

Starting! TO END STRIKE

Story Telegraphed From Hong Kong.

All the Pekin Legations Destroyed and the German Minister Killed.

London, June 16—A special dispatch from Hong Kong says all the Pekin legations have been destroyed, and that the German minister, Baron Von Kettler, has been killed.

CHURCHES BURNED. Shanghai, June 16.—Last night's advances from Tien Tsin report that large incendiary fires occurred in the eastern part of the city. Three English and American churches were burned, besides the residence of many foreigners. Telegraph communication is interrupted.

The train conveying the relieving party, with food and ammunition, was obliged to return, being unable to reach Lang Fang, where detachments of foreign troops dispatched on Sunday last are now endeavoring to repair the lines.

OFFICIALS BURNED AT THE STAKE.

New York, June 16.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Tien Tsin says: Boxers control Tien Tsin, and the native city officials have been burned at the stake.

There is a great panic among the Chinese.

Hong Kong, June 16.—Riots have broken out at Bun Chow, whence over 100 refugees arrived at Wu Chow, June 12. About 5,000 rebels have assembled at Kwai Li Sien. Bodies of Canton troops passed through Wu Chow on June 11 on their way to meet the rebels. About 5,000 rebels have assembled at Kwai Li Sien.

BRITISH CRUISER TERRIBLE SENT TO THE SCENE.

Hong Kong, June 16.—The British first-class cruiser Terrible, with troops, sailed for Tien Tsin this morning.

Capt. Percy M. Scott, of the Terrible, previous to sailing, arranged to land a 12-pounder, and other ships' guns for land service.

The British first-class armored cruiser Undaunted has suddenly been ordered north under sealed orders. She will sail immediately.

RELIEF COLUMN IN NEED OF RESCUE.

New York, June 16.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says the Chinese situation has not improved during the last 24 hours. Admiral Seymour, with 2,300 marines, is not more than three-fifths of the distance between Tien Tsin and Pekin, and the Boxers are destroying the railway in front of his force and burning bridges behind it. The excitement at Shanghai and Tien Tsin is increasing, and it is rumored that the relief column is itself in need of rescue. Admiral Seymour is a cool, intrepid officer of excellent judgment, and he can be depended upon to conduct the force to Pekin if supplies hold out.

BOXERS' BLOODY WORK.

London, June 16.—With the reports coming through Tien Tsin, that the Boxers have massacred a number of native converts and servants of foreigners east of the city, the Boxers burning the Catholic Cathedral at Pekin. The situation in the far east appears perceptibly graver. To add to the difficulties comes the news this morning that telegraphic communication between Shanghai and Tien Tsin is totally interrupted.

PROBLEM FOR THE POWERS.

"If a massacre is averted," says the Spectator, "and the palace reduced to seeming obedience, the grand difficulty will be to decide on the next step. The powers can neither encamp permanently in Pekin nor leave until it is established that the government is prepared to respect international obligations and able to hold China together. Anarchy breaks out in China the object of the powers is defeated, and the failure or success of present efforts may involve a series of wars of which no man can see the end."

The Spectator suggests that an agreement from the present impasse must be found in the appointment by the representatives of the powers of a competent vizier, as has so often been successfully done in other eastern crises. Otherwise the hideous calamity of China falling to pieces may in a few months be exciting the cupid and overtaxing the capacity of all the ruling powers.

BRITISH CABINET IN COUNCIL.

London, June 16.—A cabinet meeting held today, under the presidency of Lord Salisbury, was concerned almost wholly with the situation in China.

FREE! FREE!

Every sufferer from Heart and Nerve Troubles may have, Free, a full Box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

There are some of the diseases and symptoms of diseases for which these pills are indicated: Palpitation and Fluttering of the Heart, Skips Beats, Weak and Irregular Pulse, Smothering and Sinking Spells, Dizziness and Faintness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Cold, Clammy Hands and Feet, Sensation of "Pins and Needles," Nervousness and Sleeplessness, Weakness and Tiredness, Brain Fog and Loss of Memory, Anaemia, Chlorosis or Green Sickness, Female Weakness, Debility of Growing Boys or Girls, Trembling of the Hands, Tobacco Heart, Partial Paralysis and Loss of Vital Force.

We have such confidence in the curative qualities of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills that we will send a box free to anyone suffering from any of the above complaints, provided they have never tried the pills before.

When sending for the pills write your name and address plainly, and enclose a two-cent stamp to cover postage. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

St. Louis Street Car Men Unanimously Agree on Terms.

Canadian Senate Goes "Dead Against" the Labor Unions—Molders Wages Will Not Be Increased.

ACTION OF THE CANADIAN SENATE.

[Toronto Globe, June 15.] The criminal code now before the parliament of Canada contains a section forbidding combines in trade. The senate has struck out an exception made in favor of trades unions: "Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to combinations of workmen as employees for their own reasonable protection as such workmen or employees." It would be interesting to know whether the senators imagine that at this stage in the history of the world they can render trades unions illegal. The matter has been fought over in England as well as in Canada, and decided in favor of trades unions; and the senate might as well try to revive the laws against witchcraft as the laws against these organizations. There is Canadian sentiment recognizing and regulating them, and those who wanted laws forbidding trusts and combines had not the slightest intention of abolishing trades unions. All the talk about refusing to pander to the labor union sentiment is rubbish. The legalization of trades unions is not the dream of a visionary reformer; it is the settled law of the land, here as in England. All the senate can do is to create some temporary confusion. The laws against trades unions will not be revived; even if through some technicality they should be restored to shadowy existence nobody will enforce them, and governments would be quite justified in placing every possible obstacle in the way of their enforcement.

THE ST. LOUIS STRIKE.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—Striking employees of the Transit Company met today to act on a proposition looking to a termination of the strike. An agreement was adopted unanimously providing for a discrimination will be made against any employee because he is or may become a member of any union, and attempts to induce by intimidation or threats any one to join any union will be cause for immediate discharge. The company must treat with any committee representing the organization regarding any matter of mutual interest, and cases that cannot be adjusted amicably between the parties, they shall be submitted to arbitration. The question of reinstatement of former employees shall be submitted to arbitration.

This was the 35th day of the strike. The loss to the city of St. Louis is more than a quarter of a million dollars for protection alone, not taking into account the heavy loss sustained by the merchants and citizens generally as well as that suffered by the transit company. Its strike has caused a serious nature experienced was an attempt to blow up a mail car. An explosion caused by the car striking a bomb on the track made more noise than damage.

THE MOLDERS.

Detroit, June 16.—The conference between the committee of nine from the United Mine Workers of America and the Administrative Council of the Foundrymen's National Association ended Friday noon, with the decision that the advance in pay for molders in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Chicago of 50 cents per day would not be granted. The molders in the three cities named were getting \$2.50 per day for bench and \$2.75 for floor work. On May 1 the request for the raise was refused, but a temporary raise of 10 cents per day was granted, and to remain in effect until the present conference. The action of the association restores the wage in effect prior to May 1. This decision affects all cities in the United States.

BIG STRIKE SETTLED.

The big coal strike in the southwest is practically at an end, three of the big four coal fields having signed an agreement satisfactory to the miners, and the fourth, the Southwestern Coal and Improvement Company, is expected to sign in a few days. The strike was inaugurated over a year ago. The men will receive an advance of 5 cents per ton on mine run coal. The companies have carried their point of refusal to recognize the officials of the union, but agree that union men, as such, shall not be discriminated against. The settlement was brought about through the intervention of State Labor Commissioner Johnson.

DETROIT STREET RAILWAY AGREEMENT SIGNED.

Detroit, June 16.—The street car men held a meeting yesterday morning to consider the new agreement with the company. The scheme of arbitration seemed to be fairly satisfactory to the men, and had not much opposition. The agreement was signed by the officials of both parties at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. This probably insures peace between the parties for one year to come. At the Thursday night meeting the men for time as though Delegate McLeod was going to have considerable difficulty in persuading the men to accept the agreement, owing to the fact that, although the agreement is satisfactory to the men, it does not require to make any more than one extra run a week, they cannot refuse to do so if requested, but must refer the matter to the association. The clause was argued till 5 a.m., when the opposition finally gave in to the representations made that the clause would stop petty squabbling between the barn bosses and the men.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION ELECTION.

Indianapolis, June 15.—The work of the canvassing board of the International Typographical Union was completed today, and the following results are shown: Wm. Kennedy, of Chicago, was elected agent of the Union Printers' Home; Frank Morrison, of Chicago, and Eugene F. O'Rourke, were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor; J. C. Cain, of New York. Photograph Engravers' Union, was chosen to represent the allied crafts in the councils of the American Federation of Labor. The names of the other candidates elected were given out several days ago.

THE SENATE CONDEMNED.

Hamilton, June 16.—The Trades and Labor Council passed a resolution last night condemning the senate for striking out of the criminal code the clause exempting trades unions, and the secretary was instructed to request the members of Hamilton and Winnipeg to endeavor to have the common sense amendment. The same representatives will be asked to support a higher tax than \$100 on Chinese immigrants.

SENTENCE PASSED

On Three Prisoners. Howay, Riley and Corrigan.

McDonald To Be Sentenced Monday—Conclusion of the Sessions of the Peace—Grand Jury's Presentment and the Judge's Reply.

Judge Edward Elliott this morning passed sentence upon three of the four prisoners convicted at the sessions this week. All were sentenced to the Central Prison, Arthur Howay being given a term of eighteen months for throwing a missile at a street car on July 7, 1899; James Riley, found guilty of breaking into the M. C. R. station at Melbourne and stealing a quantity of whisky, was given nine months; and George Corrigan, convicted of stopping a G. T. R. express train by displaying a false signal, received six months. Alex. McDonald, who pleaded guilty to having been criminally intimate with a girl under 14 years of age, will be sentenced on Monday.

When Riley was asked if he had anything to say before being sentenced, he replied that he was innocent, and he asked for high sentence, as he had no one to support his home. He said he would lead a better life when released. In passing sentence, the judge said that Riley had already had a warning by his previous term in the Central Prison. He had enhanced the serious nature of his crime by entering the box and giving false evidence. The sentence imposed would be a lenient one, but still severe enough to be commensurate with the crime, and to act as a warning to others. The sentence of nine months was then imposed.

Mr. McDonald, on behalf of Arthur Howay, asked the judge to consider the state of public feeling prevailing at the time of the crime. Howay was not a man of criminal tendencies, but if he had been carried away by his sympathies and the excitement of the time, Judge Elliott said that Howay's crime was of a serious nature. It was not committed in a moment of excitement, but was a carefully planned and carried out. He had used a weapon that was as deadly as a revolver, and his act might have resulted in murder. Instead of pleading guilty honestly, he had put the county to the expense of two trials, and had given false evidence on his own behalf. Howay was then sentenced to eighteen months in the Central Prison. He took his sentence lightly, when George Corrigan grumbled when brought into court, and grumbled as he sat in the dock and heard his fellow-prisoners sentenced. The broadness of the grin was intensified as he heard the sentence of "hang anything to say," asked the judge, "No," he responded, "Have you no excuse for your action?" "No excuse," "Well, what reason?" "No reason," "but what excuse you do to such a thing?" "No inducement," the judge then proceeded to remark the serious nature of Corrigan's offense, and the possibility of serious loss of property and danger to life. He attended the Western Ontario, and the men in the cheese factory and creameries, by their skillful labor, have built up for us at home and abroad an enviable reputation for our milk products. The Ontario Agricultural College has been filled with bright boys from the past year with bright boys from the farms. They are preparing themselves well for their life work, and are learning principles and methods that should enable them to secure a goodly share of the pleasures and profits of a country life. While all of these changes and improvements have been taking place on the farm and in the barns and stables, very little progress has been made in that part of the homestead presided over by the wife and daughters. It is true that some houses have been planned along modern lines. Many are adorned with modern kitchen ranges and furnished with granite ware utensils of many shapes and sizes. Some places have cool, clean, and comfortable places with running water and power supplied by the housewife and the churn. A few have homes with bath-rooms and stationary wash-tubs and equipped throughout like residences of their town and city friends.

GRAND JURY'S PRESENTMENT.

The grand jury's presentment thanked Judge Elliott for the able manner in which he had explained to them the law bearing on the various cases which they had had to consider. They congratulated him on the wisdom of the criminal dock, and the absence of serious charges, as showing the high state of morality maintained in the county. They had been delighted with the splendid new buildings of Victoria Hospital, and they expressed gratitude to the ladies, who had provided and furnished a ward for the care of sick children. The jail was found clean and in good order, the inmates numbering 22, of whom 10 were females. At the asylum everything was in good order. They deplored the large number of patients (1,017) confined there, including 400 males and 538 females. They closed with a reference to the presentment in which the empire is receiving such valuable assistance from her colonies, and expressed the hope that peace and liberty would soon be re-established in the far-off South African portion of the empire.

In replying, Judge Elliott said that their references to the public buildings inspected were only such as might be expected from the presentment. He was in charge. It was indeed regrettable that the disease of insanity was so largely on the increase. The whole empire had cause for gratification in the recent success of the British army. The war had been unsought by Great Britain, and that country had done all in its power to avert a conflict. Though the loss of life and property had been great and unfortunate, the war has done more to bring Canada before the eyes of the empire and the world than any other event of recent years. After thanking them for the manner in which they had fulfilled their duties, the judge discharged the jury.

SCATHING REBUKE

Reasons Why Church Contributions Are Falling Off.

Toronto, June 16.—At the meeting of the Anglican Synod, the diocesan fund committee reported that the result of its efforts toward raising money for the support of missions was unsatisfactory. The report says in part: "Many are the reasons or rather pretexts which are alleged as contributing to this unfortunate result, but the committee is of the opinion that all may be embraced in the one word, apathy. It is our firm conviction that the lamentable failure in raising funds for the new 'Imperial' Limited, striking out of the whole tone of Christian life in this respect, and from the educating the congregations to bestow what they call their gifts only when an equivalent is given in the shape of a ticket for a skirt dance, a seat at Madame Jarley's waxworks, a place in some opera, or comedy, or some such way of joining the world in the raising of money."

ON TIME!

Vancouver, B. C., June 16.—The first through train to arrive at Vancouver on the new "Imperial" Limited, schedule rolled into the depot exactly on time, making the run from Montreal in the very fast time of 100 hours. The train was in charge of Conductor Forest, and Engineer McKenzie was at the throttle of engine 622, which pulled the train.

J. T. Dalton's London Imperial Male Quartet will sing several selections at the band concert in Victoria Park Wednesday evening next in aid of Old Boys. Collection at the gate. b

All the kangaroos, wombats and flightless birds come from Australia or New Zealand.

DEWEY DECLINES

To Be a Candidate for the Vice-Presidency—Bryan Has a Cinch.

Washington, June 16.—Admiral Dewey was asked yesterday to define his position relative to the vice-presidential nomination.

"I have never contemplated being a candidate for vice-president," replied the admiral with his usual frankness. "I am not a candidate for nomination for that office, and would not accept the nomination if offered. My position is unchanged. Some time ago the leaders, or those whom we have always regarded as the leaders, asked me if I would allow my name to be used in connection with the presidency. I said yes, and accordingly announced that if the people wanted me to serve in that capacity I would gladly do so. But I think God they do not appear to want me in these days the people do not select the president. The choice is now made by a few political leaders, who put their heads together and fix up the ticket before the convention assembly."

Chicago, June 16.—By the action of the Democratic State conventions in California, Missouri, Kentucky, Georgia, Vermont, Hon. Wm. J. Bryan is assured of the nomination for president on the Democratic ticket. The instructions given delegates by those five states carry Mr. Bryan's vote, it being a considerable majority over the two-thirds necessary to nominate him.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

To Be Affiliated With the Farmers' Institutes—Steps in This Direction Taken by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

The following open letter to women is being sent out by the Ontario Department of Agriculture: Farmers' Institutes Branch, Toronto, June 16, 1900.

Dear Madam: Your name, among others, has been sent to us by the officers of the Farmers' Institute in your district as one who might be interested in the formation of a woman's institute.

You know, improved machinery, better live stock, more butter and cheese factories, and a change from constant cropping of grains to a diversification of crops, have made a vast improvement in the conditions of agriculture have practically revolutionized the work on the farm. Since the organization of farmers' institutes a great deal has been done towards helping the farmers solve problems which they had not the opportunity or means to solve for themselves. Since the traveling dairies passed through the country there has been a vast improvement in the quality of butter made in the country; since spraying has been generally adopted by our fruit men, the quantity of good fruit has vastly increased. Since our live stock men have joined the Farmers' Institutes, and the dairymen's associations of Eastern and Western Ontario, the dairy school, and the men in the cheese factory and creameries, by their skillful labor, have built up for us at home and abroad an enviable reputation for our milk products. The Ontario Agricultural College has been filled with bright boys from the past year with bright boys from the farms. They are preparing themselves well for their life work, and are learning principles and methods that should enable them to secure a goodly share of the pleasures and profits of a country life. While all of these changes and improvements have been taking place on the farm and in the barns and stables, very little progress has been made in that part of the homestead presided over by the wife and daughters. It is true that some houses have been planned along modern lines. Many are adorned with modern kitchen ranges and furnished with granite ware utensils of many shapes and sizes. Some places have cool, clean, and comfortable places with running water and power supplied by the housewife and the churn. A few have homes with bath-rooms and stationary wash-tubs and equipped throughout like residences of their town and city friends.

As you know, however, there are many farm homes in this province where none of these things exist. Even among the well-to-do, those who owe the most to the farm and who are learning principles and methods that should enable them to secure a goodly share of the pleasures and profits of a country life. While all of these changes and improvements have been taking place on the farm and in the barns and stables, very little progress has been made in that part of the homestead presided over by the wife and daughters. It is true that some houses have been planned along modern lines. Many are adorned with modern kitchen ranges and furnished with granite ware utensils of many shapes and sizes. Some places have cool, clean, and comfortable places with running water and power supplied by the housewife and the churn. A few have homes with bath-rooms and stationary wash-tubs and equipped throughout like residences of their town and city friends.

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If Bread Were Honestly Made

A number of the ills that afflict the human race would be largely rendered non-existent. A prominent London physician says:

"The necessity of having bread perfectly baked is urged by all medical men who have carefully studied the process of digestion. The use of imperfectly baked bread causes marked derangement of the functions of the stomach, followed in time by the usual train of symptoms that go to make the confirmed dyspeptic. The addition of alum and other deleterious substances is to be condemned, as they impair and very seriously interfere with the process of digestion."

And of the effects of this adulteration with alum to make bread whiter and lighter, the America Encyclopedia (p. 366) says:

"It causes dryness of the throat and mouth, and checks the secretions of the alimentary canal, producing constipation, and in large quantities nausea, vomiting and purging. It is used in the manufacture of bread to increase the whiteness of flour. According to Liebig, this is very injurious as he supposes the soluble phosphate to combine with the alumina, forming insoluble salts."

Parents should neither allow their children to eat this adulterated bread; not eat it themselves. GRANOSE and GRANOLA are foods that are not only absolutely free from all deleterious properties, but they are so scientifically prepared as to contain three or four times as much nutriment as ordinary foods, and instead of producing constipation and indigestion, they prevent or cure these troubles by furnishing a food that is self-digestible. All those who desire perfect health for themselves or their families should try GRANOSE and GRANOLA.

Leading Grocers Sell Our Foods.

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Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co., 651 Colborne Street, - - London.

is organized, or from the local farmers' institute, and on such further conditions as are imposed by the 'Act and Rules Governing Farmers' Institutes.'

After your institute has been organized and elected officers a date will be set for the next meeting. Ladies will be invited from different parts of the riding, and when they have seen how an institute is conducted they will form their own at their own home. Branches will in this way spring up all over the county, authorized by the original organization, but controlled by local officers. Some public meetings will be held. The Farmers' Institutes will be especially benefited by such help as you can give them in their evening meetings. The most profit, however, will result from your meetings in your own homes where practical subjects are informally discussed and illustrated. For example, Mrs. A. invites the members to meet at her home. She has a reputation for making good butter, and has no desire to "hide her light under a bushel." At the meeting "butter" is the subject for discussion. Mrs. A. explains her process, and the members ask questions. Then the dairy is inspected, and a profitable afternoon has been spent. Mrs. B. sells more eggs in winter than any of her neighbors, and she has always a few chickens to sell when they command the highest price. The next meeting she held at her home. Mrs. C. makes good bread. Mrs. D. has flowers in bloom all winter. Mrs. E. has been successful in hatching chickens with an incubator. An organization of women's work will enable each lady in the neighborhood to get all such information in a practical and systematic form cannot fail to assist in the general upbuilding and improving of women's work on the farm. Some districts have already organized, and twelve others have signified their intention of doing so during the coming season.

Trusting you will give this matter your personal attention, I am, yours very truly, G. C. CREELMAN, Superintendent.

TO HONOR RUSKIN

Proposed Election of a Memorial Hall—English Labor Delegation to the States.

London, June 16.—The Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, Bishop of London, and others interested in sociology and admirers of the late John Ruskin, yesterday afternoon bid farewell to the delegates representing organized labor in England, who are to sail for New York on the American liner St. Paul, scheduled to leave Southampton tomorrow morning. The delegates are Messrs. C. W. Bowdman, Secretary of the London Society of Commerce, and James Sexton, Secretary of the National Union of Dock Laborers. The movement is the result of a desire on the part of the English labor movement to show their appreciation of the action of Americans eighteen months ago in founding a Ruskin Hall at Oxford. The delegates are accredited with resolutions expressing the hope that a better understanding and a warmer friendship will exist between the two English-speaking democracies. St. Louis has been selected as the site of the hall because it is the headquarters of the American labor movement, and the Oxford Institute. In addition to this mission, the delegates will endeavor to secure the presence of American labor leaders at the people's convention to be opened at Oxford on February 22, 1901. Among the objects of this convention will be the celebration of the second anniversary of Ruskin Hall and generally to promote Anglo-American labor friendship.

THE HOUSE OF AYER.

Now Canadian Office of an Old Established Concern, Which is Continually Expanding.

The well-known proprietary medicine firm of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass., has recently opened an office in the Bell Telephone Building, Montreal, in order to give closer attention to their Canadian business. It is not generally known that they already have a large laboratory in Montreal, having manufactured there for several years. The intention is to make the business thoroughly Canadian and to strengthen their facilities so as to keep pace with a constantly growing demand.

The J. C. Ayer Co. are not only one of the largest manufacturing concerns of their kind in the world, but they are among the largest advertisers, spending a million dollars every year in newspaper advertising. For sixty years the leaders in regard to family medicines, they are more in evidence today than ever before. The home office has just completed improvements costing \$100,000, which represents new ideas and new methods in the manufacture of the Ayer preparations. They intend that every bottle of the Ayer remedies shall be prepared as carefully as the drugist compounds a medicine by prescription, and in reorganizing their Canadian facilities they anticipate in advance a largely increased business.

TEA.

All grocers sell Tea, but all Teas are not the same. Some are good and some are not. We have had a great many years' experience, and after carefully studying the productions of all the countries we recommend the use of

Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes.

Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

Fitzgerald, Scandrett & Co. 169 DUNDAS ST.

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DYES ANY MATERIAL ANY SHADE

A PERFECT HOME DYE

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FREE book on Home Dyeing by applying to

A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.