

had beginning, although its deomonial character has ceased for about forty years. All the true friends of the university should be interested in promoting its welfare in every possible way and nothing could be more hurtful than to favor any particular denomination, for in the college all must stand on an equal footing.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The difficulties in China do not appear to decrease, but on the contrary every day seems to create new complications. The root of the whole matter is a conspiracy against foreigners in which the Dowager Empress is an accomplice, although a silent one. The society known as the Boxers is doing the work which she approves, breaking up the missionary settlements, insulting the Christians and endeavoring to restore China to the condition it was in nearly a century ago, when no foreigner was allowed to enter it. This reactionary policy is supposed to have been inspired by Russia, but it seems difficult to understand why such a theory should exist, for Russia is not receiving any more favors from the Boxers than any other foreign power. No doubt it matters not into such a state of confusion as to make the actual occupation of Peking by foreign troops necessary, it would be to the advantage of Russia, which has a larger force in that vicinity than any other nation, and therefore could occupy the capital city and hold it. But we can hardly conceive the Chinese Dowager Empress being a party to a plot which would involve the occupation of the Chinese capital by Russian troops, so that some doubt is thrown on this theory with regard to the Boxer movement being instigated by Russian influence. It is difficult to say what will be the outcome of the present crisis. Germany, Great Britain and the United States are certainly desirous of preventing the collapse of China, and they are also anxious to protect their missions in that country, as well as the trading establishments which have been founded there. Russia, no doubt, is anxious to add to her territory, but it is not likely that the western powers will allow this at present, and if no other power intervened Japan certainly would. Japan is said to be instigated by Great Britain to assume a hostile attitude towards Russia, but there is no proof whatever of this. It is probably the suggestion of a newspaper correspondent. Great Britain has no desire that a war should break out between Russia and Japan, but the Japanese have enough grievances of their own against Russia to make them anxious to cross swords with her. As to the outcome of such a contest it looks as if it came on immediately, because her Siberian railway, by which troops could be brought overland, is not completed, and her fleet in Chinese waters is not nearly as large as that of Japan. It is to be hoped, however, that the Chinese difficulties will come to an end without a resort to war, and the influence of Great Britain and also of Germany and the United States will be used to bring about this result.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is amusing to see the St. John Sun endeavoring to manufacture a Conservative victory out of the result of the election in British Columbia. In an editorial which was published yesterday morning it says that British Columbia is "in line," at all events that is the heading of the article, but when the article comes to read it is seen that so far from there being a united Conservative party in the new British Columbia legislature, members of that political body are divided into factions who dislike each other worse than they do the Liberals. If this is what the Sun calls getting into line, its ideas of a Conservative victory are somewhat singular, because there is no Conservative party in British Columbia legislature out of which a government could be formed. The despatch of yesterday dealing with the election in British Columbia explained the situation quite clearly, and showed that the result was simply a defeat for Mr. Martin, who is far from having a united Liberal support. What will be the outcome of the elections in British Columbia is not quite clear, because it does not look as if any party or group had a sufficient number of members to form a new government. Probably when the House meets it will be able to evolve some kind of order out of the chaos which exists in that province.

GRAND FALLS AS A WATER POWER.

Yesterday we published a despatch from Bangor announcing that the largest pulp mill in the world was about to be erected at Grand Falls on the St. John river, a mill that will employ 1,000 persons, in addition to the number who will be employed in providing it with raw material, for it would use up 600 cords of wood a day. If this enterprise is carried out, as we have no doubt it will be, it will make Grand Falls one of the largest and most prosperous towns in the province, a rival of Moncton in point of size and prosperity, and it will give the whole upper country a stimulus which will fill it with settlers and create new communities in that region. Moreover, it will give a great deal of business to the Canadian Pacific Railway which runs to Grand Falls and will very largely increase the export trade of St. John, for all the pulp and paper manufactured at Grand Falls will be exported to Europe. This pulp mill alone, when in full operation, would give carriage to one large steamship a week from the port of St. John. The power of the Grand Falls attracted the attention of the late Mr. Edward Jack who, it is said, was one of the first to see the possibilities of the power of Niagara Falls. He began to be talked to by Mr. Jack attempted to interest the capi-

talists of this province in his plan for utilizing this enormous water power, but he met with little encouragement and at the time of his lamented death very little had been done towards carrying out the plan. He had so much to heart. Now it would seem that the enormous power at Grand Falls will be utilized. There is sufficient water there to run every mill and factory in the province of New Brunswick. The whole country about Grand Falls ought to be benefited by it. Perhaps when the powers at Grand Falls are in full operation some person will be found enterprising enough to examine the great power which is going to waste in the vicinity of this city, and while, although not so capable of direct application as that of Grand Falls, certainly could be put to some use if the proper steps were taken.

THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

We are not hearing very much about the prohibition issue from the Conservative press in these days. Some time ago it looked as if the St. John Sun was about to come out as a full fledged prohibition journal and run the elections on that issue, but recently there has been a decided change in the policy of our morning contemporary, and the question of prohibition has lately been dropped out of sight, perhaps this is only a temporary lull and we may hear more of it from that quarter before the day of election. Of course the leader of the opposition will be very much handicapped in conducting a prohibitory campaign by the fact that a considerable number of his strongest supporters are very far from being prohibitionists, either in theory or practice. He might also be met with the difficulty that the province of Quebec, in which he endeavored to make a strong impression by preaching a policy of disunion, is not for prohibition. Our readers will remember that the Quebec majority against prohibition was nearly 100,000, and it was considered by some Conservative newspapers a great piece of impudence that the people of Quebec should have ventured to express an opinion on this question. Now, however, Sir Charles Tupper is looking for the Quebec vote and the organs which preached this theory and cried "down with the province of Quebec," are silent.

It may be interesting to recall the votes which were taken in the several provinces in favor of prohibition and against it.

	Yes.	No.	Majorities.
Ontario	154,499	117,575	36,224
Nova Scotia	34,646	5,402	29,244
New Brunswick	20,911	9,576	17,335
P. E. Island	9,461	1,146	8,315
Manitoba	12,419	2,978	9,441
British Columbia	5,721	4,737	984
N. W. Territory	6,238	2,824	3,414
Quebec	28,282	122,614	94,332

278,477 264,922 107,957 94,032

It will be seen from the above that all the provinces of Canada with the exception of Quebec gave majorities in favor of prohibition, but the number of votes polled was less than half the total number of voters in Canada. The prohibition vote was less than 25 per cent. of the total vote. Under these circumstances the government certainly acted wisely in declining to enact a prohibitory law, as some zealous temperance people desired, because, great as are the evils of the liquor traffic even when hedged about by the strictest regulations, they would have been intensified under a prohibitory law which would not be obeyed and which had not been given the support of the public. Still the vote ought not to be without its effect, because it indicates in a general way that there is a strong sentiment against the use of spirituous liquors. In all the provinces of Canada 278,477 people voted for prohibition. Now if every man of this large number of voters who declared in favor of prohibition will be a prohibitory law upon himself, and will discontinue in every way the use of liquor hereafter, by refusing to purchase it, or to have any part in any transaction which involves the sale of liquor, there cannot be a doubt that an immense amount of benefit would accrue to the cause of sobriety, and that a substantial result in favor of temperance will be achieved. Let every individual of the 278,477 who voted for prohibition do his utmost to promote the cause of temperance by his personal efforts for the next twelve months, and more will be done for total abstinence than could be achieved by the enactment of a prohibitory law which has not been given the support of the people.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Our morning contemporary says there are 450 grain elevators in the Northwest. That is about as accurate as the ordinary statement appearing in the Sun, where politics is concerned. There are possibly 45 elevators.

Thus far the only thing which seems clear about the emergency ration matter is the fact that the man who got the contract is a Liberal. The complaint apparently comes through a rival manufacturer who is a Tory. The opposition in parliament are backing up the Tory.

It is a pity that the time of parliament should be taken up, the people alarmed, and possibly the country defamed, in order to gratify the caprice of a food manufacturer who did not get a contract from the government. But then the disappointed party happens to be a Tory.

It will seem odd to a disinterested outsider that no sooner had Mr. Monk announced his suspicions about the emergency ration than every other member on the opposition side took up the case as though the facts were established and the government found guilty of negligence.

The evidence seems to be a matter of no concern with Tory members.

In one breath the Conservatives condemn the ministers for favoring Liberals, and in the next ask that their own friends should receive patronage. Each side seems to have the same idea on the subject. If a Liberal can be preferred without injury to the public service, it is only human nature that the government should remember friends.

Parliament has now been more than four months in session and the opposition are still on the hunt for a scandal. They evidently think that a first-class scandal is imperatively necessary for the approaching campaign. There was a time when the great Conservative party went to the country on a principle. Now they want a cry, but it doesn't look as if they would get it.

It turns out that before Sir Charles Tupper sent his defiant telegram to Mr. Robert Bingham that gentleman had been seen by Dr. Montague, who had been dispatched post haste from Ottawa for the purpose. We suspected as much all along. Dr. Montague, as an ex-minister from Ontario, probably had a strong personal interest in Mr. Bingham's person.

Dr. Montague announces in a newspaper interview that the story about Tupper and his old colleagues from Ontario are not true. It is not a matter of much importance, and we are quite willing to assume that the Tory family at Ottawa is happy and united. If anybody should suspect otherwise, however, the Conservative press is to blame.

"Delegate Fisher seems to be as eloquent an envoy as his old colleague, Mr. Leys. If Mr. Tarte were at home he would surely take a day or two off to have a visit with the delegate in some of the American cities. It would be interesting to see which of the two anti-Britishers would keep the more indelicate tongue."—Mail and Empire.

By all means keep it up. It would be a sign of weakness to let up on such slanders on the eve of an election.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal, the general manager was able to report that everywhere throughout the dominion, excepting in British Columbia, prosperity was universal, crops were good, the lumber trade very satisfactory, both as to output and values, dairy products were at their best, in price and quantity, and railway earnings were the largest in the history of Canada.

The Sun tells a remarkable story about Paymaster Trites of the Intercolonial Railway refusing to be disturbed at his "luxurious dinner" for the purpose of paying some of the men on the road, and leaving those men without their pay until the end of the month. It is not at all likely that this story is correct, but if it is it ought to be remembered that Mr. Trites is a Conservative, and was appointed by the late Conservative government, so that the present government is not responsible for him except for not dismissing him. Yet, if Mr. Trites had been dismissed the Sun would have raised a howl that would have ascended to high heaven, and another paragraph would have been added to the Moncton Conservative platform.

It is to be regretted that the St. John and Halifax exhibitions are likely to clash in consequence of their being held at practically the same time. The St. John exhibition will open on the 10th of September and the Halifax exhibition on the 12th. The fault of this rests with the people of Halifax who had arranged a date which was certain to interfere with any date that St. John might select. No doubt both exhibitions will suffer in consequence of this, but we believe that the Halifax exhibition will suffer more than that of St. John. We trust that the managers of our exhibition will make every effort to make the show as complete as possible, especially in those departments which the people of Nova Scotia have been accustomed to "exhibit" such as fruits and live stock. We do not think that Halifax will be able to draw away from our exhibition many of those Nova Scotian exhibitors who have for years past been accustomed to come here and who have always had a cordial and friendly reception.

Ottawa News.

Ottawa, June 11.—At the request of the council City Clerk Bault and City Treasurer Thibault, of Hull, have compiled a statement of the loss of property in the recent fire. The loss on taxable property was \$1,001,010, and on non-taxable property, \$289,950. These figures were taken from the assessment rolls, the values on which were increased by one third. Even with this increase it is not thought the above figures give more than an approximate idea of the loss.

About the middle of June the post office department will be prepared to issue small books of 2-cent stamps, each containing 12 stamps of that denomination. Each book will consist of two pages of six stamps each, interleaved with waxed paper to prevent their sticking together, and will be of a size convenient to carry in pocket or pocketbook. The price at which these stamp books are to be issued to postmasters and sold by them to the public is 25 cents, one cent in excess of face value of stamps contained therein being charged for each book to cover cost of binding, etc. Cover will contain postal information, which, it is thought, will be of interest to the public.

For the purpose of convenient reference these stamp books will be designated "2-cent stamp books."

Lord Minto has received the following cable from Her Majesty the Queen, in reply to a despatch of congratulations on the fall of Pretoria: "Balmoral, June 7. 'Grateful thanks for kind congratulations on this most satisfactory event.' (Signed) 'Y. R. L.'"

THE BOERS' LAST REFUGE.

A Corner in the Northeast of the Transvaal.

FEVER AND AMBUSHES.

Magatoland Has Dense Vegetation, High and Healthful Mountains, Low and Fever Saturated Valleys -- Headquarters for Guerillas if Beaten in the Field.

Reference to the map of the Transvaal will show a small blank patch in the extreme northeast corner of the Republic about which the topographers appear at fault. A few fancifully executed mountains are scattered here and there, but beyond the Mafeking district, which is the only place in the Transvaal where the country comes under the influence of the sea, there is no detail, physical or political, are inserted. In the Transvaal the country comes under the influence of the sea, there is no detail, physical or political, are inserted.

The Boers' final resistance to British arms. The wish is probably farther to the south, among the hills of the Orange River, where the Boers, Magatoland is considered an ideal retreat. In the first place it has two back doors--one leading to the Mafeking district, and through the mountainous wastes of Portuguese East Africa. But a far greater advantage from the burghers' standpoint is the fact that the country is one of the most fertile in the world, and is well watered by natural fortresses, interspersed by dense vegetation in which a commando could be concealed for weeks, if need be, without fear of discovery.

Further, to reach Magatoland would be a severe tax on the transport arrangements of our army. From Pretoria the country lies exactly as far north as Bloemfontein is south, while the roads are frightfully heavy. For a distance of 214 miles the Boers would, however, have the assistance of the Pietersburg Railway, a single track recently opened from Pretoria to the north, and the Boers would be able to reach the Mafeking district in a matter of days.

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On the mountains the Boers would possess abundance of water, and would receive the benefit of the breezes from the sea. The climate at such an altitude from the plain is healthy and comparatively cool, but down below in the valleys in the fever season but little short of pestilential. On this point the burghers doubtless count, for should our troops encamp in the Dwyers valley for any length of time prior to scaling the Magat heights a deadly enemy than the Mafeking would decimate our ranks. The malaria fog rolls up from the river every night during the summer, and spreads its ghastly folds over the plain to a depth of 800 or 1000 feet. Missionaries and traders living in the district rarely elude its clutches, but as the malaria is not of the pungent quality of the fever-tree districts it rarely kills outright if proper precautions are taken.

Whether Col. Plumer will allow the Boers to make use of their prepared retreat remains to be seen, but it may safely be asserted that should they reach the Zoutpansberg fastnesses and carry on a guerrilla warfare hostilities would only cease with the expenditure of all ammunition by the Federals. Aided by the impassable bush and the uneven formation of the country they could stand off defeat by our fever-stricken soldiers for many a month, and if cornered take refuge in the caves with which the range is honey-combed.

Moncton Liberals.

Moncton, June 11.—The Moncton Liberals' Club tonight, was addressed by Mr. A. C. Copp, barrister of Sackville, and Mr. D. Grant, the latter delivering a farewell address. Mr. Grant was presented by the club with a valuable watch guard and chain, accompanied by an address. He leaves on Wednesday for the west, where he will reside in future. The Moncton barristers will tender a farewell supper to Mr. Grant at the Hotel Minto tomorrow night.

ENGLISH CARNIVALS.

Unique Celebration of the Queen's Birthday.

VERY SINCERE.

The Big and the Little Parade--The Contrast Between an Amusing Village Pageant and a Grand One in London--The People Enjoyed Them.

Manchester, Eng., May 28.—Her Majesty the Queen, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sat side by side in an open carriage, and were escorted by a band of music and a mounted police force. The procession was a most magnificent one, and the people were very much interested in it.

The occasion was the Queen's birthday, and the parade was a most magnificent one. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were seated in an open carriage, and were escorted by a band of music and a mounted police force. The procession was a most magnificent one, and the people were very much interested in it.

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"Mocking" is pictured, with a dozen other incidents of the war.

The navy, too, has come in for demonstrations of regard, for there are men-of-war, tottering as to their funnels, but brave in their big guns, and of hostile appearance. There are field guns of painted wood, drawn by heavy horses; there are miniature cottages and forts and battlefields. As a field force goes rattling by, with three brawny blacksmiths hammering a bar of genuine red-hot iron, you think, perchance, of Alberich and Mime in "Das Rheingold," while the wagons bearing carpenter shops, bakers' shops, butchers' establishments and other trade centres might be transferred to the last act of "Die Meistersinger" without much of a wrench on either side.

The half dozen armored trains, however, are distinctly modern. You identify one of the steam road rollers, drawing three or four cars, as the amiable monster that had been peacefully employed during the morning in smoothing the streets in front of your abode. Then it was a humble beast of burden; now, it is a ferocious creature of steam and fire and solid iron.

British Sincerity. Everything you see is sincere in intention and carefully worked out. The decorative sense has often been employed to advantage in the arrangement of these floats, but it is less this that impresses you than the purpose and meaning of nearly everything in the long line.

The crowds that gathered to watch the carnival were thoroughly in touch with it all. On Easton road they were so tightly packed that the mail wagons from the post office, with sacks for the north of England, could not get through to the Midland Railway terminus until 15 minutes past the time for the departure of the sacred Scotch express train.

Yet all is harmonious and merry; the peacock feathers "ticklers" which everyone carries to dust into the faces of passers-by, be the latter masculine or feminine, are piled in lively fashion; confetti chokes the atmosphere, and flags flutter in the late twilight. You cannot fail to be infected by the current of enthusiasm.—[Samuel Swift, staff correspondent of the New York Mail and Express.]

Participates in the Canonization of the Two Italians.

Rome, June 10.—The pope went to St. Peter's cathedral today to participate in the ceremony of canonization in the case of two Italian saints recently canonized. Thirty thousand people were present. He was borne on the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by 20 cardinals and the papal court. He seemed in good health and gave the blessing to the pilgrims who rose from his seat bristly, as if he wished to reassure the congregation regarding his condition.

Timothy Daley, Boatman.

The death occurred Saturday morning, of Mr. Timothy Daley, one of the Daley Brothers, the well-known boatmen, of Reid's Point. He had been in poor health for some time. Deceased leaves many friends won by his kind and obliging manners.

Arthur Chapman.

The death occurred on Saturday of Arthur Chapman, who for the past ten or twelve years has been employed by Messrs. Tapley Brothers as a railway man. Death was due to consumption. He was unmarried, but leaves, besides a widowed mother, three sisters and two brothers. The brothers are Fred and Walter Chapman of this city and the sisters are Mrs. Elkins Dingle of Gagetown, Mrs. William Macneil of Boston and Miss Annie Chapman of Boston.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Oil Has Been Struck.

Moncton, June 11.—The prospectors for oil in this section have been successful at Memramook. The company bored 1,400 feet at Dover, but while there were good indications they did not strike oil. Boring was begun at Memramook and at a depth of 385 feet oil was struck. It was decided not to torpedo at this depth, but to bore to the second sands. The prospectors of the boring are greatly encouraged at the result.

For Welding a Chair.

Bath, Me., June 11.—F. S. Long, of the Water Street Mission, was soundly thrashed on the August term of the supreme judicial court, after a hearing in the local court, this afternoon, on the charge of assault and battery on C. A. Warner, who was arrested at the mission. The trouble arose over a bill, and Long is accused of striking Warner with a chair, breaking his shoulder blade.

Probably Succeeds This Time.

Benton, Me., June 11.—C. Johnson Libbey, nephew of the late J. C. Libbey, drank an ounce of acetic while at the Benton station this afternoon and he was later found unconscious near the edge of the woods. This was his second attempt at self destruction and the chances are against his recovery. He has a wife and six children.

Canadian News from London.

Montreal, June 11.—A special cable from London says Hon. Mr. Sifton was entertained at a lunch today at the Cardiff town hall by the mayor and corporation. He is spending a few days in South Wales with his wife.

Twelve thousand pounds is the gross amount realized at Mrs. Norton's cafe chantant for the Canadian war sufferers. The Canadian contingent stall at the National bazaar last week realized \$234.

Attempted Suicide.

Sydney, C. B., June 11.—John Lamond, of Miro Ferry, 12 miles from Sydney, attempted suicide yesterday morning. His occupation is now pressing, but there is hope of his recovery. He is 18 years old and has been subject to epileptic fits from infancy. The attempt was made in a fit. A clasp knife covered with blood was found in his pocket. Lamond is likely to recover if he can be kept quiet.

Kate—"What should you think of a young man who presumed to kiss you in a dark railroad tunnel?" Martha—"I should regard it as an imputation upon my good looks."

THE CALL.

Like Satan, Kruger scorned the hand that gave him power,
And vainly felt that England must submit
To his demands, and in an evil hour
Wrote his ultimatum, with crafty, sullen wit:
So woke up war, with blood and death
And light
And made of Africa's land a smouldering
grievance night.

Great Britain's voice! You are my child
Dren vet;
When sore your need my help you won't
forget,
How through dark days and stormy
nights
I guided you to brighter times and fuller
rights,
And made of you a people, free and strong
and great,
Nor ever left you helpless struggling with
your fate.

Australia, Canada, New Zealand, India
all
Rise in your lusty youth spontaneous
to the call,
The mother needs you, needs you in your
might,
To help expel the tyrant and bring in
freedom's light
Where darkness hides the form of wrong
and hate,
Who sit enthroned in pride and arrogance
of state.

Yes, Mother Britain! We, thy children,
hear and send
Back to the old land our answer and our
pledge,
Whatever we may have is yours, on us
depend
To follow where you lead, all in accord:
For with thy aid our life is only made
complete,
As soldiers of our Queen we'll never know
defeat.

Our flag, our Queen, we carry as we go
O'er arid plains and kopjes hard to scale;
To victory or death, against the foe,
With dauntless courage that can never
fail.

For Britain stands for all that nobles
love,
And fills the canvas of our happier
dreams.

Our flag, our Queen! God bless them
both say we;
Thy sons of Greater Britain on the wild,
And clasp we now thy hand across the
sea.

With greater pride than we have ever
felt;
For we, thy children, are of age and
chance
A common interest in thy vast domain.

Dead Kruger! in thy requiem now,
We hear a voice divine that says to-day
"You sought to ruin an Empire, but that
thou
Hath wedded it together," and so the
ways
Of Providence inscrutable and dark--
at last
Reveal themselves as fast, when wrong
and ill are met.
June 9th, 1900. E. S.

INDULGING IN DYNAMITE.

Sunday Division of the St. Louis Strikers.
—Bullet Sent into a Crowd.

St. Louis, June 10.—Shortly after midnight a powerful torpedo was exploded on the railroad tracks at the corner of Twenty-first street and Clarke avenue. A number of the posse committed rushed to the scene and arrested four men who were pointed out to them as the persons who had exploded the torpedo. While the men were being escorted to the police station some one fired a revolver at the group, the ball lodging in the hip of William Haggerty, one of the posse. His wound is serious.

Four men in a party of 100 of more striking employees of the Trust Company who were returning from a labor parade in East St. Louis, were shot shortly after six o'clock this evening by members of the sheriff's posse in front of the temporary barracks situated at the corner of the Broadway and Sixth