

therefore also much less suited to the grazing of cattle than the plains which form the greater part of the Transvaal country. When the burghers of the Transvaal have cut themselves clear of the line of railway and escaped into the Lydenburg district, they will have to rely upon themselves for supplies of all kinds, because their communications with Europe will then be severed. We doubt very much whether any considerable number of Boers will think it well to take up their abode in the Lydenburg district. We expect that the next news that will come from South Africa will be that Kruger has escaped with his ill-gotten gains into the Portuguese territory, with the intention of proceeding to Europe, and if that is the case a great stampede will take place among the Boers to surrender so that they may be able to get back to their families.

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

In discussing the pledges of the Liberal party opponents of the government, and sometimes friends of the government, ignore the conditions which prevailed in 1893, as well as what happened between that year and 1896. This observation has special reference to the undertakings of the party in respect of taxation and expenditure. Taking up taxation first, it must not be forgotten that during the five years preceding the holding of the Ottawa convention in 1893, the average rate of duty on imports had been higher than at any other period in the history of the country. It stood for those five years at 20.41. This very high rate led to a strong agitation in favor of tariff reform, and that agitation had a marked effect on the government of the day. In 1894 a general revision of the tariff took place, and in that year the rate was reduced to 17.13, or by the very substantial figure of 3.28. Last year it stood at 16.70 under the Liberal revision.

The demand for a lower rate of taxation had reference to the high average of the years between 1888 and 1893, and in measuring what has been done as the result of the Liberal convention it is only fair to make allowance for the reduction which was made by the Conservatives. Had Liberals not aroused a strong public sentiment in respect of taxation there would have been no revision of the tariff in 1894. That much is clear. The government of that day were very desirous of appeasing the popular outcry for lower taxation, and what they did was absolutely and directly the result of the demand made by Liberals in 1893. That demand had been backed up by the people at large. It is, therefore, a perfectly fair thing to point out that between the time of the adoption of the Liberal platform in 1893 and the year 1899 the rate of taxation had been brought down from 20.45 to 16.70. That reduction, which would mean at least \$8,000,000 on the business of the last fiscal year, may properly be credited to the action of the Liberal convention of 1893.

Then as to expenditure, sufficient importance has not been attached to the conditions which prevailed in 1893, when the Liberals made their demand for "the strictest economy." Notwithstanding the enormously high rate of taxation under Conservative administration the public income fell short of meeting the annual outlay, and deficits followed year after year. Here is the story as told by the public accounts from 1893 down to the fiscal year just closed:

	Deficit.	Surplus.
1893-94	\$1,210,332	
1894-95	4,153,875	
1895-96	330,551	
1896-97	519,981	
1897-98		\$1,722,712
1898-99		4,837,749
1899-1900 (about)		\$5,000,000

It will not be denied that in the face of such results the Liberals were warranted in demanding economy. The debt was being increased by the deficits and by capital expenditure at the rate of \$6,500,000 a year. Such a state of things could not be allowed to continue without seriously prejudicing the credit of the country. All this, however, was changed when the Liberals came in. Prosperity spread over the dominion and surpluses succeeded to deficits. The conditions were changed, and notwithstanding a lower rate of taxation the public revenue grew apace.

Had there been a large margin as between income and outgo in 1893 the resolution adopted by the Ottawa convention would have been without force. But the very opposite was true. Taxation was abnormally high, and yet there had been a large shortage for years. This state of things is now too often forgotten, and when out of view the meaning of the words "strictest economy" is also lost sight of. Economy is a thing having reference to conditions, and if only the revenue of 1893 were now available an expenditure such as the government has proposed for the current year would be indefensible. As it is, however, the government is justified in providing for the growing commerce of the country when it can do so out of a revenue that is obtained by a low rate of taxation, and when a substantial surplus is left for the reduction of the public debt.

THE QUEEN'S GRIEF.

Our good queen is experiencing the usual fate of those who live long in having to lament the loss of friends and relatives. Already three of her children have passed away, all of them heads of families, and at a period in their lives when they might have been a great source of comfort to her; and now we learn that another child, her grandson and probably her favorite, is stricken with a mortal disease and cannot live for any length of

time. It is now said that the Dowager Empress of Germany, the widow of Emperor Frederick, is soon likely to die. This must have given her majesty a very severe shock, and taken in connection with the recent loss of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, it may prove a trial beyond her strength to endure. It must be remembered that the Queen is now in her eighty-second year and has lived a life of great activity. The Queen has reached a greater age than any of her family for several generations, with the exception of her grandfather, George the Third, who at the time of his death was about five months older than the Queen is now. Those conditions point to the possibility of the death of the Queen at no very remote period, and this might result in some great changes in political affairs in the United Kingdom.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The despatch of Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the London Times, taken in connection with the despatch received from the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, throws a new light on the Chinese situation and makes it clear that the Boers in their attacks upon the foreigners in Peking had the sympathy and support of the Chinese government. In attacking the legations as they did they were not acting merely as a lawless mob, as some people supposed, but under the direct orders of the imperial government, which had been issued commending their work and enjoining them to root out and exterminate all foreigners. Unless we are prepared to accept the theory that there are two governments existing in China at the same time, we must conclude that the only legal authority recognized in that country at the time of the outbreak was a party to the attacks that were made upon the embassies and to the murder of the German ambassador. This changes the situation entirely and enormously adds to its difficulties. So long as it was thought that the work of the Boers was merely that of a mob, and that they were acting in defiance of the Chinese government, the nations of Europe might have been willing to overlook the offense that had been committed against the law of nations and exact no more from China than an indemnity for the property destroyed and for the lives of those who were murdered. But since it has become apparent that the government was in the plot, and that the Chinese authorities deliberately assented to the destruction of the very ministers who had been sent to its court, and who were entitled to its protection by every consideration of morality and justice, it will be apparent that the government of China stands in an entirely different light towards the world and that it can no longer be recognized as a fit government to control the destinies of that country.

China is an enormous empire, covering many hundreds of thousands of square miles, and with a population which is generally supposed to reach four hundred millions, and yet its government appears to be acting in this matter like that of some unevilsized little nation, which had never been brought into contact with Europe, and which imagines that treachery and murder are commendable qualities. It is very much to be regretted that the conduct of China should have been so bad as has now been disclosed, because it will give powers like Russia and France an excuse for carrying out their favorite project of dividing up the country among them. The allied forces are now advancing on Peking, and there seems to be little doubt that they will reach the Chinese capital in time to rescue the beleaguered Europeans there, who have all taken refuge in the British embassy and compound. But after that what other step is to be taken in regard to China? It appears to us that when the rescue is effected, the difficulties will only have commenced, and it will take the utmost wisdom on the part of the statesmen of Europe to develop and carry out some plan which will be satisfactory to the friends of civilization and at the same time beneficial to the people of China.

The appointment of Mr. Blue to the position of census commissioner is thus referred to by the Monetary Times, an independent commercial paper: "We learn with interest that Mr. Archibald Blue, of Toronto, has been appointed census commissioner for the dominion, and will in August remove to Ottawa to prepare for the taking of the census of 1901. The appointment is a good one. Mr. Blue has served the province of Ontario faithfully and well in various capacities for some eighteen years, in none with more credit to himself, we consider, than as chief of the bureau of mines. He is one of those men who believe in taking pains; he has also a habit of sticking to his work till his work is done—not being one of our strict 10 to 4 o'clock officials. Never having injured himself, we do not suppose Mr. Blue will spare the Ottawa departmental clerks. But it may be predicted that his service in this important post will be that of an intelligent and conscientious man, who—para avis that he is—will do his work as well for a government as he would for an individual employer."

The Sun says that whenever the minister of railways is criticised, The Telegraph rushes to his defence "with violent abuse of his critics." This is a mis-statement of a kind that is quite characteristic of the Sun. The Telegraph had not been violent in abusing any person. The Sun quoted the Montreal Gazette as saying that Mr. Blair, when first elected to the legislature

in 1878, resigned his seat to avoid an election petition. We stated that Mr. George E. Foster and Judge Hanington had done the same thing, and that no person brought this as a charge against them. That is what the Sun calls violent abuse. The Sun has been accustomed of late to deal in such strong language when speaking of its political opponents that it seems to have lost the meaning of the words it uses.

The Martinique French are said to be very anxious to fight for the Boers and a number of them have asked the president of the French Republic to furnish them with arms and passage to enable them to proceed to South Africa. Their zeal would have been of more value if it had been displayed a little earlier, for by the time a Frenchman from Martinique reached South Africa the war will be over. The French in Martinique are said to be very anti-British, but we are consoled by the statement that the people of that island are almost at war with their own authorities over the labor question, and the truth is that Martinique figures so little in the daily history of the world that many persons will be grateful to have this reminder of its existence.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has sent his son to the Transvaal to fight for the Boers. Pettigrew, sr., is a senator of the United States and a very loud-mouthed enemy of Great Britain. He seems, however, to be rather late in dedicating a member of his family to the Boer cause, but, perhaps, the present arrangement is a safer one than if young Pettigrew had gone to the field in October or November last, as he might have done, and fought side by side with the Boers during the campaign.

There should be a large attendance at the meeting of the Board of Trade of the Maritime Provinces which will be held at Kentville on the 15th inst. The season of the year is a favorable one for traveling and the place where the meeting will be held is one of the most attractive in Nova Scotia. The Dominion Atlantic Railway, the Intercolonial, P. E. Island Railway and the Charlotetown Steam Navigation Company are giving special rates to delegates who attend the meeting of the board.

All the talk which has been indulged in by opposition journals about General Hutton is ill-timed and irrelevant unless these journals are prepared to support the proposition that the officer sent out from England should have powers which render him absolutely independent of our parliament. If the minister of militia is to be answerable to parliament he must have a say in what the General Hutton is to do. Only those who question this proposition, but deliberately acted in disregard of it.

"We pay \$1,430,000 for an addition to the International that cost the vendors but \$616,000."—[Mail and Empire.] The figures are coming down. Only the profit to the vendors was fixed at \$1,600,000. We know, however, from official returns that the last forty-three miles of the Drummond county road, built after the bargain with the government, cost over \$750,000 alone, and out of the purchase price the owners were required to spend \$100,000 on the old part.

We are receiving plenty of news from Peking, giving details of the terrible struggle that has been maintained there for several weeks by the Europeans who took refuge in the British legation and grounds. When the whole story is told it will be found that no more heroic defense was ever made against a treacherous enemy than that of the Europeans at Peking.

Col. O'Grady-Haley, who has taken command of the Canadian militia, is 60 years of age; at that time of life he ought to have discretion. General Hutton may possibly be a good soldier in the field, but in Canada he made the mistake of supposing that he was superior to the minister, to parliament and to everybody else. For this indiscretion he was recalled by the imperial war office.

All doubts in regard to the magnitude of General Hunter's victory over the Boers may now be set at rest. Although Oliver, with five guns and a number of burghers escaped, General Hunter expects that the number of prisoners captured will reach four thousand. This should end the struggle in the Orange Free State.

"We are paying \$100,000 a year as interest on the unnecessarily high subsidy for the Crow's Nest road."—[Mail and Empire.]

If that were so it must be remembered that the farmers and settlers of the Northwest are getting \$800,000 a year in reduced railway tolls. Under the Tory bargain they would have got nothing.

Montreal to Have a First Class Incineratory Plant—Endowed and Approved.

Montreal, August 1.—(Special)—At a large and influential meeting today, of the Mount Royal Cemetery Company, with Senator Ogilvie in the chair, it was unanimously decided to erect a first-class crematorium in Montreal which would be a credit to the city. The plant is to be finished this autumn.

Sir W. C. MacDonald has provided the money for the undertaking and has endowed it for all time. Rev. Dean Carmichael recently preached a strong discourse here against having a crematory in this city.

NO NEWS OF THE LITTLE FORCE PUSHING ON TO PEKIN

(Continued from Page 1.) New York on board the transport McPherson today. Major Borden is in command. Major Alshire, former chief quartermaster of the department, is aboard, en route to China.

Germany Charters Transports. Berlin, August 2.—The Cologne Gazette states that the government has chartered the North German Lloyd Company's steamers Barbarossa, Koenigin Louise, and Friedrich Der Grosse to convey troops to China. Each of the steamers named has a capacity of 3,000 men.

Emperor Farewells His Men. Bremer Haven, August 2.—The German transports Rhein and Adria sailed for China today with the staff of the expeditionary corps. Emperor William and the Empress visited both vessels on the eve of their departure and bade the officers adieu. They were enthusiastically received.

A Good Example. London, Aug. 3, 4.48 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "The Neue Freie Presse greets the decision of the British and American governments to advance to Peking independently with the greatest satisfaction. It believes that the resolution of these two powers will put an end to the paralysis occasioned by the unequal question of the chief command and will inspire the combined forces with fresh life and vigor. It says that when once the Anglo-American troops assume the offensive, the others will follow suit."

50,000 Chinese Troops. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2.—The Chinese minister, Yang Lu, on behalf of the other Chinese ministers at European capitals, has cabled the governor of Shan Tung a demand that the members of the legations be permitted free telegraphic communications with their governments, and be sent to Tien Tsin under a Chinese escort.

Advices received by the Russian general staff from Tien Tsin estimate that there are 50,000 trained Chinese troops in Peking in addition to a large force of raw recruits. The Boers strength is not yet broken. In the opinion of the general staff the march on Peking before the end of the rainy season will be risky, the climate being changeable.

Canadian Missionaries Advised. Toronto, Aug. 2.—(Special)—The foreign mission committee of the Canadian Presbyterian church met today and held a long conference over the situation in China to decide upon what steps should be taken with regard to the missionaries, all of whom are now believed to be in Shanghai. It was decided to send the following cablegram: "Committee earnestly desires to staff, advising McKenzie, McCreary, McGillivray remaining in or near China watching developments, others returning to Vancouver. Draw if necessary. Cable freely."

The executive was authorized to take any steps necessary in the developments of coming days.

LEAVES A VAST PROPERTY.

Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg, Gotha, Parsimonious and the Possessor of Many Estates and Castles.

Coburg, July 31.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was frequently described as parsimonious, but the fact is that, through the Coburgs, probably the richest member of the English royal family, and each one of the children will ultimately be wealthier than any other of Queen Victoria's grandsons. The duke inherited vast estates, not only in Thuringia, but others of even larger extent and income in Austria and the Tyrol.

The body of the late duke will be conveyed tomorrow to the Maurice church at Coburg, where it will lie in state. The funeral will be held Aug. 3. The new grand duke, the duke of Albany, nephew of the dead duke, who on July 19 was appointed a lieutenant in the Prussian army, and who for some time has been receiving a military education in Potsdam, is for the moment the guest of King Oscar of Sweden. He is expected to arrive here tomorrow. He will not attain his majority until 1905, and, by the Coburg law, passed in 1888, hereditary rights are passed on to the eldest son. The late duke of the late duke, becomes the regent.

There Were Only Eighteen Cases When the Steamship Cleveland Sailed, July 20.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1.—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 20. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard. The disease was abating at Nome, only 18 cases being known when she sailed. Lack of rain prevented work on the creeks. Men on the beach make only small wages. The Cleveland may be ordered back to Port Townsend quarantine for inspection.

Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 1.—A grand public meeting, under the auspices of the River-side Liberal Club, was held in the hall at that place last evening. W. A. West occupied the chair and stirring addresses were given by W. H. Trueman, Q. C., and C. F. Milligan, of St. John. The speakers gave an outline of the magnificent record of the Liberal government during the past few years, and showed up the sophistry of the Tory opposition who, without any platform or honest argument to rest upon, were raising the race and religion cry and other side issues, in their hopeless efforts to draw public opinion. Both addresses were able efforts and were loudly applauded. At the close of their speeches, Prof. Rhodes, of Albert, made a short address, and moved a vote of thanks to the visiting gentlemen. The meeting closed with the national anthem and cheers for Laurier, Emmerson and other prominent Liberals.

Fredericton News.

Fredericton, August 1.—(Special)—Jos. McInnamin, aged 18 years, while in the act of removing a staging from a house on the harbor here, lost his balance and fell headfirst to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was severely hurt and is now suffering from concussion of the brain. The value of goods entered for consumption at this port during July was \$50,786; for the corresponding month last year, \$44,000.



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For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

A Terrible Charge Against a Machias Girl.

Machias, Me., Aug. 2.—Miss Pearl Seavey of Machiasport, was placed under arrest today, charged with causing the death of her infant child, the body of which was found upon the beach July 6th. On June 25th, while a domestic in the family of W. J. Cooper, Miss Seavey gave birth to a child without medical assistance and refused to give any information as to what disposition was made of the infant. The town authorities took up the case, and on July 6, the body was found on the beach. A coroner's jury rendered the verdict that the child came to its death through the criminal neglect of its mother.

Miss Seavey was given a hearing this afternoon and was bound over to the October term of the Supreme Court, being sent to jail in default of bail. Miss Seavey, who is about 18 years of age, came to the house of W. J. Cooper some time in February, and has since been employed there as a domestic.

On the night of June 25, she complained of a toothache and upon Mrs. Cooper's advice, went to bed early. During the night she was heard moving about down stairs, and when Mrs. Cooper inquired what she was after, the girl made replies that apparently satisfied the former.

In the morning Mrs. Cooper's suspicions were aroused, but when questioned, Miss Seavey denied that she had given birth to a child, although, when a physician was summoned and further denied that she was pregnant.

When Mrs. Cooper inquired what she was after, the girl made replies that apparently satisfied the former.

Women probably talk most because men are too polite to interrupt them.

The New Mounted Police Commissioner.

Ottawa, August 2.—(Special)—Superintendent A. B. Perry, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who has been promoted to succeed Commissioner Herchmer, went to the Northwest Territories and was in command of the Yukon force last winter. Although he has been 18 years on the force, and 15 years of that time as superintendent, he is only 40 years of age. During the Northwest rebellion, Superintendent Perry was in General Strange's column, having charge of the left wing from McLeod up to Edmonton, and then east. John J. McCreary, clerk of the Privy Council, has gone to Nova Scotia for a few holidays and will be in Halifax on Monday for the purpose of swearing in Hon. A. G. Jones, Lieut.-Governor of the province, on the following day.

The governor general has given \$25 for a cup for the Canada Central fair. Patrick Farrell, of Ottawa, says that many years ago he buried \$50,000 on a farm up at Gatineau and never could find the spot where the treasure was laid. His story is not taken seriously.

What was Coldfax's idea in going to the Thousand Islands on his summer vacation last year? "I don't think he any idea on earth except to count them and see if there are really a thousand."—Chicago Tribune.

Hotel Proprietors Are Lamenting Their Scarcity.

Tourist travel to St. John, so far this season, has fallen far below expectations and the hotel men are complaining. A big rush of visitors was expected last month, but it failed to materialize while Nova Scotia is being swarmed by Americans in search of cool breezes.

Nearly all the St. John hotel managers complain that business has been very poor and that the tourist season has amounted to practically nothing. Mr. W. E. Raymond, one of the proprietors of the Royal, when interviewed on the matter by a Telegraph reporter, said that business so far this season had been unusually poor, far below last season. During the last few days there was an increase in tourist travel and better business was expected in August. He attributed the falling off to the Paris exposition, the rate war between the steamship lines running between Yarmouth and Boston, and the superior service between Halifax and Boston.

Mr. Philip Richardson, of the Victoria hotel, admitted a falling off in the tourist line, but he had had a most successful season for his house. His patronage, winter and summer, had been satisfactory. He anticipated an improvement in tourist travel the present month.

Proprietor Charles Damery, of the Park, said his business was far below expectations. General business had been fair. Travel, which benefited hotels, was picking up and a good business was expected during August.

During July and August,

the warmest months of the year, most people have difficulty in keeping cool.

By clothing lightly, dieting lightly and refraining from alcoholic drinks, a long step towards physical comfort is made. But the most satisfactory refrigerant is

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

A teaspoonful of this delightful preparation in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water reduces the temperature of the blood, and quenches thirst in a natural manner without chilling the stomach suddenly. It stimulates the digestion and refreshes the body.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited, Montreal. For sale by all druggists, 25c and 60c a bottle.