POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

is an eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at $1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunning, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion $1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of six lines or less.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception, names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only.

Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

T. W. Rainsford.
Allison Wishart.
W. A. Ferris.
Wm. Somerville.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Charlotte County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 18, 1900.

OUR CANADIAN TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The report of Colonel Otter in regard to the condition of the first contingent, which is dated July 6th, is rather melancholy reading. Dr. Watt, in one of his admirable hymns, says: "The moment that our lives begin, we all begin to die," and that is certainly the case of a regiment of soldiers. The first contingent started from Canada 1,039 strong and 114 men were afterwards added, making a total of 1,153. At the date of Colonel Otter's report only 443 of these men were fit for duty, 38 had been killed in action, 25 had died of disease and 113 had been sent to England invalided; 283 were sick at the various rest camps and 81 were at the convalescence camp at Cape Town. Probably the Canadian troops have not suffered more from sickness than the other regiments in South Africa, but the list of convalescents shows how severe a strain war, and especially war in a fever-stricken country like South Africa, puts upon a body of men. Reading of the condition of our own Canadian regiment of infantry we can understand better how much Lord Roberts must have been hampered in his campaign by the reduction of his force by wounds and sickness. Although he has or has had 200,000 men in South Africa, if the losses from various causes were as heavy as they have been in the Canadian regiment, there would not be more than 80,000 men in line available for active operations. The care of so large a body of sick men must have been a heavy task for the army and could not have but greatly impeded its movements. The lesson that we may derive from Colonel Otter's report is that war is no holiday pastime and that it is not to be entered into lightly. When the total of losses arising from this contest in South Africa is made up, we fear that it will be much heavier than any person anticipated when the war began, yet we may be consoled by the consideration that the war was inevitable and that the British people had no choice but to put down Boer aspirations in South Africa or suffer from the loss of prestige and power which the surrender of South Africa to the Boers would have entailed.

ROTTEN BRIDGES.

There have been two railway accidents in this province recently, involving loss of life and serious injury to a number of persons caused by trains falling through the bridge over which they were crossing. When a bridge breaks down under the weight of a train it is prima facie evidence that the bridge was structurely weak and therefore unfit to be used for the purpose for which it was intended. There may be a conceivable state of circumstances under which a strong bridge might be so injured by a train passing over it with great speed as to break it down under the pressure, but in the cases in this province no such pretense is made. When the accidents happened the trains were not going at any unusual speed, nor was there anything in their condition to bring about an accident had the bridges been strong. We believe that the people of this province are viewing with a good deal of alarm such occurrences as we have referred to, because every man has to travel by rail and no man desires to lose his life by being killed in a railway accident caused by a rotten bridge. It is therefore absolutely necessary that a thorough examination be made of every bridge and trestle in this province constructed of wood, so that it may be ascertained whether there are any other structures of that kind that are liable to fall under the weight of a train. Such an investigation is necessary in the interests of the railway companies, because they are liable to be cast in heavy damages for loss of life or through injuries which may be sustained by defects in their permanent way. This matter will no doubt receive their best attention and it is to be hoped that we shall hear of no more accidents of that kind for many years to come.

TOURIST TRAVEL.

There has been a very considerable amount of tourist travel to this province during the present season, but the city of St. John does not appear to have got very much of it. The tide of travel seems to have been largely diverted to the province of Nova Scotia, where cheap rates have prevailed for transportation from Boston to Yarmouth, and thousands of tourists from the United States have visited Yarmouth and Digby and the other towns along the line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and passed on to Halifax. A great many people have also been brought direct from Boston to Halifax by a large and powerful boat, the Grand Duchesse, which is capable of carrying many hundreds on each trip. No doubt there are plenty of tourists for both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia if they only knew of the charms of those provinces, but in the meantime it looks as if we were not getting our full share of the summer travel, although a large number of tourists are returning from Nova Scotia to the United States by the routes which lead through St. John. It was hoped that the efforts of the Tourist Association would have largely increased tourist travel to this province, but such does not appears to have been the case, and it would be well for the association to inquire into the causes which have prevented their hopes in this respect from being realized. It may be that we lack facilities for the accommodation of a sufficient number of summer tourists, or possibly our means of bringing them here are not so thorough as they might be. These are matters which ought to be considered by those who have the interests of the city at heart and who desire to see it have its due share of summer visitors, and if there is any possible remedy that will increase summer travel in this direction, an effort ought to be made to apply it.

A CASE IN POINT.

The Sun devotes nearly a column of its editorial space to an article on Mr. Richardson, the member for Lisgar, with whom it seems to have a great deal of sympathy. Mr. Richardson was elected for Lisgar as a Liberal and he has continued to sit on the Liberal side of the House of Commons. Mr. Richardson may be a very good Liberal, but he is a Liberal with some views which are not those of the government, or of the majority of his party. On several occasions he has voted in a manner which, if his vote had counted for anything, would have seriously embarrassed the government. Certainly he was not elected by his constituency for the purpose of assisting the Conservative party to remain in power or to return to power. We doubt whether Mr. Richardson is likely ever to be a very good party man. It may be that he is a man of higher mind and purer spirit than the rest of the Liberal members of the House of Commons, or it may be that he has a desire to be singular and to make himself conspicuous by opposing the party which he was elected to support. If the latter, we can easily understand why he should receive the warm sympathy of the Sun, which complains that he has not been chosen to be the Liberal candidate for Lisgar, but has had to give place to another. However, as the new man who is to represent the Liberals of Lisgar was chosen in an open convention of the party, we fail to see what either the Sun or Mr. Richardson have to complain of. Surely the Liberals of Lisgar have a right to say whom they should nominate for the House of Commons and any remarks that the Sun may make on the subject are certainly out of place. Of course the Sun endeavors to show that Mr. Richardson has been badly treated and that a great wrong has been done him, because he has not been chosen as the nominee of the Liberal party, which he did his best to injure during the five sessions that he sat in the House of Commons. Mr. Richardson is not the first member of the House of Commons who has been similarly treated. We can refer the Sun and its readers to a case in point where a member of the House of Commons in good standing with his party was displaced by another individual in the representation of an important New Brunswick constituency. We refer to Lt. Colonel Domville, who was always a faithful Conservative up to that time, although he occasionally showed his independence and did not always respond to the crack of the Conservative whip. The individual who ousted Lt. Colonel Domville from the representation of Kings was no other than Mr. George E. Foster, who, in 1882, made his appearance as a Conservative candidate in that constituency for the purpose of defeating Lt. Col. Domville, who was just as good a Conservative as himself. If the Liberals of Lisgar are to be blamed for turning down Mr. Richardson, what are we to say of Mr. George E. Foster, who was the means of defeating a loyal Conservative like Colonel Domville.

MR. FOSTER AND ST. JOHN.

Mr. George E. Foster will presently be addressing the electors of St. John surrounded by a goodly array of his henchmen who will be placed in the hall at judicious intervals for the purpose of leading the applause when he says something which is thought to be a good point against the Liberal party. We trust that Mr. Foster on the eve of his appearance before a St. John audience will permit us to make one or two suggestions as to the line which he should follow in addressing the people of this city. First of all Mr. Foster should inform the electors of St. John before whom he speaks what the Conservative party did for this city during the eighteen years that it was in power from 1878 to 1896. What public works did the Tory government construct for the benefit of St. John? What facilities did they give us for the extension of St. John trade? What buildings did they erect for the use of this city? One of the things which the people of St. John greatly desired was facilities for the shipment of goods to Europe, so that a trade might be established in winter for the exportation of the products of western Canada at the port of St. John. It is well known that the Conservative government always treated our efforts to obtain these facilities with something worse than contempt. Perhaps Mr. Foster will tell us why he promised the people of St. John that if we built wharves on the west side at which steamships could load and unload this port would become the terminus of a fast line of steamships, and perhaps he will inform us also why this promise was not kept. It might be well likewise for him to state the reason that the government of Canada when under the control of the Tory party extracted $40,000 from this city for the line of railway from Sand Point to Fairville, although they were well aware that this property was being purchased not for the private benefit of the citizens of St. John, but to be given to the C. P. R. as an inducement to them to make their terminus at this port. We would think that a man of sense and discretion such as Mr. Foster claims to be would be ashamed to stand up before a St. John audience and ask them for their support in view of the manner in which this city has been treated by the Tory party. There never was any city in Canada or any community in the Dominion which was so shamefully neglected as was St. John under the eighteen years of Tory rule and we can assure Mr. Foster that the people of St. John have not forgotten this fact.

TORY POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The Conservative papers announce that there is to be a series of political meetings throughout the country and the province of New Brunswick will no doubt be favored with its share of these demonstrations which are being gotten up for the purpose of inducing the electors of Canada to believe that the discredited party which was hurled from power by an indignant people in 1896 ought now to be allowed to direct the destinies of this country. We have no apprehension that these public meetings will have any other effect than to convince the people of the necessity of keeping the Liberals in office, and giving them further opportunity of showing how well fitted they are to govern Canada. It will be observed that the Tory campaign up to the present time has been merely one of abuse of the other side. They have no constructive policy. Their sole stock in trade is vilification and slander. This might answer well enough if the people of Canada could be got to believe their statements, but unfortunately for them their reputation for veracity is so low that they are not likely to produce any impression by the policy they are adopting. Every one is well aware that when the Tories were in power before they exhausted all the resources of corruption to enable them to retain themselves in office. We have the authority of Mr. Firmingham, the chief Conservative organizer for the province of Ontario, that the elections of 1882 and 1887 were carried by corrupt methods on the part of the Tories, and there is no reason to believe that the elections of 1891 and 1896 were free from the corrupt acts which have given the Tory party such an evil name. It is well known that after the Pacific scandal Sir John A. Macdonald and the other leaders of the party went to work to corrupt the moral conscience of the country, and induce them to believe that the sale of a railway charter for the purpose of raising money to win elections was a commendable and proper act. In no other way can we account for the marvellous result of the election of 1878, which was won by means which are not fit to be named, and of which every Canadian may well feel ashamed even if he had no part in them. The people of Canada will not be a second time deceived or misled into returning the Tories to power. After eighteen years of experience with them they cast them out and they are in no humor now to allow them to again climb into the high places in the land and do as they please with the money of the people of Canada.

CANADIANS COMING HOME.

A large number of our Canadian soldier boys who went to South Africa are on their way home. They left England two days ago amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of the people both of London and Liverpool, although the war office, with its usual lack of the initiative, failed to recognize in any way the departure of the sons of Canadaa to their homes. For this the war office is being severely censured by the British press, but it is hardly necessary for this to be done now. It seems so much like kicking a dead man. The war office must be remodelled and rejuvenated to such an extent that it will be practically a new department as soon as the present contest is over, for the British people will begin to inquire into the causes which have led to so many reverses and losses in South Africa. We shall not enlarge on that theme at the present time. It is sufficient for us to express our satisfaction that the British people are with our gallant soldier boys, heart and soul, no matter how meanly and negligently they may have been treated by British officialism. Officialism is always blind, and the purblind authorities of the war office have failed to see that these hundred Canadians who are coming back to their homes after a severe campaign in South Africa are the representatives of new ideas and a new spirit in the British colonial empire. They fail to see that the first blow has been struck which will weld the mother country to the empire with ties that can never be broken, even by such wreckers as Sir Charles Tupper who declares that there never can be a parliamentary union between Great Britain and her colonies. Our gallant boys have shed their blood, impaired their health, and encountered hardships of every kind on the soil of South Africa, for the glory of the flag which floats above this country, and for the honor of the empire. When they return to us we will give them a right royal welcome. There will be nothing small or niggardly or indifferent in the reception they will have here, but with one spontaneous outburst of welcome and admiration we shall receive them and give them all the honors which a grateful country can bestow.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN BOSTON.

We are glad to see it stated that a portion of the British fleet in North American waters will visit Boston during the coming autumn. The people of Canada are always desirous of living on terms of the greatest amity with their neighbors in the United States and any act on the part of the British government or on the part of the government of the United States which is likely to improve the relations between the two peoples must always be viewed with satisfaction. There never has been any good reason why the British people and the people of the United States should not be the very best of friends, although they parted in anger as a result of the revolutionary war. The British people of today are not in any way responsible for the follies and crimes of Great Britain during the reign of George the Third, who controlled the policy of the government at the time of the revolutionary war and who was responsible for that contest. Nor should we hold the present inhabitants of the United States responsible for the war of 1812 which seems as great a crime against Canada as was the revolutionary war against the thirteen colonies. It is true that it has been the policy of certain people in the United States to attempt to keep alive these hostilities and animosities for political purposes, but reasonable people should treat such attempts with the contempt which they deserve. There is nothing to be gained by recrimination or the bringing up of old grievances and grounds of quarrel, because it is in the interest of both countries to be at peace with each other.

GERMAN JEALOUSY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

It is announced that Germany is opposed to the landing of British troops at Shanghai, a measure which has been deemed essential to British interests in that part of China. It has always been suspected that German jealousy of Great Britain would show itself before the present crisis in China had passed, and nobody need be surprised if Germany is found on the side of Russia when the nations meet to complete the arrangements for the future of China. This fact, however, will only lead to greater watchfulness on the part of Great Britain, which will not permit any seizure of territory by either Germany or Russia in the Yangtse region, a portion of China which is the most valuable in a commercial sense and in which Great Britain has the greatest interests. The German Emperor has acted such a foolish part since the present war began, and uttered so many absurd speeches, that there is no saying to what depth of folly he may attain before the contest in China is ended. There is no doubt that the present difficulties in China are the direct result of the seizure of Chinese territory by Germany, three or four years ago, an act that was wholly unwarranted by anything that had been done by the government of China, and was simply a case of the strong persecuting the weak. It was this seizure of territory which opened the eyes of the Chinese to the fact that their country would be carved up between the great powers of Europe unless they did something for the purpose of preventing it; hence the Boxer rebellion and all the troubles that have arisen since then. The British nation has larger interests in China than any other power and any territory in China or elsewhere that comes under the British jurisdiction or authority is open to the commerce of all nations. It is not so with the territory of Germany, of Russia or of France. These nations keep their colonies as reserves for home trade and the consequence is that they do not flourish. In this contest with Germany, if a contest should arise in consequence of German interference with the measures for protection of British interests, Great Britain will certainly have the sympathy of the United States, which, as a great commercial nation with large interests in China, does not desire to see that country closed to American trade. It is probable, however, that the Germans will think twice before resorting to any active measures to check British movements in China. The demonstration of sending a few warships to China will only provoke ridicule because Great Britain has a fleet there capable of blowing the German fleet to pieces in half an hour. We believe that a great many people in Great Britain would be very well pleased if the British admiral should find it necessary to open his guns on the German warships in China and sink the entire fleet, for it is only by such drastic measures that German arrogance can be checked. There is no reason in the world why Great Britain should pay the slightest attention to Germany because Germany has no power to injure Great Britain in any part of the world, except by treacherously combining with Russia or France and it looks now as if such a combination may have been effected.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

We are promised the end of the war in South Africa in less than three weeks and no doubt this promise will be practically fulfilled. The Boers have reached the end of their resistance, and, for some time past, have only been capable of inflicting annoyance on the British force without doing any good for themselves. When a war has developed into a guerilla contest it ceases to be anything more than a mere struggle for revenge, because it can lead to no good result. The Boers now see plainly enough how they were misled by Kruger, their president, and he is perhaps at the present time the most unpopular man in the Transvaal. Kruger feathered his own nest, made himself rich at the expense of the state, and exercised his authority in so tyrannical a fashion that it led to a war in which the independence of his country has been lost. As for President Steyn of the Orange State, he seems to have been merely Kruger's victim. The wily old president of the Transvaal filled his head with dreams of an united Dutch South African republic of which Steyn would be the future president. The result was that the Orange State cast in its lot with the Transvaal, without there being the slightest necessity for taking the step, and now the independence of the state is gone. A good deal has been said as to the manner in which the Boers should be treated after the struggle is over. The English colonists of Cape Colony and Natal are naturally enough for strong measures, while the British government seems disposed to be more moderate in its views. The colonists who live near their Dutch neighbors and understand their feelings are more capable of judging of what ought to be done than a set of gentlemen in Downing street, who have not given any particular attention to the question, and only know the Boers through the medium of books and newspapers. There is no doubt that in the present mental condition of the Boer farmers any leniency shown them would be interpreted as a sign of weakness and not as the result of generous feelings. The Boers have no generous feelings themselves and therefore do not believe in the existence of such feelings in the breasts of other people. An intelligent, well educated and high-minded man may be reached by generous treatment but an ignorant Boer who lives in filth and squalor is not open to such sentiments.

THE COST OF WAR.

Our friends in the United States are now figuring up the cost of the wars in which they have been engaged, first with Spain and latterly with the people of the Philippine Islands. Up to the present time the cost of the United States army and navy since the beginning of the war with Spain in March, 1898, has been $404,800,000. For this the United States has got Porto Rico, which is almost on the eve of rebellion, and the Philippine Islands, which are in actual rebellion, if rebellion is the proper word for the struggle of a people fighting for their liberty. They have got also a benevolent interest in Cuba, which may develop into something much more important before the Cuban situation is finally settled. As the matter stands now it is understood that the people of Cuba are to be independent and are to be allowed to govern themselves, but if a desire for territory on the part of the United States should cause this promise to be disregarded, there is an excellent prospect of a Cuban revolution and a war in that country which may last for ten years or longer.

The case of the Philippine Islands, however, is the one which is now attracting the most attention in the United States. The cost of the war in the Philippine Islands since the outbreak of hostilities in February, 1899, has been $186,678,000. In addition to this, 2,400 American soldiers have lost their lives in the Philippines and more than 2,000 men have been wounded. So unhealthy is the climate that a regiment that is kept there for any length of time soon becomes greatly reduced in numbers, and perhaps there is not a man in the ranks of the American army who has taken a part in the Philippine campaign whose health will not be permanently injured by the hardships he has had to endure and by the unhealthiness of the climate. It would be difficult to say what advantage the United States has derived from this expenditure of almost $200,000,000 in the Philippine Islands. Certainly there is no revenue to be obtained from that country that can ever compensate the people of the United States for the losses they have sustained there, and the worst feature of the matter is that the Philippine war seems no nearer a conclusion now than it was some months ago. The people of the Philippines have not been pacified, they have not given up their hopes of independence. They are not content to remain under the American flag and it looks as if the war which they are waging might be continued indefinitely.

THE ACADIAN GATHERING.

The gathering of the Acadians which is now being held at Arichat is an interesting meeting, not only from the strength of the Acadian element in these maritime provinces, but also from the men who honor the gathering with their presence. The Acadians of the maritime provinces number upwards of a hundred thousand persons, a law-abiding and orderly class of citizens and a source of strength to the country in which they reside. When we consider the history of the Acadians, their long residence in this country, and their great attachment to its soil, we must regard them with a degree of interest which does not belong to any new comers. Their fathers were settled in this country more than 250 years ago, and although an attempt was made to deport them in 1755, the Acadians returned to this country of their birth in such numbers that they have grown in the course of more than a century and a half to their present position of strength and influence. Yet although the Acadians form so large an element in our population they have never been self-assertive, nor have they endeavored to use their influence in a political sense. It is only a few years ago that the first Acadian gathering was held, and since then, although there have been annual meetings, there never has been any attempt on the part of the Acadians to separate themselves or their interests from the rest of the population. In two counties in this province the Acadians form the great bulk of the population, and yet these counties, Gloucester and Kent, have often been represented both in parliament and in the legislature by men who are not Acadians and who had no particular claims on their regard. These facts speak well for the good sense of the Acadian people, and we are glad to observe that they are coming into greater prominence in the affairs of the country as a natural result of the improvement of their educational standing which has taken place in recent years. They are sending good men to the legislature, who are able to take their part in public affairs, and they are represented in the government of this province by a gentleman who, although not actually an Acadian, is of French origin, and in full sympathy with the Acadian people. Such gatherings as that now being held at Arichat cannot fail to do good and to encourage the Acadian people to pursue the path of progress which is the only avenue through which they can become great and powerful.

TAXATION.

The Sun, in an editorial which it published Thursday, states that judging what Mr. Foster did when he was in power, he would in the last four years have brought the average rate of customs taxes from 17 per cent., as they are now, down to less than 14 per cent. and that the average rate of taxation per head would not have been increased by Mr. Foster, but would have remained practically stationary. This, the Sun states, is a fair inference from Mr. Foster's record. It is quite possible that Mr. Foster by starving every service, as he did during the last years he was in office, might have kept down the rate of taxation per head, but there is nothing in the record of the Tory party to show that their aim has been to keep down taxation. When they assumed power in 1878, the rate of taxation per head under the Liberal government was $4.37. In 1882 this had increased to $6.28 per head, and in 1883 to $6.60 per head. In 1890 the rate of taxation stood at the same figure, $6.60 per head, which is at least one dollar more than the rate of taxation at the present time under a Liberal administration. It is quite true that in 1895, when Mr. Foster was finance minister, the rate of taxation was down to $5.02 a head, but this was merely because the people were unable to pay the taxes, the result being that there was that year an enormous deficit amounting to upwards of $4,000,000, so that the people, although they did not pay the taxes that year, will have to pay them eventually in consequence of the bad financing of the government of which Mr. Foster was a member.

At the present time it is futile for the Sun to be figuring up percentages of taxation when the people are prosperous and trade is flourishing. No one in Canada feels the rate of taxation to be oppressive. No one in Canada cares a straw whether the figure of taxation is $5.40 a head or $5.30 a head. The matter is too small to attract any interest.

The New York Herald, referring to the recent placing of a portion of the new British loan in New York, makes the following explanation: "The transaction about which so much fuss is being made amounts simply to this: The government, through war expenditures, had become heavily indebted to the Bank of England, and the gold reserve of the latter was so low that it was necessary to replenish it. The government decided to borrow on ten millions of short term bonds in order to repay the bank, and Sir Michael conferred with local financiers as to the terms on which the securities could be disposed of. These gentlemen are not in business for their health and suggested four per cent. Bankers having New York connections agreed to take them at a little less than 3¾, and remarked that if the bonds were placed in the United States gold would be drawn over in payment, thus replenishing the bank's reserve without drawing on England's general supply, which has been reduced by protracted exports. Governors of the bank needing gold, but hesitating to attract it by raising their discount rate—which would put a check on general business—approved the plan, and Sir Michael privately agreed to let the Americans have at least one half the loan."

The Sun is worrying itself about the cancellation of certain oil contracts by the minister of railways when he assumed office in 1896. The truth about these oil contracts is that they were made long in advance of any necessity for them by the Hon. Mr. Haggart, apparently for the purpose of raising campaign funds to enable the Tories to carry the election of 1896. When Mr. Blair came into office he saw that the contracts had been improperly made and he cancelled some of them, an act for which he should receive the applause of all honest men. The fact that the Sun is harping on this theme shows that it still retains the same old thirst for the plunder of the public treasury which has always characterized the Tory party.

St. Stephen News.

St. Stephen, Aug. 16—The funeral of Mrs. C. H. Clarke took place on Wednesday afternoon and was largely attended. The pall bearers were Messrs. J. G. Stevens, jr., John Black, J. D. Chipman and Henry Graham. Rev. Mr. Robertson was the officiating clergyman. The floral offerings were beautiful and appropriate and testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. Mrs. Whitehead, of Fredericton; Mrs. Mellick, of Boston, and General Warner, of St. John, were in attendance at the funeral.

Mr. William McElroy was thrown from his carriage on Wednesday while driving to Milltown, Me. He was stunned by the fall, but otherwise fortunately escaped injury.

Calais base ball team defeated the St. Andrews boys at Calais on Wednesday afternoon. Score 31 to 3. The winners will go to Eastport on Saturday.

Owing to the frequent rains this week many picnics have been postponed until a later date.

A lawn party will be held this evening on the grounds near the Catholic church, Milltown. The Milltown band will furnish music. The ladies of that church will provide ice cream and refreshments for those in attendance.

Rev. Mr. Rice, formerly pastor of the Milltown Methodist church, is visiting friends in that town.

A Big Demonstration in Honor of Hon. Mr. Tarte.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Montreal Liberals are arranging to get up a big demonstration after Mr. Tarte's return to Canada. Mr. Tarte is expected to be in Montreal by Saturday and as Sir Charles Tupper will arrive about the same time the political pot will begin to boil. Both parties are arranging for a series of meetings in all the provinces. Premier Marchand, who is convalescent at his home at St. John's, Que., will go to Quebec in a few days to resume his official duties.

A Steamer Brings $200,000 and 215 Passengers.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.—The steamer City of Seattle has arrived from Skaguay with 215 passengers, 125 of whom are from Dawson and about $200,000 in gold dust. Skaguay had an earthquake Aug. 9, the shock lasting fully a minute. The buildings rocked perceptibly, but no damage was done. The Yukon council has passed an order taxing all scows running between Dawson and Upper Yukon points, $150 each, with an additional fee for docking at Dawson. A dead body, supposed to be that of Otto Nelson, was found on the Dalton trail by Chilkat Indians about a week ago. Nelson was a partner of George Metcalf, who was killed some weeks ago, and the authorities are inclined to place both deaths at the door of the Indians.

Report That the Members are in Fine Health and are Having Good Success.

Christiania, Aug. 14.—The steamer Lopoten has arrived at Tromsoe from Spitzbergen, where she left the members of the Russo-Swedish triangulation expedition in good health and satisfied with the results of their work. The Russian members wintered at Hornsund, and have since surveyed Storfjord. The observations included the aurora borealis, oscillations of the pendulum and astronomical matters. The spectrum of the aurora borealis was photographed, showing a hitherto unknown line. The cold was not very great during the winter, being a little over 100 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, but the wind often blew at the rate of 45 metres a second.

Young Russians Reach San Francisco from the North After Years of Hardships.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 14.—Ivan and John Saskevitch, brothers and young Russian noblemen, who were sentenced to penal servitude in the Siberian mines at Volluce, escaped and have reached this city as second-class passengers on the steamship Oregon from Nome. After years of trials and hardships they succeeded in making their way to the eastern Siberian coast. There they were picked up by a whaler and taken north to Point Barrow, whence they made their way out on the ice by dog teams.