relieves the irritation. Cough Balsam does this. It protects the throat while the healing process is going on. When this remedy was first compounded our old men were young boys, and all this time it has been doing a steady work of healing throats. The most obstinate hacking cough will quickly show the effect of Balsam. People who have been trying for years to break up the mean little cough, will find a sure friend in this old-time soothing cure that comes from the herbs and gums of trees. All druggists sell Adams' Peppermint Cure. Adams' Peppermint Cure.

Galvanized Wire Netting.

Woven Wire Fencing, 4 inch mesh, 36, 42 and 48 inches wide. Poultry Netting, 2 inch mesh, 36, 48 and 72 inches wide. Plain and Barbed Wire Fencing. Send for Prices.

T. McAVITY & SONS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

FROM DISTANT CHINA TO THE SHORES OF FUNDY.

Some Facts About the Life, Manners and Morals of St. John's Chinese Colony.

Among the various classes and creeds which make up the population of St. John there is none which affords a better field to the student of human nature than the Chinese. Some years ago when the Chinese population of this city was even more limited than it is now the appearance of a Chinaman on the street or in any public place created as much excitement as the advent of a circus. Small boys gaped in open-eyed wonder and even the more knowing looked askance at the representative of the Orient.

Gradually this way of view until now the Chinese are regarded as a necessary part of the community, and are accorded the same privileges and protection as the citizen who has the bluest blood in his veins or the largest account at his bankers.

This being admitted, it is strange that the Chinese residents are not better known to their brother citizens. How many of The Telegraph's readers know anything about them, their habits, their aims, their amusements or their ideas of citizenship? Very few, possibly not one in fifty.

It is now a long time since the first Chinaman came here, lived a room in a locality where rent was cheap and, providing himself with a wash tub and other necessary appliances opened a laundry. That Chinaman made many tasks, and eventually returned to the country of his birth and ended his days in ease and luxury.

Others followed in his wake here, migrating from China, attracted to America by the prospects of future affluence. Some of these found their way to this city and so St. John's Chinese colony grew and prospered.

Their lot was a much harder one than that of the ordinary immigrant—conveyed to the most part by the country in contravention to the immigration laws they were looked down upon and despised by those of other nationalities whose blood was without the yellow taint. They found, too, that the difference between Chinese civilization and that of Canada was so marked as to oblige them to leave all they had previously learned and commence anew. None of them could speak English and for a time they had no small amount of difficulty to make themselves understood, and at the best, they succeeded but imperfectly.

This condition of affairs continued until about five years ago when certain leaders of the Brussels street Baptist church conceived the idea of organizing a Chinese Bible class, teaching the celestials the tenets of Christianity. This idea proved a success and the class was organized with four members. Today it numbers twenty-five. At first it was hard work, but the Chinese proved apt pupils and had one great advantage of seldom forgetting a lesson once learned. From government has decided to send reinforcements to South Africa.

Nylstrom, Transvaal Colony, Sunday, April 7.—All the inhabitants of this place have been sent to Pretoria.

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