

THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 27th, 1902. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR, PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY JAMES MCISAAC, Editor & Proprietor.

The Tariff.

The Manufacturers' Association at its meeting at Halifax, put its views on the tariff question on record in the following resolution: Resolved, that in the opinion of this association the changed conditions which now obtain in Canada demand the immediate and thorough revision of the tariff upon lines which will more effectively transfer to the workshops of the Dominion the manufacture of many of the goods which we now import from other countries.

be sought by making so great an increase in the general tariff as to make the reduction under the preferential clause non-effective of its presumed purpose, which would be adding hypocrisy to folly; but by adopting a straight business tariff, applying not to countries but to imports, and designed to promote the general industrial interests of Canada from A to Z.—Montreal Gazette.

Montreal advices inform us that Hon. Joseph Royal, lately Lieutenant Governor of the North West Territories, died in that city on Saturday last. His death took place in a private hospital where he had been under treatment for the previous three weeks. He had undergone an operation and seemed to be recovering when congestion of the brain set in. He became unconscious on Thursday and never rallied afterwards. He passed calmly away surrounded by the members of his family.

Mr. Royal was born at Repentigny, Quebec, on May 7, 1837. He began to study law there, but went to Montreal to finish at St. Mary's College. His tastes, however, lay in the direction of journalism, and when twenty years of age he joined the staff of La Minerve. Shortly afterwards he founded the Nouveau Monde, and two years later L'Ordre. He was one of the founders of La Revue Canadienne in 1864, and contributed many interesting articles to it, all of them on political subjects. In the same year he was called to the bar. In 1870 Mr. Royal settled in Manitoba. He founded Le Metis, in Winnipeg, soon after his arrival, and two years afterwards he changed its name to Le Manitoba. While in the prairie province he actively practised his legal profession, one of the cases in which he took part being that of Lepine and Naud, who were tried for the murder of Thomas Scott. In 1870, when Manitoba became a Province, he was elected to the legislature, of which he remained a member until 1873, when he was elected to the house of commons. While he was a member of the Manitoba legislature he filled successively the offices of speaker, provincial secretary, attorney-general and minister of public works. In 1888 he was appointed lieutenant-governor of the Northwest Territories, a post which he filled until 1893. He was instrumental in passing some important legislation in Manitoba including the school law of 1871, the law abolishing the legislative council, and the law creating the Manitoba University, of which he was made vice-rector in 1877. In 1894 he became editor of La Minerve, Montreal, and at the time of his death was editor of the Journal, the French Conservative organ in Montreal.

Put briefly, what the manufacturers ask is that the customs duties shall be fixed at so high a figure that the reductions under the preferential clauses shall not seriously affect the home market by their encouragement of imports. In other words, it is sought to nullify the preference by indirect means. This attitude is a mistaken one, as greatly so as was the action of Parliament, when it adopted the preferential principle. It was no part of the Canadian Parliament's business in framing a tariff for Canada to specially care for the British manufacturer, by making it easy for him to compete in the Canadian market. The first and chief duty of the Canadian legislator is to guard the interests of Canadian industries, upon the prosperity of which Canadian progress depends. If it is deemed wise to work for this object on free trade lines, the example of Great Britain itself, the chief free trade nation, points to the best results being attained by disregarding everything but the interests of the home consumer, and giving him unrestrained liberty to buy wherever he finds it advantageous. The general tariff, as it stands to-day, is however, a free trader's proclamation that free trade is not calculated to promote Canada's general welfare. The Conservatives were and are moderate protectionists. The tariff, before 1897, represented their ideas. It may have been defective in some sections; but it had proved its general effectiveness for the purpose in view in times of practically world-wide depression. While some of its duties were lowered or abolished in 1897, others were maintained or increased, and it is a question whether less wisdom was shown in the reduction of or the additions to the duties. The chief disturbing factor, however, has been the preferential clause. The original purpose of this, as set forth in the law, was to secure reciprocal concessions from other countries. In the Government reports of 1897-98 the goods entered for consumption are divided into those admitted under the "reciprocal tariff," and those under the "general tariff." The only reciprocity secured, however, was from Germany, which cut Canada out of the "favored nation" list, and put her exports among those paying the high or general rates of duty. Our green statesmen, with the market of five million people as a lever, failed to disturb the arrangements of the fellows who managed the affairs of countries with forty and fifty million consumers. Then the Government abandoned the reciprocity idea and made the reductions in duty under the preferential clause a simple matter of favor. They benefit the British manufacturers whose interests, as has been said before, are not under the care of the Canadian Parliament. The interests of the Canadian manufacturers are, and where the two conflict there is no question where the duty of Parliament lies. If nothing in the way of mutual preference comes from recent deliberations at London, and at this moment it seems as if nothing will come in the revision of the tariff which ministers are talking about the case of the Canadian manufacturers should have the fullest consideration. The remedy for the conditions complained of, however, where a remedy may be needed, should not

that is needed to secure to ourselves the profits of this great foreign output is adequate protection. Then, instead of having our wants provided for on alien soil, the artisan so employed would be forced to transfer his domicile to Canada. That would mean the introduction of a redundant stimulant to Canadian trade, and instead of ranking as a great consumer, we would become a great source of supply for the wants of other nations.

Once we had established our right to consideration as a producing centre, our home market would furnish our great agricultural sections with an almost unlimited outlet for their commodities. Adequate protection would secure for the farmer the same privileges at home, as it would open up to the manufacturer and his employes. It is a give and take proposition, elementary in its simplicity. Instead of sending his wheat to the textile worker in Great Britain, the farmer would find the Britisher who now consumes our farm produce miles away from its source, comfortably settled in Canada and paying a comparatively better price for foodstuffs. There would be no ocean freight charges, no duties, no insurance, no forwarding charges for the agriculturalist to meet, and there would be no additional advantage of a market almost at hand, where trade conditions could be more readily observed and taken advantage of. The fallacious argument, that the farmer "pays the piper" under protection, will not stand intelligent analysis. The "adequate protection," advocated by Mr. Borden, is a broad and comprehensive system of encouragement to all classes of Canadian producers—of which perhaps the farmer is to be the most evoked.

LIBERALS ARE AMAZED. Even such a strong Liberal journal as the Montreal Witness is amazed at the conflicting opinions held by the members of the Laurier Government. Speaking of the lack of harmony in regard to the fast line, it says: "Evidently the cabinet is at odds concerning the fast line. Mr. Sydney Fisher in an interview published yesterday's Witness declared for Sydney as the terminal and eighteen knots as the speed, while Mr. Tarte at the annual dinner of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, championed Halifax as the winter terminal, and the highest speed obtainable."

STAND IN WITH MR. TARTE. At St. Joseph, a little village on the shores of Lake Huron, an imaginative individual has attempted to found a city. The location is one of the worst that could be found for that purpose, but notwithstanding its limitations an hotel and other buildings were commenced. In order to present as bright a picture as possible to the prospective patrons of the hotel, the proprietor invited the Minister of Public Works to construct a wharf at the expense of the country. Mr. Tarte, delighted with the opportunity to prove himself agreeable, at once promised \$3,000 for the project, and his Liberal friends gave him authority to carry out the work. The wharf, when constructed, will be on private property, but such considerations have not deterred the master of the administration from placing another \$3,000 of public funds where it will be advantageous to a friend.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS. C. M. B. A.—The Grand Officers of the C. M. B. A. of Canada are expected to arrive here from Picton tomorrow evening. A suitable programme for Friday has been prepared. The culminating event of the visit will be the public meeting in the Opera House on Friday evening, when the Grand President and others will deliver addresses.

Rev. FATHER ANTOINY and Rev. DEACON KARALAMB, from the diocese of Sarnia, in Mesopotamia, bearing proper credentials from the archbishop, are at present in Charlottetown collecting funds for a church and school in their diocese. These ecclesiastics are in communion with the See of Rome, and in the celebration of Mass and in their liturgy use the Syro-Chaldean language. They are accompanied by Deacon George and Ecclesiastic Thomas. These Caldeo-Catholic priests and religious are attached to the monastery of St. Joseph in Mesopotamia. The name of their Archbishop, as near as English expression it is, is Jacob-Philip-Abraham. They come properly recommended and have letters from the Vicar General of Halifax, his Lordship, the Bishop of Charlottetown, besides letters of recommendation from the Rector of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, and several other priests in Nova Scotia and other places. Their mission is a most worthy one and all who assist them may depend that their contributions are well bestowed.

St. PAUL'S CHURCH, Summerside, which had been undergoing extensive repairs and embellishments, was solemnly reopened on Sunday last. The successful completion of the great work of renovating the interior of the church and the admirable skill and exquisite taste displayed in the adornment of the beautiful temple, as well as the happy congregation that attended the reopening services and the splendid success with which every portion of the cele-

bration was crowned are sources of the highest congratulation to the zealous pastor, Rev. J. C. McLean. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by his Lordship Bishop McDonald, assisted by Rev. J. A. McDonald, as high priest, Rev. Dr. McMillan and Rev. S. J. Arsenault as deacon of office, and Rev. P. P. Arsenault as sub-deacon of office, with Rev. Gregory McMillan, Ecclesiastic, as master of ceremonies. After the first Gospel, Rev. J. C. McMillan, D. D. delivered the pulpit and delivered a most logical and eloquent sermon. His text was: "The work is a great one, for a house is prepared, not for man, but for God." He congratulated the pastor and congregation of St. Paul's on the happy termination of the work of renovation, which was now past, and their beautiful temple was once more offered amid incense and prayer and sacrifice to God. He then pointed out how great was the majesty of God, and no matter how magnificently we might adorn our churches, nothing could be too grand or too beautiful for the presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, who constantly dwells in our tabernacles. To those properly instructed in our holy faith no argument was needed to prove this truth. From the very earliest dawn of human history votive offerings had been made and temples erected to the Most High; and the grandest of these recorded in the old Testament were but mere types of the temple, the altar and the sacrifice of the new law, the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Those who, imbued with divine faith and actuated by a desire for the beauty of God's house, contributed of their means for the advancement of the Church and the sanctuary, were engaged in the noblest work, and their reward would be great in this world, and especially in the next. The sermon was a master piece, and we regret we are unable to give a more extended report of it. Vespers and Solemn Pontifical Benediction were held at 7 o'clock in the evening, his Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by the same priests as in the morning.

An Unpleasant Episode. A regrettable incident took place in connection with the Maritime Board of Trade Session in Sydney on Thursday which gave rise to quite a lot of talk there. After the adjournment of the Maritime Board of Trade the delegates sat on the steps of the county court building to be photographed. They packed the steps so that Mr. Justice Meagher, accompanied by the sheriff and several barristers coming out of the room of the adjournment of the supreme court, found it impossible to come down the steps, the way being blocked. The sheriff however, succeeded in making room for them to pass down. In going through, Mr. Justice Meagher remarked on the ill-manners of the delegates, and that he had to block the only entrance to the court house. These remarks were not taken very kindly by some of the board of trade delegates, who did not recognize the judge or know who he was. It was after he reached the sidewalk and had proceeded to walk away that there was a sound like hissing. The judge turned round and saw the board of trade works very severely, saying they were the most ill-mannered crowd of blackguards he had ever met, and said that if the parties who hissed were pointed out to him he would immediately have them arrested. Some of the delegates were indignant at the judge's remarks, and in the afternoon John E. DeWolfe, a delegate from Halifax, met him when the judge was coming down from the court room. DeWolfe complained of the insult offered them by being called a crowd of blackguards and wanted an explanation. Judge Meagher said he was not to be interrupted within the precincts of the court. Mr. DeWolfe followed him out to the sidewalk, insisting for an explanation. The judge then directed the sheriff to arrest DeWolfe and place him behind the bars. The matter, when announced at the board of trade meeting, caused a wave of indignation, and immediately a committee comprising W. M. Jarvis of St. John, C. S. Campbell of Halifax, H. Harsard of Charlottetown and Dr. J. E. DeWolfe of Wolfville, was appointed to investigate the matter and report to the meeting. The committee took legal advice in the matter and through the good offices of a member of the Halifax bar, the incident was brought to a termination by Mr. DeWolfe being released.

The Herald's Scoop-Net. CONDUCTED BY TOM A. HAWKE. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been doing up 'gay Paree.' Look out now for a big crop of fresh "Sunny Ways" anecdotes.

Sir George White, of Ladysmith fame, is said to have written a coronation ode. Sir George should be more careful and think of that poor fellow Anfin.

The Westminster Abbey Choir Concert party, now touring Canada, are not afraid to sing, although there are two Cowards and a Craven among them.

It is said that on an average more than three thousand people on the earth die every hour. Just as a thought it seems like it is dangerous to live.

Another man committed suicide the other day after reading a dime novel. If people must destroy themselves, probably those who read dime novels can be spared as well as any.

It is claimed that the automobile will soon be put in the reach of all. Taking into consideration the big chapter of automobile accidents mentioned in the papers within the past week it might be better to put everybody out of reach of the automobile.

Some of the old guns captured at Tien Tsin in 1900 are to be mounted on Parliament Hill, Ottawa. It is said these guns were cast in the eleventh century. We have some pretty old guns of our own at Fort Edward, but none quite so old as that. Don't know when or where they were cast, but a great many people are of the opinion that they ought to be cast in the river.

The London (Ont.) Advertiser says: "The newspaper compositor sometimes makes blunders, since to err is human; but seldom has he been guilty of so much unconscious irony as when, in yesterday's Advertiser, he set the following line in a heading referring to the passing of Mr. Shaw: 'President of the U. S. Steel Combine has Retired.'"

Overpested the sporting reporter had been called upon to write up a wedding. "The bride," he wrote, "was enveloped in a dense fog, but moved down the aisle at a leisurely pace and looked every inch a winner."—Etc.

The Bangor News remarks that an "interesting aerial race might be arranged between Santos Dumont and the price of coal." Such talk is too flimsy for us, considering that the price is almost out of sight now.

The Ottawa Citizen howls thus: "They say every dog has his day, but dog days seem to be scarce this season."

Flat Race, 100 Yards Dash—1st prize \$5, Wm. Hoyle, time 25 3/5 seconds; 2nd prize \$2, Vernon Shaw; 3rd prize \$1, Chas. Hansen, Charlottetown.

Vaulting with Pole—1st prize \$3, and 2nd prize \$2, divided between Charles McGregor, Charlottetown, and Neil McNeil, Long Creek, equal, 9 feet 8 inches; 3rd prize \$1, divided between Vernon Shaw, John A. McKinnon, Churchill, and Fred. Wood Charlottetown, equal.

Running High Leap—1st prize \$3, Wm. Hoyle, 5 feet 2 inches; 2nd prize \$2, Chas. McGregor and Vernon Shaw.

Hop, Step and Jump—1st prize \$3, Jas. T. McNeill, Boaton, 41 feet 2 inches; 2nd prize \$2, Vernon Shaw, 38 feet 6 inches; 3rd prize \$1, D. J. McDonald, 37 feet 8 inches.

Running Broad Jump—1st prize \$3, James T. McNeill, 18 feet 10 inches; 2nd prize \$2, Vernon Shaw, 18 feet 11 inches; 3rd prize \$1, D. J. McDonald, 16 feet 10 inches. In this event, which was perhaps the most interesting, Vernon Shaw and J. T. McNeill, equalled and jumped it over.

Quarter Mile Race—1st prize \$5, Vernon Shaw; 2nd prize \$3, A. D. McArthur; 3rd prize \$2, C. Hansen. Time 1 minute and 14 seconds.

Dancing Ghillie Callum—1st prize \$3, Fred. Bremner, Charlottetown; 2nd prize \$2, Charles Campbell, Charlottetown.

Dancing Highland Fling (males)—1st prize \$3, Charles Campbell; 2nd prize \$2, Fred. Bremner.

Dancing Highland Fling (girls)—1st prize \$3, Miss McGillivray, Charlottetown.

150 Yards Race (Boys) Highland Brigade—1st W. D. McLean, 2nd C. G. McLean; 3rd D. Bethune, city. The prizes in this event are three silver medals.

150 Yards Race (Boys) Highland Brigade 14 years and under—1st William Cornfoot, 2nd A. Tomlin, 3rd William McDonald.

Sack Race—1st prize \$3, F. M. McKinnon; 2nd prize \$2, Malcolm Stewart, Springton; 3rd prize \$1, A. D. McArthur, time 25 seconds.

The Tog-of-War between ten men from Charlottetown and ten Summerside men, resulted in a victory for the Summerside team in two straight trials. Time 1st trial, 12 sec.; second trial 27 sec.

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the steps of the Court House and ordered the man with the camera to fire away. Unhappy moment! A Judge of his Majesty's Supreme Court, who was on his way home to lunch appeared at the door to get exit. Impossible, because there was a flash in front of him.

Backs to right of him, and a flashing instrument, that might be the machine of a Russian, might be in his direction. The sheriff trembled, the officer fled, the clerk collapsed and a dark cloud descended on the scene. The ground shook, the buildings tottered, angry clouds scudded over the face of the sky and the pillars of the Court House shed tears. What was to be done?

Two stuporous forces confronted each other—a hungry court, and some two hundred men, including members of parliament, ex-members, merchant princes, etc., desirous of getting their pictures taken to be sent to "The Girl I Left Behind." Neck on end was the Court to "remove their panamas and look pleasant," and the court's appetite surged, swayed and rolled within, longing to be satisfied. A genius suggested that the Board of Trade would kindly feel small, part in the affair and allow the Court to pass without touching "the hem of its garment." This solved the problem, and all unpleasantness would have been avoided had not a small boy shouted, "Ye're a crowd of blackguards."

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COAL UP IN NEW YORK. The wholesale price of anthracite coal in New York has jumped to \$10.00 a ton for stove coal and \$11.00 for egg alongside. Attracted by the high prices in Manhattan, dealers in towns up the state have been making offers to the New York men to supply coal some of the offers coming from Troy and Utica. So far as could be learned, the dealers were not in favor of closing with those offers, as the cost of transportation and handling would be added.

SUPPORT SCOTT'S EMULSION serves as a bridge to carry the weakened and starved system along until it can find firm support in ordinary food. Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto. (See ad. p. 10; all druggists.)

YOU can get a good dinner at the above Cafe for only 15 cents. Also a large bill of fare to choose from. We make a specialty of baked beans, meat pies, Ham-burgh steak and onions. Sirlion steak always on hand. Try our Ice Cream, Pastry and Cake on the premises. JAS. LONERGAN, Proprietor. June 25, 1902—4f

The Top in Quality! We aim to supply our customers with the best of everything in our line and at the right prices. This accounts in a great measure for our growing trade. Teas and Coffee A word about our Tea and Coffee: In no part of Canada is there more Tea consumed in proportion to population than in P. E. Island, and in no other part of Canada is Tea sold as cheap. We pay particular attention to this branch of our business. Our "Eureka Blend" is having a very large sale. This Tea we have blended especially for our retail trade, and we claim that there is no better Tea on the market at 25 cents per lb. Our customers speak highly of it. COFFEE.—We want your Coffee trade. We handle the celebrated Chase and Sandborne Coffee's, which have a high reputation. We have placed in our store a new Coffee Mill and grind the Coffee fresh for you at time of purchase. This insures you purity and strength. Highest Price Paid for Eggs. We are Agents for Mill View Carding Mills. R. F. Maddigan & Co. ITS Money Saved TO BUY YOUR Summer Furnishings At D. A. BRUCE'S. Besides the satisfaction gained in receiving just what you desire in the very latest and most novel styles of Ties, Underwear, Hats, Straw and Felt, the newest patterns for Negligee and Outings. Summer Hosiery in black and stripes. Don't forget we sell. READY-MADE CLOTHING Of our own manufacture for less money than is asked for imported goods. Wool Wanted D. A. BRUCE. ROBERT PALMER & CO., Charlottetown Sash and Door Factory. With experienced workmen and first-class machinery, we are prepared to supply contractors and others with Doors and Frames, Sashes and Frames, Interior and Exterior Finish, etc. etc. OUR SPECIALTIES. Gothic Windows, Stairs, Stair Rails, Balusters, Newel Posts, Kiln Dried Clear Spruce, Sheathing and Clapboards. GIVE US A CALL. Robert Palmer & Co., Peake's No. 3 Wharf. Charlottetown, P. E. Island. July 3, 1902—y. Grocery News Perhaps you are dissatisfied with your Groceries and are paying prices which should secure you better value. Have you ever purchased goods in our store? if not just begin. You may find reason to become a customer. We have lots of good and tasty things to please any person and sell at "live and let-live" prices. Cash paid for all the Eggs you bring us. JAS. KELLY & CO. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

General News. CRUSHED BY ROCK. An accident occurred at St. George, N. B., a few days ago by which Matthew McNulty, aged 38, was instantly killed and William Stewart was seriously, but not fatally hurt. They were driving rock on an incline at the place where the Pulp and Paper Co. (New York state capitalists) are building a pulp mill. Tons of rock above them became dislodged and fell upon them. McKenny was horribly crushed and Stewart had his hip dislocated and was injured internally. McKenny leaves a wife and family.

THE GUNNERY RECORD. H. M. S. Ocean, Captain Richard W. White, on the China station, has beaten the record for gunnery in the British navy. According to intelligence from Wei Wei Wei, the gunners of the six inch guns scored 117 hits out of 164 rounds while the battleship was steaming 12 knots per hour, in 24 minutes. Their performance with the huge 4 tonners was equally good, as in 35 rounds they scored 27 hits.

THE DOHERTY MURDER. The St. John Sun says: Interest in the Doherty murder case, the sensational developments of which have kept public excitement at a high pitch for the past two weeks, will subside now to revive again on September the second, when the trial will come off before Judge Cameron.

So far Frank Higgins is the only one charged by the crown as being connected with the murder of Goodspeed, while kept in equally safe keeping, is only held as a witness. It is not likely, however, that he will altogether escape punishment for his share in the crime.

In spite of his confession by which the crown is enabled to fix the crime in his case upon Higgins, the fact remains that he admits that he was a witness to the murder. Goodspeed, while kept in equally safe keeping, is only held as a witness. It is not likely, however, that he will altogether escape punishment for his share in the crime.

Should Goodspeed be so indicated he can still be called upon to testify against Higgins at the trial of the latter. Higgins in his turn can go on and say that he will altogether escape punishment for his share in the crime.

A thousand Bcers, including General Cronje, his wife and staff, sailed from Jamestown, St. Helena, a few days ago for South Africa.

The progressive party in the Cape Colony assembly has repudiated Sir J. Gordon Sprigg as its leader and elected Dr. J. W. Smart in his place.

United States treasury department has forbidden clerks in responsible positions to indulge in playing poker or the razz.

President Ross denies that the Dominion Iron and Steel company completely increasing its stock or consolidating with the United States Steel or any other company.

Canada will have eight Rhodes scholarships, says Principal Parkin, instead of the five principal Parkin will resign the principalship of Upper Canada college to devote his entire energies to the Rhodes scheme.

At a meeting of delegates representing one-third of the Manitoba farmers, held in Winnipeg, Thursday night, it was resolved not to pay more than \$40 a month for harvesters. The government, it was said, is disappointed at this action.

A telegram received in Paris from Oran, Algeria, says that a party of Moore's recently attacked a French military supply column near Ain, Dalkell and its members were killed or wounded on both sides. Troops have gone in pursuit of the Moors.

At Montserrat, Que., Aug. 20th, Joseph Mahurin, murdered his wife by cutting her throat. He gave himself up to High Constable Fortin, saying, when asked why he did not act: "That is my business."

LONDON, Aug. 21.—There was a gun accident today on board the old wooden battleship Victoria (the flagship at the battle of Trafalgar). While firing a royal salute on the King's arrival at Portsmouth a charge exploded prematurely, and one of the ancient muzzle loaders and a seaman was blown clean through into the sea. The body of the sailor was not recovered.

A Kingston Jamaica, despatch of the 20th says: The British steamer Trent, which has arrived here from West Indian Guiana. During the steaming increase of the number of cases in the outbreak of smallpox at Barbados, where the bodies of the dead have been thrown into the sea. There have been 1876 cases in Bridgetown since July 15th.

The Trent also brought details of the murder of a Scotchman named Mavor by 150 riotous East Indian immigrants in British Guiana. During the rioting which followed the military was forced to fire, killing twenty-one persons and wounding more than forty. The incident created great excitement.

The British transport Stairfieldshire sailed yesterday from Hamilton, Bermuda, for Cape Town with a thousand Boers who had been prisoners in detention camps on these islands.