

Mediator

Proposal That France Accept the Office

In the Case of China and the Other Powers.

End of Rotterdam Strike—Alleged New Cure for Cancer—Collision at Sea.

END OF A BIG STRIKE.

Rotterdam, July 21.—The strike of dock laborers which has been in progress here for some time is practically resumed.

FRANCE AS MEDIATOR.

Paris, July 21.—The Chinese minister at Paris has transmitted to M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, for communication to President Loubet, a telegram from the Emperor of China, which was dispatched by the governor of Shan Tung on Thursday, July 19, asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The telegram makes no allusion to the foreign ministers at Peking. M. Delcasse informed the minister that President Loubet's reply would be addressed to the French legation at Peking, where the Imperial Government can obtain it; but first, the Government of the Republic would wait until it should be certain that the French minister at Peking was safe and sound.

COLLISION AT SEA.

Queenstown, July 21.—The British steamer Newby (Capt. Clark), which sailed from Fernandina, Florida, July 2 and Norfolk, Va., 6th, has arrived here with her fore compartment full of water. She reports having been in a collision during the night with the fish steamer Texan (Capt. Lund), which sailed from Liverpool yesterday for St. Thomas, D. W. I. The Texan was struck amidships and so badly damaged that she was anchored in West Bay. A tug has been sent to tow the Texan to this port.

STOP EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

London, July 21.—In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Balfour said it was impossible in the present state of the law, to prohibit exportation of arms to China, but as the matter was extremely pressing a bill would be introduced at once to give the government the necessary power. Such a bill was subsequently introduced in the House of Lords by Earl Halsbury, lord high chancellor. The bill prohibits the exportation of arms or ammunition to China, under severe penalties.

M. Delcasse sent a circular to the powers on the above subject, in which he says that France considers that the moment has arrived when this step will prove acceptable to all the governments, and be welcomed by public opinion. The foreign office believes that no misconception can be made of France's action in this matter, because French factories have supplied arms to the Orientals as well as those of other countries.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—The consuls met and decided to prevent the sale of arms in the settlement.

NEW CURE FOR CANCER.

Paris, July 21.—A new specific for tuberculosis and cancer has, it is alleged, just been discovered. The plant in question is called kalagua, and grows in South America. M. Ch. Patin, a Belgian consul, who is a botanist and an explorer, is said to have used kalagua with success in the treatment of bovine tuberculosis, and Dr. Alberto Basset has obtained excellent results from its use on his own patients.

Dr. Stubbart, at the Loomis Sanatorium, at Liberty, N. Y., and Dr. Mechtold, another American physician, claim to have effected cures of patients whose recovery was deemed by public opinion. The Belgian doctors, Ysenne Popelin, Hendericks and Coremans, announce that kalagua has, to some extent at least, realized the expectations they had formed of it.

CANADIANS CAME THIRD

In the Shooting for the Kolapore Cup—Second Stage of the Queen's Prize.

Bieleys Camp, July 20.—Yesterday's shooting in the Queen's prize brought Pte. A. E. Tink, of the Governor-General's Body Guard, into one hundred and eighty-third place, and he won £4; Staff-Sgt. Casaruthers, in two hundredth position, received a similar amount; Lieut. Graham was awarded two hundred and thirty-first place, and secured a prize of £3. The team of eight men composed the mother country, Canada, Guernsey and Jersey being represented. Seven shots only were allowed at all the ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. The Challenge cup, which had been captured by the mother country, was donated by his Highness the Rajah of Kolapore. The scores of the members of the Canadian team at the three ranges were as follows:

Lieut. Blair	200	500	600	Tl.
Sgt. Corrigan	31	24	31	86
Gunner Fleming	25	32	27	84
Pte. Langstroth	31	27	28	87
Sgt. Morse	33	33	33	99
Pte. McVittie	33	31	28	92
Lieut. Ogg	32	26	25	83
Lieut. Smith	31	32	31	94
Totals	245	232	232	710

Compared with the scores of the other competitors, the Canadians stood as follows:

Mother country	200	500	600	Tl.
Guernsey	221	244	255	720
Canada	245	232	232	710
Jersey	222	215	219	656

In the contest for the Corporation of the City of London prize the Canadians competing finished in the following order: Sgt. J. McVittie, Lieut. A. Smith, Sgt. C. E. Morse, Pte. T. A. Langstroth, Gunner Fleming, Pte. G. Mithigan, Pte. A. Tink, Bombardier Bodley, Lieut. D. J. Munro, Staff-Sgt. Morris, Sgt. Corrigan and Lieut. Ogg.

In the McKinnon competition today England obtained first place, Scotland second, Wales third and Canada fourth.

In the second stage, 10 shots at 500 and 15 shots at 600 yards, of the Queen's prize, the Canadians, Tink, Casaruthers and Graham, were the winners of small money prizes.

ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

Kingston, Ont., July 21.—At its concluding session the convention of the Hibernian Order of Hibernians elected the following officers: Provincial president, M. J. Lynch, Kingston; vice-president, John Lee, Gananoque; secre-

tary, Thomas O'Dowd, Hamilton; treasurer, J. McCarthy, St. Catharines; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Fallon, Ottawa; Ottawa was chosen as the place of meeting next summer, the date to be fixed later. The scheme of a compulsory death benefit of \$200 for every member of the order was adopted. The new order will come into effect on Oct. 1.

SCENE OF SORROW

Rev. Robert Colman Saw It in Peking.

When the Boxer Rising Began—Bodies of European Victims Eaten by Dogs.

San Francisco, Cal., July 21.—A vivid story of the Chinese uprising is told by Rev. Robert Colman, D.D., who arrived from the Orient yesterday. He was in Peking early in May and was the guest of Minister Conger. "At that time," said Colman, "the Boxers were drilling in the streets of Peking, and I was apprehensive of danger. Conger considered the danger not particularly threatening, and seemed to place credit in the assurances of the teung li yamen. I told him I did not agree with him, and he assured me there was no danger. One of the members of Conger's household is Mrs. Woodward, of Chicago, who accompanied us to China, and remained to visit Conger's family.

"Over a month was spent by us at Tien Tsin, that is, until June 16. The Boxers were more and more threatening, and native Christians from all parts of the country began to flock to the mission compounds at Tientsin. The Boxers were in the streets, and with all their worldly possessions tied in small bundles, went from gate to gate imploring foreigners to protect them. It was a pitiable sight, as they asked us with tears in their eyes: 'On the night of June 15, soon after we shall all be killed.'

"On the night of June 15, soon after midnight, the Boxers rose en masse and set fire to the native chapels, the French cathedral, and many other buildings. There was a terrific uproar among Chinese and foreigners—a reign of terror.

"The American marines were roused to arms, and all night stood ready to defend the foreigners in the compounds. The fire was confined to the native city, to the westward, and the line of flames seemed to be about a mile long. We could hear musketry and shouting in the distance, and fire after fire sprung up until we thought the whole native city was going up in smoke.

"The next morning bodies of 100 Boxers were found lying here and there. I saw numbers of bodies being devoured by dogs. Trenches were hastily dug and the native authorities gathered up the bodies by tying ropes around their legs and dragged them off to burial. That morning hundreds of poor native Christians huddled into the mission compounds and begged for shelter.

"On the 18th we went to Taku and boarded a Chinese passenger steamer. We could not sail that night for some reason, and lay in company with other merchant vessels at anchor. On June 17 the bombardment of foreign gunboats by the forts began. The gunboats returned the fire immediately. We were lying up the river with the gunboats between us and the fort. Whenever the Chinese in their forts fired too high their shells went screaming over our heads and struck the water about us. We were directly in the line of fire, but all escaped.

"I have just learned of the murder of Baron von Ketteler. It is not a surprise. Von Ketteler was the one minister the Chinese feared. He was suspicious of them, and demanded proof of their good faith before he would believe them. Sir Claude Macdonald and Mr. Conger placed great faith in representations of the Chinese government. Von Ketteler demanded that the government suppress the Boxers; Macdonald and Conger entered mild protests, and were satisfied with promises.

"There is no doubt in my mind that Von Ketteler was murdered by the government itself. I believe that the empress dowager and five of her advisers are responsible for the whole carnival of massacre. The Boxers are arrogant, miserably poor and deluded fanatics. They are used and directed by intelligent men. The movement spread like wildfire, exactly as though it were receiving powerful aid from those in authority. The Boxers carried on their drills and exercises in Peking under the eyes of the government un molested. They are in battle with the fanatical courage of people who believe their lives are charmed."

ONLY ONE WAY

To Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and All Other Stomach Troubles.

That Way In to Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—Every Tablet Taken is a Step Away From Death—They Are the Only Cure.

"The 'Medical Sentinel' comments on the restless brain worker of our large cities and refers to the fact that he thinks he knows as much about the needs of the brain, when he is tired and shows brain fog, as a trained practitioner. He is inclined to spur up the tired organs by some stimulant or perhaps quiet its complaints with the narcotic of tobacco, and this plan goes on until suddenly he collapses, for brain fog is a sure sign that the elements that compose the brain are being more rapidly used up than replaced by the food.

There is really a choice of but two pathways for an active brain worker—a man of affairs—when he shows symptoms of breaking down. Either he must quit work or he must have food that will replace the structure of brain and nerve centers as rapidly as they are used up each day.

Chemical analysis of the particles thrown out through the pores of the body shows that after continued brain work, a large portion of excreta contains phosphate of potash. It is known that when this element is furnished by the food in proper quantities, the system unites it with albumen and from that compound makes the gray matter that fills the nerve centers and the brain.

This is an especial feature of the food known as Grape-Nuts, a delicious ready-cooked and predigested breakfast food.

In brain power and physical strength will set in after Grape-Nuts have been used eight or ten days, and sustained and continued brain work can be carried on if a reliance is placed upon this food in connection with the ordinary food of the day.

Grape-Nuts Food is sold at all first-class groceries.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Gov. Milner's Speech at Opening of Parliament.

Distribution of Victoria Crosses—Death of Private Nichol, of the Strathomas—The Late Lieutenant Borden.

Cape Town, July 20.—The Cape Colony Parliament opened today with an impressive scene. The speech of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the colony, prophesied an early close of the war, and subsequently a united and prosperous South Africa. Sir Alfred Milner, referring to the noble manner in which all the self-governing colonies had responded to Great Britain's call for aid, said indications were not wanting that the end of the war was approaching.

Those concerned in the rebellion would have to answer for their misconduct. Parliament would be asked to approve a bill providing for a special court, with special powers to try hundreds of who have already been put in jail, and others who appeared to have taken a leading part in the rebellion. A commission would be created to deal with the rank and file of the rebels, with the power of sentencing for a period of five years, and to disfranchisement and deprivation of other civil rights. Sir Alfred Milner added that he trusted the deliberations of the parliament would be characterized by wisdom and moderation, so that when the troubles should be passed all would be prepared for the great developments that were assuredly awaiting united South Africa under the beneficent sway of the Queen's scepter.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, formerly premier of Cape Colony, and Mr. R. Solomon, formerly attorney-general, occupied the opposition cross bench. Mr. J. X. Merriman, treasurer; Mr. J. W. Sauer, commissioner of public works, and Mr. F. W. Borden, minister of agriculture, occupied seats on the front opposition benches. Dr. Jameson was sworn as a member of the parliament.

Amid profound silence Mr. Merriman gave notice that he would move that the actions of the military in districts where resistance had terminated were contrary to the inherent rights of British subjects, and that martial law should be repealed.

Bravery Recognized.

WON THE V. C.

London, July 20.—Victoria Crosses have been gazetted for Capt. Meiklejohn and Sgt. Major Robertson, both of the Gordon Highlanders, for bravery in the battle of Paardeburg, and for Lieut. Norwood, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, for rescuing a fallen trooper at Ladysmith.

Kingston, Ont., July 20.—A letter from Major Hudson this morning states that Lord Roberts had specially mentioned the writer in dispatches for the gallant manner in which he led C Field Battery in the action which led to the relief of Mafeking. Major Hudson also pays a high tribute to the heroism of the men of his battery, and to the gallant conduct during that engagement.

SYMPATHETIC MESSAGES.

Ottawa, July 20.—Hon. Joseph Chamberlain cables to Lord Minto to express to Dr. Borden "my deep sympathy with him at the loss of his gallant son."

The following cable was received today, addressed to Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia, dated Cape Town, July 19: "Deeply regret in inform you of the death of your son in the action of Retevit, 16th. Mrs. Borden and myself have my sincerest sympathy at the sad loss of this gallant officer, whom I have twice had the honor to especially mention in dispatches to the commander-in-chief for gallant and intrepid conduct. (Signed)

DR. BORDEN RETURNS THANKS.

Hon. Dr. Borden desires through the press to say that he is deeply grateful to the noble friends who have sent messages of sympathy with Mrs. Borden and himself, in their sad bereavement, and conveys their sincere thanks to all.

DEATH OF PTE. NICHOL.

London, July 21.—It has been reported to the war office that Pte. D. Nichol, of the Strathomas, died of enteric fever on the 19th. His relatives reside in Edinburgh, Scotland.

The Canadian invalids from South Africa, living at the Soldiers' Home, in this city, will on Tuesday visit the hospital for inspection by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Major Thompson will command the party of Canadians.

"A YARN."

New York, July 20.—Charles D. Pierce, trustee and treasurer of the Boer relief fund, and consul-general of the Orange Free State, made the following statement today concerning Boer emigration to the United States: "My attention having been called to the statements in various newspapers that 10,000 or more Boers are about to emigrate from the South African Republic and the Orange Free State to the United States, I wish to state in the most emphatic language possible that there is not one word of truth in such statements."

DUN'S REVIEW

Of Trade Conditions in Canada and the United States.

Dun & Co.'s trade review for this week says: Business conditions in Canada this week have shown little alteration, midsummer dullness being the chief complaint, while in many sections crop prospects have improved.

St. John reports only moderate wholesale trade and fair retail business, while rain has helped crops, and bills are promptly paid. The weather continues dry at Halifax, but trade is steady.

Trade is good for the season at Montreal, with activity in shelf hardware and groceries.

Some cancellation of orders for dry-goods from the Northwest have been reported, and heavy metals are dull, but general collections are good.

Midsummer dullness prevails in dry-goods and kindred lines at Quebec, but business in hardware is active. Crop prospects have materially improved in Manitoba, but trade con-

tinues quiet at Winnipeg, and collections are slow.

Conditions are less satisfactory at Vancouver, and collections are poor, while Victoria reports wholesale trade satisfactory and retail business quiet, with collections fair.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

The halt in the great iron industry necessarily affects both business and prospects in some others. The same extensive building strikes, which have cut off the use of much structural steel, have also prevented a vast use of lumber, which was, like iron, extraordinarily advanced in price.

The woolen industry has adopted the course of curtailing the output, many mills having stopped or reduced force, so that experts believe that less than half the capacity is now at work, because the nature of the next season's demand does not appear.

The sharp fall of 2 cents in wheat and 4 cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions regarding the extent of injury to both grains. The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace—in three weeks from Atlantic ports 5,661,561 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 5,655,333 bushels last year; from Pacific ports 1,890,387 bushels, against 1,275,648 last year, and of corn 9,620,539 bushels against 9,239,999 last year.

Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 145 last year and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year.

BANK CLEARANCES.

New York, July 21.—The bank clearings for the Dominion of Canada were as follows: Montreal, \$14,620,651, decrease 6.5 per cent; Toronto, \$9,419,620, increase 3.3 per cent; Winnipeg, \$2,358,231, increase 25.6 per cent; Halifax, \$54,959, increase 8.5 per cent; Hamilton, \$790,332, increase 3 per cent; St. John, N. B., \$620,800, decrease 2.9 per cent; Vancouver, \$1,949,741, increase 23.8 per cent; Victoria, \$755,664, decrease 9.2 per cent.

CONFUCIUS

World's Debt to the Sage of China Set Forth.

How He Taught Virtue and Humanity, Though Perhaps With No Belief in Immortality.

Pittsburg, July 20.—Rev. E. R. Donehoo, of the West End Presbyterian Church, preached on Sunday on the "Teachings of Confucius," but without touching except most remotely, on the present Chinese question. He took his text from Acts, x, 34-35: "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation he that feareth him and worketh right—his service is acceptable to him." In part he said:

"No more man has ever impressed himself upon so many minds for good as did he whom we know as Confucius. Chinese history informs us that this divine sage made his appearance at a time when corruption was gnawing at the vitals of the nation, when decay in manners and morals was bringing sadness and dread to the hearts of the thoughtful among them. Confucius was no theologian, nor did he make any pretense of being such. He was no prophet. He made no use of future retribution in stimulating men to the discharge of duty or in deterring them from wrongdoing. His mission was to teach men so to live that they might reap a reward in this present life.

While the sayings of Confucius occasionally contain a suggestion of a higher power than man's, and seem to imply a belief in some kind of immortality, yet in no single saying can we find any positive assertion of belief in a future state of existence. He seemed rather to observe and ignore the entire idea of a Supreme Being, never once mentioning his name. He was, therefore, an agnostic after the modern type, pure and simple. All that he concerned himself with was to have men seek for their heaven here in this world. If men would only lead moral lives and abstain from evil, either as it affected themselves or others, it was within the reach of all to attain the goal of all human hopes. His question, 'Is there one word upon which the whole life may proceed?' he replied, 'Is not reciprocity such a word?—what you do not yourself desire, do not put before others.' "Then reading the life of Confucius one is puzzled to account for the marvelous hold of his teachings upon the hearts of his countrymen throughout all that vast empire. At times he numbered as many as 3,000 pupils who were drawn to him by his good sense and sincerity. But the closing years of his life were attended with many discouraging circumstances. Friends turned away from him, courtiers and governors slighted him, and he was finally driven into exile, and at last died in obscurity and neglect.

"In passing judgment upon Confucius it should be borne in mind that he lived before the Christian era, and therefore had no opportunity to learn anything of his heavenly doctrines, which are the substance of our religion. His sayings were transmitted orally by his disciples, and therefore subject to error in transmission. The substance of his instruction was embraced in the term Virtue, which he understood as including all moral excellence. He divided this into five heads, knowledge, humaneness, righteousness, propriety and the preservation of the right relations between men, polite manners and faithfulness. Filial piety he regarded as of primary importance.

"The study of this great man's life and his sayings constrain us to hear hearty testimony to his many virtues. The world owes a debt to Confucius, and his name deserves to be held in reverence by all who honor upright-ness. Nor can one turn away from the words of his teachings without being impressed with the truth of Paul's theory that 'when the Gentiles have not the law do by nature the things contained in the law, these having not the law are a law unto themselves.'"

Recent experiments by Monsieur Jarrat, of the temperature of the carbon filament in an electric lamp is between 2,000 and 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, OFFICE at Adkins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

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PURDUM & PURDUM, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc.—Offices northeast corner Dundas and Talbot streets, London. Ont. Thomas H. Purdum, Q.C.; Alexander Purdum.

STUART, STUART, ROSS & BUCKE—Barristers, solicitors, etc., office over C.P.E. ticket office, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond streets. Alex. Stuart, Q.C.; Duncan Stuart; D. C. Ross, LL.B.; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

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