

that Kwan, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners. The governors of the provinces of Hunan, Pu Pi and Ho Nan have now opened...

A special commission is sitting in St. Petersburg daily to arrange for the dispatch of troops to the Far East. It is announced from Shanghai that General Nieh has been killed, but there is no confirmation of the rumor from the East.

London, July 18.—A Canton dispatch received here to-day gives some additional facts relative to the memorial to the throne which Li Hung Chang told the foreign consuls he, as viceroy of the viceroys, had induced all the other viceroys except two to frame, as reported in the Daily Telegraph dispatch of July 16th.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district, showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations there and are now concentrated on the railway line from Almu to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery and have large quantities of munitions.

Berlin, July 18.—It is semi-officially announced that Baron von Buelow, imperial minister for foreign affairs, has notified the Chinese legation that the usual further notice it cannot be allowed to send telegrams in cipher or secret language, and that telegrams in plain language must be submitted for approval.

Tien Tsin, July 13, 7 p.m., via Chee Foo, July 16, and Shanghai, July 18.—The battle which was begun with the attack by seven thousand of the allied forces upon the walls of Tien Tsin at 2 o'clock this afternoon continued all day. The contingent, suffering for want of water and food, besides being short of ammunition, was ordered by General Doward to retire under cover of darkness.

William K. Taylor, Louis B. Lawton, Harold Hammond and Ira C. Waldron were wounded. Among the United States marines the casualties numbered 40, Captain W. S. Lemley and First Lieut. Henry Leonard and Smalley D. Butler wounded.

Berlin, July 18.—Admiral von Bende-mann, commander of the German squadron, in his account of the fighting at Tien Tsin on July 14th, says: "When the citadel was captured, 62 guns fell into the hands of the allies."

London, July 19.—The action of Count von Buelow, the German minister of foreign affairs, in informing the Chinese legation at Berlin that all telegraphic messages must be in plain language and submitted for approval by the censor, and the suggestion of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, that the exportation of arms to China be prohibited, which are generally regarded here as long steps in the direction of treating China as a state engaged in war, have been supplemented by the official statement from St. Petersburg that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovsk district and the coast territory, as well as the towns of Blagovestchensk, Khabarovsk and Nikolskussur, have been declared in a state of war since the 17th.

At Shanghai it is announced officially that foreign women and children have been requested to leave the posts along the river. In connection with the story that Prince Tuan's forces have been ordered to march to Wei Hai Wei, it is considered as significant that Indian troops arriving at Hongkong have been ordered to proceed to Wei Hai Wei.

Paris, July 19.—An official dispatch from Shanghai, dated Wednesday, July 18th, states that according to the governor of Shan Tung, the foreign ministers and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but that the danger is very great. The viceroy, according to this dispatch, informed the consul corps that he had telegraphed to Peking urging the protection of the foreign legations.

London, July 19.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express cables under yesterday's date: "The consuls, as representatives of the powers, have unanimously agreed that Liu Kan Yih, the viceroy of Nankin, shall be regarded as the Emperor of China so far as the collection of the rev-

enue is concerned. Liu Kan Yih has always been friendly toward foreigners and has expressed his willingness to place confidence in him." The Express correspondent at Tokio cables: "The Japanese government fears that Russia and Germany may not accept the command of the Japanese senior officers who would necessarily take charge of the army corps, and desires assurances on this point before giving orders for the embarkation of the troops. This may make a further delay of several weeks."

New York, July 19.—Regarding Li Hung Chang's departure for the north, the Herald's Canton correspondent asserts that the viceroy left that city under orders he received from Prince Tuan, and that he is to proceed to Chih-li province to resume his viceregal office. Artillery Ready for Service. San Francisco, July 19.—The batteries of the 3rd artillery have been ordered into camp at the Presidio with instructions to the various officers to have everything in readiness for sudden departure.

New York, July 19.—The war in China and the news of the disastrous experience of the 6th infantry have caused a number of desertions from the enlisted men of companies I, K, and L of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry, says the Times to-day. Major Cornish, who commands the battalion, says there are 25 absent without leave. The men, in speaking of the matter, gave as the cause of the desertions the crisis in China, and since the news of the disaster to the Ninth was received, especially.

Rome, July 19.—The government has received a circular from M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, which it is understood, has been dispatched to all the powers proposing an international agreement for joint action in China and the future attitude of the powers. The matter is still under consideration here. Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, is understood to have already replied in a friendly spirit. The replies of the United States and Russia have not yet reached M. Delcasse, nor has the reply of Germany. The latter government, it appears, had previously made a somewhat similar proposal to the United States alone.

Everybody's proud of this sort of Grandpa, and he's proud of himself; proud of his clear brain and active body. There are other kinds of grandpapas that we can't be proud of. Weak of body and feeble of mind, we can only pity them. They no more live; they only exist. What makes the difference between these two classes of old men? A sound stomach and a plentiful supply of pure, rich blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach, purifies the blood, and increases the activity of the blood-making glands. It won't make old men young, but it will enable old men to assimilate the food they eat, and so strengthen them for a life of reasonable exertion.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Little Pills. "I suffered for six years with constipation and indigestion, during which I employed every medicine, but could not get any case," writes Mr. G. Poppewell, of Bureka Springs, Carroll Co., Ark. "I felt that there was no help for me; could not retain food on my stomach, had vertigo and would fall helpless to the floor. Two years ago I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Little Pills, and in a few days I was able to do light work, and have been improving ever since. I am now in good health, and may say—6 years. I owe it all to Dr. Pierce's medicine. People often need a laxative medicine. The best for them is Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets."

Dominion Parliament

Mr. Foster Again Blames Government for Alleged Failure to Reduce Tariffs. Finance Minister Quotes Remarks of Opposition Leader in Reply to the Charge.

Ottawa, July 11.—The government bill to amend the Post Office Act by reducing the rate of newspapers to one-eighth of a cent within the province of publication was under consideration yesterday afternoon in the House of Commons. Mr. Foster, and others on the opposition side criticised the proposal as opposed to common sense and to the development of the country. It was a ridiculous notion, Mr. Foster held, that newspapers should be fined for going outside the province of publication.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Moore, of Stanstead, made an appeal to the House in favor of female suffrage. He quoted Cardstone, Herbert, Spencer, Richard Carlisle, and others in support of his principle. The Prime Minister, without going into the subject of the principle involved, reminded Mr. Moore that the matter of the franchise had not been relegated to the provincial legislatures. It was there that the principles he expounded should be urged.

At the evening sitting Mr. Foster rose to propose a motion censuring the government for its alleged maladministration during the past four years and went pretty well over every complaint that the opposition has raised in that period against the government policy. He referred to protraction pledges of the Liberal party and asked where were the new markets they were to open up to this country. Their reduction of the tariff, on which they had taken such high ground, amounted to 30-100 of one per cent. They were to give no railway subsidies and yet not less than fourteen millions had been voted since they came into power and five millions on the Crown's Nest Pass railway. This securing of favors was coming to be charged as a soft snap for go-betweens.

The Finance Minister, in reply, denied that the House had been forced at any time to mark time through fault of the government. The truth was that the opposition, with its frequent long grievances before the orders of the day were called, had created an abuse of the privileges of parliament, which should be dealt with in the form of a charge next session. There had been no change in the policy regarding railway subsidies since it was not very much to this government's credit for conditions had now been imposed in the contracts which would be to the country's benefit.

good was called for, and that the record showed a loss to the country of \$150,000. (Cries of "Name.") Turning the Tables. Mr. Fielding referred to the British American Bank Note Company. The matter was before the courts, but it was a matter of evidence that inferior material had been piled into the government offices year after year, while the contractor collected full prices. The only hope the contractor had to escape was to prove that the members of the late government had permitted him to put in inferior material.

It was true, the minister continued, that this government had added two and a half million dollars to the public debt per annum during three years, but the record of the Conservatives was six and a half millions a year during their eighteen years of office. Sir Charles Tupper had promised in 1878 a reduction in the expenditures, but had instead increased it from twenty-three millions to thirty-nine millions.

The opposition was very fond of comparing estimates with expenditures, but it should be borne in mind that there was a vast difference between the two. During the three years of the Liberal regime the foreign trade had been increased by eighty-two millions, as against sixty-four millions in the whole eighteen years of the Conservative regime. There were two reasons why the electorate would not turn out the government. One was that it was a good government, and the other was that the country would prefer it to the opposition. Canada, he concluded, had in these years enjoyed a period of progress, peace and prosperity never before known.

The House divided on Mr. Foster's motion, which was defeated by 44 to 86. The House then went into committee of supply. Ottawa, July 12.—The government bill to reduce the postage on newspapers within the province of publication to one-eighth of a cent per pound passed the committee stage yesterday after very strenuous opposition on the part of those who considered it a direct blow at some of the larger papers in Montreal. Mr. Davin moved to cut the rate down on all papers sent out from the office of publication to one-eighth of a cent, but when the vote was taken on this it was defeated by 36 yeas to 79 nays. Messrs. Bourassa and Monet voting with the opposition and Mr. Craig, Conservative, supporting the bill.

The Minister of Militia's bill to amend the Militia Act was next called. Dr. Borden explained that after a consultation with two of the ex-ministers of militia he had decided on amendments to the measure which would, he fancied, meet the general view. There would, in a word, be no more appointments as honorary colonels or lieutenant-colonels made from among civilians. The choice would be from those who had gained distinction in the militia. This was concurred in.

Another amendment to the bill was made to permit the raising of district officers commanding to the rank of full colonels. He thought this might well be done in the case of Lieut.-Col. Otter, as it would give to men up to years a chance of prolonging their term of service. It was also proposed to give authority for raising lieutenant-colonels on the retired list to the rank of full colonels. The measure passed committee.

Lord and Lady Minto

Left Ottawa This Morning to Pay a Visit to the Coast. Vice-Regal Party Will Arrive in Victoria on Tuesday, July 31st. (Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, July 19.—The viceregal party set out on a western tour to-day. Their excellencies will reach Winnipeg on Saturday evening, and will remain till Tuesday. From Thursday to Sunday will be spent in the National Park at Banff, and at 1 p.m., on Monday, July 30th, Vancouver will be reached, and Victoria on Tuesday evening, where the party will remain till August 4th. On the latter date they will set out by the government steamer Quadra for Skagway, and will reach Dawson on August 15th. Five days will be spent in that neighborhood, after which the party will return homewards, reaching Victoria on August 30th, where they will remain over until August 31st. Saturday, Sunday and Monday following will be spent in Vancouver and New Westminster. From September 4th to September 6th they will remain in Rosland, and on the 8th the party will reach Lethbridge, where visits will be paid to cattle ranches, irrigation works and Indian reserves.

It is expected that their excellencies will return to Ottawa about October 15th. Honorary Colonels. The Minister of Militia's bill to amend the Militia Act was next called. Dr. Borden explained that after a consultation with two of the ex-ministers of militia he had decided on amendments to the measure which would, he fancied, meet the general view. There would, in a word, be no more appointments as honorary colonels or lieutenant-colonels made from among civilians. The choice would be from those who had gained distinction in the militia. This was concurred in.

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13 Running Sores. Mr. Stephen Westcott, Fresno, N. S., gives the following experience with Burdock Blood Bitters: "I was very much run down in health and employed our local physician who attended me three months; finally my leg broke out in running sores with fearful burning. I had thirteen running sores at one time from my knee to the top of my foot. All the medicine I took did me no good, so I threw it aside and tried B.B.B. When one-half the bottle was gone I noticed a change for the better, and by the time I had finished two bottles my leg was perfectly healed and my health greatly improved."

Parliament

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Ottawa, J ed at 3 o'c the longest that of 188 ceremonies the speed follows: Hon. Gentl men of Relieving I desire to tentiun you labors of an month in F month while empty which was I The marked attended the Canadian v a conspiou aed in that t The larg with indust passed, is a expansion t try. I desire buoyant sta receipts ha provide lib and to a mial positio regarding scried sta which trust vest is t bation in t may in dit important affairs of There i legislation potent a rarily s ing of the confidently the condit but will o which oug labor.

Gentlemen I thank you for service. Honorable Gentl mons: It affor serve that tines un Providen in this I Al Phoenix who disa go, and at the Arkansas pearance and he murdered but she heirs, aft he was i left h few mon in a Call

THE Ottawa day, rep of Militia to Imper to Canada come for ing any the Imp Sir W Flint the make the Act conf ance peol

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