

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is an eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. in advance by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

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Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:

Wm. Somerville. W. A. Ferris. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 13, 1901.

THE PASSING OF PROTECTION. The best minds in the United States are assuredly drifting away from a belief in protection, even as a matter of expediency, and the government which desires to have popular support cannot afford to ignore the change of sentiment which is rapidly taking place.

From a policy of extreme protection our neighbors now seem disposed to swing a long way towards a purely revenue tariff. This change is due to two causes: First, the conviction that a high rate of duties is no longer necessary in the interest of home production; and second, the fear of mercantile retaliation on the part of foreign nations which have become large purchasers of American goods.

The first named cause has its foundation in the plain lesson of official trade returns. Foreign made goods are not coming in, and American goods are going out in an annually increasing volume. The expansion in exports during the past ten years has been phenomenal, and manufacturers are candidly admitting their ability to get along without the very high wall established by the McKinley and Dingley legislations.

Out of this expansion in exports arises the fear of reprisal. Having got a foothold in profitable markets abroad, the common sense of the American producer tells him that permanency must rest upon the principle of exchange. The Russian market, if he is prevented from selling anything in return, has been submitted to this one-sided trade for some years; but at last he has taken a leaf out of the American book and proposes to see what he can do by a policy of protection on his own account.

We have passed through a somewhat similar experience in Canada. We have learned that our manufacturers can do better under a revenue tariff than under one which is avowedly protective, as our busy industries and swelling exports prove, and anyone who has his eyes open will see that protection is quickly passing out of the field of practical politics on this continent. Yet our Conservative friends say it is their sole policy, just as it has been since 1876.

THE LYNCHER'S PERIL. That there should be reprisals in connection with the lynchings which go on constantly in the Southern States is not surprising. At Georgetown, the other

day, a mob turned out to hang a negro who was said to have insulted a woman; but the man turned on his pursuers and killed two of them and wounded a third before being captured. The only hopeful aspect to an incident of this nature is that it may cause our southern neighbors to go out of the lynching business as a matter of policy, and establish a wholesome regard for the law. If it costs two white men's lives to take one black man's, it may be that a consideration of that character would weigh with the lynchers more than the purely legal view. The press of the United States is unanimously opposed to lynchings, and it may be that the Georgetown affair will supply a new and powerful argument on the side of reform. As it is, the system is a reproach to the entire American nation.

THE REFUGEE CAMPS. As Andrew Carnegie was driving recently by Hon. T. P. O'Connor, he said: "I am not really to be envied. How can my wealth help me? I am 60 years of age, and I cannot digest my food. I would give you all my millions if you would give me youth and health." Later, he declared that he would willingly make Faust's bargain and give all his possessions for half his life back again.

We expect to see a great many homilies based on this text. The compensations of poverty and the disadvantages of wealth have ever been favorite themes with philosophers; but notwithstanding all that has been said about the rich man's danger of losing heaven there are few of us who would not trade places with him and take all the risks.

At the same time there is something pathetic in the thought that a man like Andrew Carnegie may start with nothing and win a vast fortune and yet be envied for the hearty digestion of the poor toiler on the street. Some observing critic of human affairs once said that the sum total of happiness was to have a good appetite for breakfast, and in a very broad sense he was right.

The desire for wealth has been the incentive to enterprise and effort since the world began, and yet if Andrew Carnegie's experience is that of a vast percentage of so-called successful men—and it probably is—the thought is irresistible that in the end the investment returns a poor dividend. How few of those who struggle along the humbler walks of life realize that the very strenuousness they are required to put forth brings a reward which millions cannot buy—a good digestion.

SPURIOUS APPEALS. At a recent Conservative gathering an ex-minister of the crown declared that the liberties of the people were being taken away and the country was under the control of great corporations. Statements like this are easily made, but the proof of their emptiness is found in the fact that no one takes any notice of them. When the liberties of the people of Canada are taken away the people of Canada will be very apt to have something to say about the matter on their own account. What the speaker in this instance probably had in his mind was the liberty of a certain number of Conservative people, including himself, to run the affairs of the country. This liberty certainly has been taken away; but it was done by the mandate of the people at large.

As to the control which corporations have acquired, it is not sufficient to talk in general terms. There are not many great corporations in Canada, and if any of them have been given undue control it ought to be an easy matter to name them and indicate the nature of the power which they possess. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is the largest corporation we have in Canada, and those who remember the issue in the St. John election last November will scarcely be disposed to say that the C. P. R. is one of the corporations which control the government. What other corporation has a different footing?

The fact is, our friends of the opposition are hard driven for causes of complaint against the government. The loyalty cry has become nauseating, the race cry is of no avail, talk about taxation and large expenditure appeals to no one of judgment, hints at corruption are played out, charges about broken pledges have been exploded, and what to do in order to keep up the attack against the government they do not know. No wonder that they feel free to make all sorts of sweeping assertions, for, as we have said, no one pays any attention to them. The people of Canada know that they have a clean and capable administration at Ottawa, and they do not bother their heads with the grumblings of soreheads who are out of office.

AN OPPOSITION FABLE. Whenever a writer on the Tory press takes his pen in hand to write a few lines about preferential trade he cannot apparently refrain from repeating the ancient fable about Sir Wilfrid Laurier being offered a preference on Canadian products when he was in England and refusing it. Our morning contemporary omits the Duke of Devonshire part of the worn out fiction, but says Sir Wilfrid was "invited to say what Canada wanted" and replied that "the Canadian people did not desire a preference in Great Britain."

We now take our pen in hand to say for the hundredth time that all this sort of talk belongs to the class of literature which the late Mr. Aesop left to posterity. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was never offered a preference for Canada and he never refused it. If anyone cares to know

the sentiments of the British people on this subject let him look up the record and ponder over the suggestive fact that three weeks ago, when a preference on colonial grown sugar was proposed in the Imperial House of Commons, the measure was defeated by a vote of 303 to 16.

IF MR. TARTE — — ?

If Mr. Tarte were not in the government what would our super-sensitive loyalists in the Tory ranks do for some one to rail against? Mr. Tarte himself has answered that question by declaring that if he were to disappear from the political arena they would immediately create another Tarte. Everyone knows that is true. Mr. Tarte simply supplies a personality which is used by opponents of the government as a target at which to fire their foolish talk about loyalty. If that target were lost they would quickly find another. They could not play their game without someone to shoot at.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier were not a French-Canadian and a Catholic what would the men who trade on the race and religion cry do? They would have to go out of business. Mr. H. B. Hetherington in his organization of Foster clubs would have to confine his eloquence to such dry topics as the public debt and the pledges of the Liberal party, while the writers who fill columns with covert hints at the premier's hostility to British institutions would have to fall back on the exodus and the management of the Intercolonial.

AN INVASION OF LIBERTY. The census department has received a novel claim from an Ontario enumerators. He asks \$10 for a pair of trousers.

The census department has received a novel claim from an Ontario enumerators. He asks \$10 for a pair of trousers. The right leg of which was entirely destroyed by a mongrel collie, which greeted me as I was about to enter on my duties. It is doubtful if the claim will be allowed.—Toronto World (Conservative).

The above is an arraignment of the government that cannot be passed by in silence. The Telegraph has been accused of friendliness to the Laurier administration, and we promptly notified the minister of agriculture that the people's liberties have been invaded and reparation is demanded. If those trousers are not paid for forthwith, we shall join our Conservative friends in raising the flag of freedom, coupled with the race cry. The despatch to the World is not definite, it is true; but we are satisfied it was a French-Canadian collie that ate the trousers.

NOTES AND COMMENTS. Sam Hughes, M. P., in an interview at Montreal a few days ago demolished the Ross administration as effectually as he closed out the Boer war. Sam always puts the finishing touches on his all undertakings.

The great American people rose in their might in New York the other day and broke up the specially reserved seats in the public parks. For once the great American people showed a commendable amount of common sense. Democracy is not yet dead in the city of millions.

Mr. Richard Croker is said to have lost \$62,000 at the late Newmarket, England, race meet. Boss Croker will not work over that, for if the general opinion is correct, he can draw on Tammany for the amount. Police protection must come high in New York, with the Boss figuring as an English gentleman of the turf.

Last week the Halifax Herald had an editorial, a portion of which read like an accusation or independent manifesto. Now it is ultra loyal and its war cry is "the British empire forever." An excellent sentiment, but what about that article? The Herald's loyalty reminds one of "so much the worse for British connection" and Sir Herbert Tupper's anti-British speeches.

There is a peculiar family in Windsor, Ont. The children are half brothers-in-law of their mother and some of the children are uncles of the rest, while the head of the family is the father-in-law of the mother. This family is the family of the family. This curious tangle is brought about by a man marrying his deceased son's widow.

Mr. F. D. Mook, M. P., told the Montreal Gazette that the Boer people was a success, and that he was well pleased with the condition and prospects of the party in the lower provinces. Some people are easily pleased. Due allowance must, however, be made for Mr. Mook's statement, as he wishes to install some Dutch courage into the members of the party in Quebec and Ontario.

The individual of the defeated American Henley crew, who assured the victors, at a dinner given by the Leaders to the Pennsylvanians, that all the arrangements in regard to the race were perfectly fair, "contrary to what they had been told," has probably been told by this time that since is golden. Like Brien O'Leary, of historic memory, that Yankee was unable to open his mouth without putting his foot in it.

Dr. Leyds is now accused of holding tight to the many millions collected from Tory sympathizers on the continent. The worthy doctor might remind his denouncers that his idol Herr Kruger also retained all the gold he was able to get away with. It is unreasonable to demand Dr. Leyds for not adding to the golden burthen which Boer patriotism compelled Mr. Kruger to remove from the Transvaal. By not sending it to South Africa the doctor also saved transportation charges both ways.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK ON THE NORTH SHORE.

Convention of Restigouche and Bonaventure Counties at Charlo.

Campbellton, July 10.—The Sunday school convention of the counties of Restigouche and Bonaventure was held in the Presbyterian church at Charlo on 9-10th July. The opening devotions were conducted by the pastor, Rev. J. McLeod, and a good number of delegates were present at the opening. The field secretary, Rev. A. Lucas, was present with a well covered table of literature calculated to aid Sunday school work.

President H. J. Pidgou gave an address summarizing the year, emphasizing the value of the provincial convention and the benefits to be derived therefrom, a leading worker of this county, now away.

After the appointment of committees the vice-presidents of parishes made their reports. Not all were present, but faithful ones had sent reports and kind words. Messrs. W. H. Hetherington and J. D. Dunan and J. Devereaux. These contained earnest commendation of improvements and advice, better grading, home department and teacher training work. Such reports show the value of this in detail and made a notable example for others to do likewise.

A conference on Sunday school superintendents' work was conducted by Mr. Lucas and shared by D. C. Firth, R. M. Currie, Jas. McMillan and others. The suggestive report of the executive closed the morning session. It was laid on the table, awaiting consideration.

The second session opened at 2:15, when Rev. J. Crawford from Pictou county, N. S., led the devotions. After the reading of the minutes the report was taken up by sections. Its various recommendations showed that the committee dealt in fundamentals for the benefit of their race.

The evening session was opened by Mr. Angus Dewar, leading the devotion. An address by Rev. J. McLeod, who, in his pastorate, has graduated a number of young people. It was a good evidence of the benefits to churches of the association plan and of what a pastor can do in training intelligent workers.

The following were elected as county officers for the ensuing year: John Galbraith, president; D. C. Firth, Campbellton, secretary-treasurer; E. W. Lewis, recording secretary; Miss Harriet McLeod, Edith Gilker, superintendents of primary work; E. W. Lewis and R. M. Currie, superintendents of secondary work; Mrs. Dewar and A. Z. Matthews, home department superintendents.

The following is the list of parish or school superintendents: Rev. D. Dunan, John Devereaux, Thomas Scott, John McMillan, W. R. McMillan, Hugh J. Pidgou, Jas. O. Slesinger, Thomas Young, and others. The meeting closed on Wednesday by a Bible reading from Genesis by Rev. A. Lucas.

The statistical report was read by D. C. Firth, and was generally well received. The report of primary work of Miss Pidgou was read and remarks made on the department of work.

Rev. Mr. Nicholson gave a Sunday school lesson to an intermediate class and several made remarks on teaching. A number of resolutions were passed by the Advocate, the association paper, and the session closed.

In the fifth session Rev. H. F. Carr led the devotion, after the reading of the minutes, several committees reported.

In unfinished business Mr. Bruce, of the Temperance Association, reported the superintendent of the temperance department. This elicited a conference of deep interest in which many shared.

The secretary, D. C. Firth, read his report, which showed an improvement over that of last year. Five persons were elected to represent the county in the provincial convention. Rev. Geo. Fisher, of Dalhousie, read a paper on Why We May Expect Results from the Temperance Cause, which was followed by several other members.

Then came "Parting words" in which President Galbraith led. After the reading of this useful convention closed with hymn and benediction.

County News. Hopewell Hill, July 10.—The Baptists at Lower Cape held a very successful musical entertainment, and strawberry festival last evening. The attendance was unusually large. On the programme were a chorus by the S. S. school; dialogue by Beatrice Binkley and Martha Bishop; solos, Mabel Ballou, Miss Edna West, Martha Dixon and Rev. F. D. Davidson. The proceeds will go towards the fund for repairing the church building.

Miss Lavina Decker underwent a successful operation for appendicitis today. Miss Linda Tingley, who has been living in Lynn, Mass., for the past two years, came to her home here by today's train.

Strikers Give In. Newport News, Va., July 11.—The strike of the Newport News machinists is at an end. The climax came suddenly to-night at a meeting attended by practically all the machinists from the shipyard, when, by unanimous vote, the men decided to return to work Monday at the old scale.

The fact that the machinists could not obtain funds with which to support the strike might remind his denouncers that his idol Herr Kruger also retained all the gold he was able to get away with. It is unreasonable to demand Dr. Leyds for not adding to the golden burthen which Boer patriotism compelled Mr. Kruger to remove from the Transvaal. By not sending it to South Africa the doctor also saved transportation charges both ways.

INDUSTRIAL BOOM IN CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Good Work in Copper Mining; 50 Men Employed—Brick Making Progressing—Coal Found.

Advocate, Cumberland county, July 11.—This exceedingly interesting and thriving village is on the tin-toe of expectation of a considerable boom through the energetic efforts of the Colonial Mining Company. They have purchased most of Cape Plover, and already expended about \$500,000. For over a year they have been at work and all the signs indicate that they have a splendid investment. Expert evidence and undoubted testimony give assurance of abundance of copper. The main shaft, which is a double shaft, is 12 feet long by six feet wide and is now 200 feet deep; the hope is that after another 50 feet they will strike copper, as the specimens found on the shore were at a depth of 285 feet from the surface. Two other shafts are being sunk about half a mile apart. At the main shaft four men are at work below during the day and four during the night.

At Horse Shoe, a large and substantial summer house has been built to accommodate the directors and managers of the company. Just above is being built a concentration house, 140 feet long and 36 feet wide to work, at first, 100 tons of quartz a day. A tramway is to be built from the mines to the concentration house.

A number of cottages are being built for the workmen engaged by the Colonial Mining Company. As present 50 men are engaged.

Everything around indicates the fullest confidence in the enterprise. The money of the shareholders is being used with marked prudence.

The Advocate Brick and Tile Company, a new industry located near the mines, is now in full swing, making 25,000 bricks a day. This season they have made over 500,000 and expect to make over 1,200,000 before the season closes. They are now employing 25 men. The Colonial Mining Company will take a considerable part of the bricks made this season. There is an abundance of clay and of excellent quality.

There were present in the church service were John March, formerly superintendent of the city public school board, who gave an address chiefly reminiscent. Another, who had long been identified with the church and who also spoke, was Mr. Wm. Frost.

A son of Rev. F. H. W. Pickles, formerly pastor of Norton church, was in attendance at the meeting and spoke briefly.

Last evening another gathering was held at the church, when a discourse dealing with the Baptist denomination in New Brunswick for the last 100 years was delivered by Rev. Geo. Howard, and an address on the 20th century Bible given by Rev. G. H. Waring.

The Southern Baptists in session at Central Norton Monday heard reports from the churches. The home mission report was also received. It said that during the nine months from September 1, 1900, to June 1, 1901, 17 circuits, comprising 36 churches, have received aid to the extent of \$1,004.16. The larger amount of these disbursements have been made to the borders of the Western Association, where seven mission fields have been helped to the amount of \$500.41. In the Eastern Association \$402.75 has been divided among three fields, and in the Southern Association seven fields have been aided to the extent of \$84.12. The appointment of J. B. Colwell as general missionary was told of. Work in the various fields was set out at length.

The board has sought to extend its efforts beyond the assistance given to mission interests, and so communication was had with several self-supporting churches, which were pastorless and with young men who would be willing to locate in the province. The aim was to assist these churches in securing young and efficient pastors. It is hoped this effort has not been misunderstood and that the labor shall not have been in vain. Several educated and devout young ministers have been recommended and may become pastors.

Early in the year the board suggested to the late board of home missions their willingness to assume the liabilities of that board to missionary pastors. They were met in a frank and kindly spirit, the issue being the assumption by the present board of liabilities to the extent of \$30, which were paid forthwith.

The contributions from the churches and receipts from trust funds have been about sufficient for the current expenses. In February last the secretary received \$1,000 from Rev. A. Cohoon, secretary of the home mission board of the maritime convention, a bequest from the late Gilbert White to that board for home mission purposes.

This fund remains intact except that a loan was drawn from it for payment of before-mentioned liabilities assumed by present board. It is hoped, however, that contributions during ensuing year will enable the treasurer to return this amount, so that this fund may be used exclusively in the work of the general home missionary.

The report of Treasurer R. G. Haley showed receipts of \$2,050.84 and expenses of \$1,057.28, leaving a balance of \$993.56. This was certified correct by Rev. J. W. Manning, auditor.

The report on temperance, submitted by Rev. W. C. Goucher, referred to the disappointment felt by the failure of the plebiscite to bring about prohibition. It scored scheming politicians of any and every party who play fast and loose with this "giant of wrong," and equally condemned the electors who by their votes showed how willingly they were led by the nose, and it called upon the associated churches by resolution to declare that no person should be received for baptism and church membership who was not known to be an abstainer from intoxicating liquors.

A long and free discussion followed, in which a dozen delegates took part, some condemning the proposed resolution on the ground that it did not propose to deal with members who were known users of stimulants; others because it selected one crying evil, while it condoned others equally bad, such as the tobacco habit, etc. Amendments and counter-amendments were offered. The result was that the report and resolution were adopted.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Some people cannot understand why our business has been such a great success when we have only been in St. John so short a time.

It is this, every article that leaves our store is so satisfactory to the wearer that he at once becomes an advertising agent for us, so to speak, for he naturally tells his friends that HARVEY'S is the best place to buy Clothing we sell for cash and cash only, all our goods are marked in plain figures and we have one price to all.

Men's Ready to wear Suits \$2 85 and \$3.00 to \$10.00 and \$14.00. Men's Ready to wear Pants 75c and 90c. to \$3.00 and \$3.50. Men's Suits made to measure at \$10.00 \$12.00 and up. Men's Pants made to measure at \$2.75 to \$3.50 and up.

Watch this space on Saturday for our advertisement and then come and see when you are in the city.

J. N. HARVEY, (OPERA HOUSE) 199 Union Street, BLOCK, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

CELEBRATED 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTON.

Interesting Sketch of History Read—Addresses Given—Business of the Southern Baptists in Convention.

Yesterday afternoon at Norton the 101st anniversary of Norton Baptist church was fittingly observed by its members and by those who were in attendance at the 22nd annual session of the Southern Baptist Association.

A devotional service was held, led by Rev. P. J. Stackhouse, of the Haymarket square Tabernacle church, this city, and who addressed the congregation. His discourse was followed by the reading of the church's history during the past century by Rev. A. N. McNeil.

There were present in the church service a number of the members, among whom was John March, formerly superintendent of the city public school board, who gave an address chiefly reminiscent. Another, who had long been identified with the church and who also spoke, was Mr. Wm. Frost.

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