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NO. 3.

RUSSIA SUSPECTED BY ALL

Only France is in Sympathy With Her.

DISTRIBUTING FOOD.

General Chaffee Has Started a Movement for Relief of the Poor -- Expeditions of Rescue from Peking -- Russian Minister Has Not Left.

London, Sept. 21, 4 p. m. --(Special) -- The Peking despatches as appear this morning tend to confirm the suspicion regarding the attitude of Russia already expressed by Dr. Morris, the correspondent of the Times at the Chinese legation. The Daily News prints a telegram almost identical with the advice to the Daily Express from Peking but adding that, in the opinion of the correspondent, the Russians only desire to induce the other powers to withdraw.

The Morning Post's Peking representative writing Sept. 13th, expresses the same opinion. He declares that M. De Giers will not go unless the other ministers go also. The Russian legation, he asserts, had prepared to go but reversed its intention, pending further instructions. This delay, he thinks, due in all probability to the non-departure of the other legations. "General Chaffee," continues this correspondent, "has directed a distribution of rice to the poor. This plan is a good one, but its application is somewhat precarious. What is chiefly needed is security of trade so that necessities may be purchased."

The American commander has expressed his disapproval of further expeditions against the Boxers. The indecision exhibited in this respect is shameful. No settlement is possible until the Boxers and their official accomplices are vanquished. Numerous schemes are on foot for catching the Boxer leaders, but the task is very difficult."

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times under date of Sept. 17, confirms the report that M. De Giers has indefinitely postponed his departure and announces that a column of Americans started that day to rescue Christians at Shan I Hsein, 25 miles northwest of Peking. He reports also that the British Hong Kong regiment has left the capital and that the Japanese have occupied Hsiao Tung, where they will immediately begin the reconstruction of the line in conjunction with the British.

The "Eim Tai" correspondent of the Daily Mail referring to the attack on the Pei Tang and Li Tai forts, already captured by the allies, after heavy losses, according to advices received at Berlin, says: "The surrender of the forts was demanded at two o'clock on Tuesday, with the threat of immediate attack by the Germans and Russians in the event of refusal."

The news that Sir Claude Macdonald's removal from Peking to Tokyo was arranged last April is commented upon by some London papers as indicating that the home government was dissatisfied with his conduct of affairs.

China Wants to Negotiate.

Washington, Sept. 20. -- China is exciting all her efforts toward an immediate opening up of peace negotiations.

Another move in that direction was made today when the Chinese minister presented to the state department a dispatch from the two powerful southern viceroys of Nankai and Wu Chang asking that the United States instruct its officials in China to begin peace negotiations. The viceroys set forth the disadvantages of continued delay in prolonging the present unsettled condition of China and in further complicating the questions to be dealt with by the powers. Minister Wu strongly seconded the appeal. He points out that all the various conditions and general qualifications which have been made to the appeals for opening negotiations have the effect of delay. The minister feels that the United States occupies the enviable position just now of being able to take the lead in solving the difficulties.

Why the Powers Will Stay.

London, Sept. 20. It was explained today at the British office that "it was found inexpedient for the powers to accept the Russian withdrawal proposal," as they had reliable information that "the Boxers were ready to occupy Peking as soon as the allies retired."

China Cannot Pay.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20. -- Regarding the apparently treacherous murder of 20 reformers at a feast at Pankow in the North China Daily News of Aug. 8 says the 20 men or so captured and executed by the viceroys were reformers, followers of Kung Ya Wei and members of the China Independence Association.

Li Hung Chang is reported as saying that as China cannot possibly pay indemnity, which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shin King, Russia would be given Shin King and Tibet would go to England.

Russia Distrusted.

Yokohama, Sept. 7, via Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20. -- The country is tremendously stirred by the discussion of Russia's position to withdraw from Peking.

While there is no fear of Russia, there is the deepest distrust of her diplomacy and a conviction that an alliance exists between the Muscovite power and the Empress Dowager's government. The political situation now hangs on the outcome of this Russian question.

Raiding the Boxers.

London, Sept. 20. -- The secretary of state for India has received the following despatch from General Dordav, in connection with the Boxer movement:

GREAT LIBERAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN KINGS.

Col. James Domville, M. P., Will Again Contest the County--The Attorney General and His Opponent for the Local House on the Hustings--Argument Against Abuse--Public Meeting Held in Sussex--The Hall Packed and Ministers Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

London, Sept. 20. (Special) -- The hustings at Kings had a field day in politics this afternoon. At the court house Hon. William Pugsley and Fred M. Sproule were nominated to contest the election Sept. 27, to represent Kings in the provincial legislature. After the nominations were closed and the candidates made speeches there was a gathering of Liberal delegates from the parishes of the county to select a representative for the impending dominion elections. Nearly 200 delegates were present and their unanimous selection was James Domville, who at present represents the county in parliament.

After the delegates had announced their standard-bearer, Hon. A. G. Blair arrived at the court house and was given a demonstrative reception. The minister spoke for over an hour and a half. In that time darkness came on, yet the crowd remained to hear the last of the speech. Each of the candidates for the provincial spoke for three-quarters of an hour and the attorney general consumed twenty minutes in reply to his opponent, Miles D. Jennings presided at the proceedings.

The attorney general in opening was received with great applause. He first referred to the retirement of Mr. Emmerson from the premiership and did not think that any public man in the province enjoyed a higher degree of confidence than Mr. Emmerson. He also expressed regret at the retirement of Hon. Mr. White from the government. Referring to the accession of Hon. Mr. Tweedie to the premiership the speaker said Mr. Tweedie had saved the country thousands of dollars by his financial acumen in floating the late loan for the government. As for himself he did not deserve the association of the intelligent people of Kings if he could not have their confidence that he could discharge the duties of office conferred upon him. As he had the confidence of the people of Kings on five previous occasions he could appeal with some degree of confidence at the coming election.

Barking in Wrath.

Passing on the attorney general said his appointment did not please some, particularly the St. John Sun. There was a time when he did please that paper and discharge the duties of office conferred upon him. As he had the confidence of the people of Kings on five previous occasions he could appeal with some degree of confidence at the coming election.

Perpetrated on the People in the Changing of the School Books.

The colonel then took up the matter of the changing of the school books and the Intercolonial Railway. The people, he said, would stand by the minister of railways when he refused to allow Sir Charles Tupper's railway to bulldoze or threaten to abandon St. John for a foreign port, notwithstanding it was Canadian money that built the road. People of Kings and St. John would stand side by side in the matter as their interests were identical.

Attorney General Pugsley.

He pointed out that with all Mr. Sproule's charges of extravagance and corruption he failed to produce the slightest proof of his statements. He showed, in his rebuke of the bridge charges, he had related what was not true when he said the Record found papers were burned for they were all produced at the investigation. That the government had availed themselves of indirect resources of revenue enabled them to provide for large public works without direct taxation as in Ontario. Mr. Pugsley disclaimed any intention of casting slur upon Mr. Sproule, whom he would be glad to see rise to any eminence. Concerning the question of school books the attorney general said that when the old books were worn out the new ones would be substituted. Mr. Sproule had followed a path of corruption in the matter of school books. Mr. Pugsley's speech was a telling one and elicited round after round of applause. He concluded with a reference to the stirring events in the empire and called for three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a will.

Upcoming Names.

Hampton--Robert Smith, Allan W. Hicks, R. L. Tweedie, William Gilliland, Robert Blair, John Bovard, Arthur Watson, E. M. Hetherington, H. J. Belding, Alexander McManus, H. E. Fowler, J. A. Richards, Geo. Nutter, H. B. Bell, D. A. Richards.

Westfield--Parker Craig, Captain W. H. Watters, James H. Day, F. W. C. New, Archibald, George Murray, W. H. Waters, Havelock--David Keith, Chas. Keith, Samuel Perry, W. H. Freeze, Frank Reynolds, James A. Cryne, S. C. McDonald, George Coggan, John Whalen, T. C. W. McPeters, H. H. McIntyre, Robert Morrison, Matthew Fenwick, C. W. J. Upham, C. G. Armstrong, James J. Kirk, Spragg, Gilbert Crandall, William Dunn, Lemuel Spragg, Samuel Burns.

Springfield--No. 2--James W. Freeze, William Henderson, John Muir, Walter Muir, Walter Northrup, Edward Northrup.

Robbsey--James Maynes, Henry Gilbert, John Stacey, Albert Saunders, Thos. Gilliland, William Madill.

Non-residents--Walter McFate, E. J. Armstrong, John M. Smith, A. W. Adams, Harold Climo, E. S. Carter, Geo. Chamberlain, Peter Clitch, D. P. Chisholm, J. Arthur Dawson, Robert Clark, Geo. B. Ellis, M. A. Finn, John Johnston, John McAvity, A. E. McIntyre, Wm. A. Quinlan, J. Morris Robinson, James W. Russell, J. J. Seely.

The representatives then retired to a committee room.

After a short absence they returned and the chairman, Robert Morrison, of Sussex, announced that their unanimous choice was James Domville.

He was then called upon and was given a most cordial reception. The minister was in splendid form and made one of the best speeches heard in the county for a long time, according to the old campaigners. He urged the setting aside of the minor jealousies for the larger public questions of the day and gave attention to the tactics which Sir Charles Tupper and George E. Foster were employing throughout the country. Crying down and abusing the Laurier government without saying a word about their own policy. Any one could go about making charges without having a iota of proof. After having failed to substantiate charges on the record of the day and give attention to the floors of parliament they were harping about the country. Mr. Blair spoke at length, comparing the records of the Conservative when Mr. Foster and Sir Charles had been prime ministers and contrasted the earnings and surplus of the Intercolonial against the deficits of former years. There was a time, said Mr. Blair, when the Conservatives were at the helm of the old government, but these had passed away. In the last years of the party's reign the men who were in charge were capable of doing each other in the back. Mr. Blair referred at length to the extension of the Intercolonial and gave an account of the immense increase in its business. In conclusion Mr. Blair said that it had been spending more money than its predecessors. This he was accounted for by the increased business and earnings by which it all came back to the officers of the government. Mr. Blair closed his speech with a will.

Among the names of those who signed the nomination paper of Hon. William Pugsley were: George T. Whitenett, Richard Wagner, Michael Rush, William Westfield, Wm. McEneaney, H. J. Belding, John O. Dann, W. S. McCully, Sterling P. Stockton, Frank Reynolds, F. W. C. New, Daniel Ross, H. DeForest, W. J. MacGarrairie, G. W. Gamblin, F. J. Pearson, J. A. McArthur, George H. White, O. R. Arnold, James T. Kirk, James Donville, Robert Morrison, E. A. Hayes, Miles G. Jenkins, R. C. McMonagle, A. C. Fairweather, J. L. Fiewelling, Robert Connolly, W. Watson Allen, George McKean, J. J. Almon, Albert M. Saunders, John W. Slason, Charles C. Richards, L. DeVeber Lyons, Joseph A. Richards, Joseph Campbell, W. H. Baxter, C. D. Pughan, George T. Nutter, H. L. Marlee, E. C. McIntyre, J. H. Myers, E. Parrie, E. C. McIntyre, George Edward McCreedy--a severe rebuke was given, whose names we have not space to give.

AT SUSSEX.

The Candidate for Kings and Two Cabinet Ministers and the Attorney General.

Sussex, Sept. 20. (Special) -- The mass meeting here tonight left no room for doubt, if doubt ever existed, of the return of a Liberal representative for Kings county at the next general election. This was Lieut. Col. James Domville, M. P., whose nomination at Hampton this afternoon was splendidly ratified at Sussex this evening. The meeting was held in the Oddfellows' hall and people flooded there an hour and a half before the time of opening. The walls were decorated with notices of patriotic nature and expressive of satisfaction with the Laurier government, of the safety of New Brunswick's interests in the hands of Hon. Mr. Biers, Major O. R. Arnold was the chairman of the meeting. The hall was crowded to the doors and even the entrance and stairways had their eager and enthusiastic backers.

Hon. William Pugsley was the first speaker.

He referred to the nomination and also that of Col. Domville. He spoke of Sir Charles Tupper's effort to make Halifax the Atlantic terminus in 1886. A wave of indignation was aroused in New Brunswick. Sir Charles Tupper then refused to go to St. John to hear the protest but he would go now when he had no power but was in opposition. An independent party was formed and if they did not succeed in getting to parliament themselves, they prevented some Conservatives getting there. His ground for joining the independent party was on the Atlantic terminus question and the Manitoba school question. These had been rightly settled by the Liberal government. (Applause.)

Lieut. Col. Domville

was next introduced and was received with great warmth. He made but a brief address, giving way to the minister. The Lieut. Col. Domville had worked for the people and given an account of their stewardship. Deficits had been found when they went into power and the Laurier government said they would turn these into surpluses. Today the Liberal government had over \$8,000,000 surplus where the Conservatives had but deficits. It was proposed that the good work should go on. The policy of the present government was one of development of the country. He spoke of the Intercolonial works Mr. Blair had cited in St. John and these could not but benefit Kings county also. (Applause.)

Col. Domville touched on the great earnestness of the convention at Hampton.

It was the farmers and workmen rising in might and expressing their satisfaction with the government. The speaker referred to Sir Charles Tupper as an old renegade going through the country trying to set creed against creed and race against race, and this at an age when he should be seeking rest and trying to go so as to wipe out the wandering Jew. He (Domville) wanted him to come to Kings and meet him on every platform. In conclusion Col. Domville said he had worked for the people and he would pledge his reputation that if the present government came in that a masterly hand was seen at the helm. The speaker asked why did Mr. Foster leave this so as to wipe out the wandering Jew. He (Domville) wanted him to come to Kings and meet him on every platform. In conclusion Col. Domville said he had worked for the people and he would pledge his reputation that if the present government came in that a masterly hand was seen at the helm. The speaker asked why did Mr. Foster leave this so as to wipe out the wandering Jew. He (Domville) wanted him to come to Kings and meet him on every platform.

On the temperance question Col. Domville said he had promised the people in Kings to vote for it, though he did not belong to the temperance party, and he had kept his word. He closed with the expression of hope and surety that the people would do all they could for himself and Mr. Pugsley.

Hon. Sir Louis Davies

who was given a most cordial reception, spoke at length in support of the Intercolonial service in parliament and his fitness to continue as the representative of Kings. He was glad to see so many young men of talent and energy in the ranks of the party. He would be glad to see them early in life with the party of progress. The record of both parties was before the people and who could see that what was the policy of Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster? So far as his speeches indicated it was one of misrepresentation and slander. They charged in the strongest terms corruption against every minister in the cabinet, but they were quite unable to present a shadow of proof in support of their allegations. (Cheers.) He then referred to the record of these men who were now trading their opinions? The dark story of 1881 would not be remembered and every one would see how that record contrasted with the clean and capable administration of the present day. (Cheers.) Sir Louis then dealt in an amusing manner with Sir Charles Tupper's boasting in relation to the result of the approaching election, and read the prediction of the venerable baronet in 1886. What would be thought of a man who went about, as Sir Charles was doing, declaring that the Liberals had not passed a single measure for the benefit of the country nor had they kept one of their pledges? The facts were before the people and they could judge how much weight should be attached to such absurd statements. (Hear, hear.) Could it be denied, for example, that the Liberals had

Settled the Manitoba School Question

which threatened so much to disturb the peace of the country. (Applause.) Sir Charles Tupper declared that the Liberals had promised to free trade. No such pledge had ever been given. (Hear, hear.) The policy of the Liberal party was in favor of free trade by means of a revenue tariff, involving no injury to manufacturers, and that pledge had been honestly kept. (Cheers.) The rate of taxation had been reduced, many articles had been placed on the free list, specific duties had been abolished and in respect of staples and necessities the tariff had been cut down. The proof of this was found in the fact that had the Foster tariff been in force last year the people of Canada would have paid \$5,000,000 more in customs duties. (Cheers.) And since 1896 upwards of \$10,000,000 had been saved in that way. Sir Louis then took up some of the leading items in the tariff to show how the reductions under the Fielding tariff had worked out to the benefit of the people. This led up to a masterly review of the preferential tariff policy of the government during the course of which the speaker was frequently cheered. Could Sir Charles Tupper deny that the pledge of the Liberal party in respect of the franchise act had been kept to the very letter?

He could not and yet he went about asserting that not a single promise had been kept.

The Exodus Had Been Stopped

and the stream which formerly flowed out of Canada was now flowing in. (Cheers.) The Liberal party had never undertaken to reduce the public debt nor had they promised to cut down the expenditure. He challenged Mr. Foster to lay his finger on a single resolution of the party omitting the statements of irresponsible members thereof to the effect that either the debt or the expenditure should be reduced. (Hear, hear.)

As to the debt, the annual average increase of \$6,500,000 for eighteen years, \$119,000,000 difference between the debt as viewed with alarm. What had the Liberals done? They had changed that average annual increase of \$6,500,000 to \$1,100,000 a difference of \$4,000,000 to do it with, while against an expenditure of \$43,000,000 by the Liberals there stood a revenue of \$31,000,000. Such a financial record as this achieved last year, with all charges of every sort paid and \$677,000 to the good was without a parallel. (Repeated cheering.) As compared with the last four years of the Liberal rule, the Liberal had brought about a betterment in the finances of the country of over \$18,000,000. (Applause.)

The Dominion had not

experienced a taste of the good times that were ahead. The preferential tariff had touched the heart and sentiment of Great Britain in a way calculated to produce Marvellous Results for Canada. (Cheers.) Sir Louis Davies showed what had been accomplished in the direction of larger trade between Canada and Great Britain, especially in relation to our exports to the mother country. Sir Charles Tupper wanted to take away our preference to England, unless England were willing to tax her people on all their food stuffs. Was there a sane man who believed such a policy practicable? (Cheers.) All of Sir Charles Tupper's references to the statements of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain were the purest fiction.

Sir Louis Davies concluded a magnificent speech by a rousing eulogy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he asked his hearers to support. He sat down amid great cheering.

A pleasing feature of the evening occurred just after Mr. Davies concluded his speech. Hon. Mr. Blair was called on and when he stepped to the front the audience rose and cheered him loudly. It was a fine reception. Then Mr. Robert Morrison came forward and read an address on behalf of the Liberal Association of Kings county.

The following address was presented to the minister:

"To the Honorable Andrew G. Blair, Q. C., LL. D., M. P., minister of railways and canals:

"Sir,--In welcoming you to the county of Kings we desire to take the opportunity of testifying our high appreciation of the distinguished and signal services you have rendered to your country in the performance of your public duties. We have not failed to observe with pride that to your conspicuous efforts it is to be attributed much of the marvelous progress in material well-being and national development that has been achieved in Canada under the present administration. The past four years in the life of this country have been most memorable by events that will be forever illustrious in history by reason of their enduring and elevating effect upon the national spirit and consciousness of the Canadian people. The sense of national unity that has been sprung up among us, the pride of race that has been awakened in us, the grandeur of the imperial destiny that has been opened before us, constitute for Canada an imperishable source of strength. These things have lit up the imagination and stirred the patriotic impulses of the people, they have infused emotion and courage into our national life, they have inspired our thoughts in the points of habit of thought, they have dispelled

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Philadelphia, Sept. 20. -- "Everything quiet and orderly," is the report that comes from the strike region. A force of more mine workers joined the strikers, day, but not many. The temper of the mine owners' question of arbitration is indicated by interviews and statements given out. It is very much against the proposition. Nevertheless, Father Phillips came tonight and is with Archbishop Ryan in consultation on the subject very active and dear to his heart, the quick settlement of the strike by arbitration or as other honorable means. Protestants and clergymen in Hazelton have also taken up the matter and will endeavor to bring the opposing elements together amicably. Coal scarcity is more generally felt and although the Reading Company mining and shipping its usual quota of anthracite, dealers are finding it hard to get as much as they need. The tonnage of the other great coal carrying companies is gradually diminishing however, and the natural order of things, unless a strike is settled, will soon cease altogether from some districts.

Some what vague reports are coming

in preparation on the part of the about and coal companies for a possible clash with the reckless element among the strikers. Nearly everybody believes that certain elements in the coal fields are looking for an outbreak and the men appear to be well handled by their leaders.

Two Conferences.

Seranton, Pa., Sept. 20. -- Two important conferences connected with the strike of the anthracite miners of the Reading and Wyoming Valleys were features marking the fourth day of the struggle in the region. One of these brought together the heads of the three great companies, the Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company and many individual operators for the consideration of plans to force the working of some of the mines at least. It was announced that the various superintendent agents are ready to begin work on the protection of the law. For this latter emergency they have had some law enforcement men made up and are on watchmen. The other meeting of the day was that of the district executive board at strikers' headquarters to deal with the strike. The district executive board is working stand, all the features of which they are informed of, and they say the will be prepared to offset it.

Strikers' Statement.

Hazleton, Pa., Sept. 20. -- In the afternoon of the 20th, a meeting of the Hazleton and Star was held at the headquarters of the strike in this region, in the district of district No. 9 (the first of the week being held).

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