

CHINA DECLARES WAR

The Chinese Unexpectedly Open Fire on the International Fleet from the Taku Forts.

Reported from Shanghai that the Legations Were Attacked by the Boxers and Occupants Massacred.

Powers Taking Prompt Action—Thousands of Troops Ready to Embark—Four Hundred Chinese Reported Killed in the Bombardment of the Taku Forts—Two of the Forts Blown Up.

LONDON, June 19, 3.30 a. m.—China declared war against the world when the Taku forts opened fire upon the international fleet.

The unofficial narratives, coming by way of Shanghai, vary widely and bear internal evidence of supplementing the main facts with guess work.

An Associated Press despatch from Chee Foo, dated yesterday afternoon, says: "The forts on both sides of the Taku are now occupied. The Chinese

OPENED FIRE UNEXPECTEDLY. The casualties to the mixed forces were as follows:

Killed—British, 1; German, 3; Russian, 16; French, 1; American, 7.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The forts began firing in obedience to orders from Peking, conveyed in a personal order of the emperor dowager, by advice of King Yi (president of the ministry of war)."

"The heavy Russian losses are due to the blowing up of the magazine at Mandshur.

"Four hundred Chinese are reported to have been killed. The Chinese, when retreating, fell into the hands of the Russian land force."

"The Daily News has the following from Chee Foo: "Two of the forts were blown up. The thirty-two warships at Taku aggregated two hundred thousand tons and carried more than 300 guns."

"The failure of Admiral Seymour's column and its retreat to Tien Tsin increases, it is presumed, the peril of the legations in Peking, which is still isolated, although Shanghai forwards Chinese rumors that the legations were attacked by mobs who were

MOWN DOWN BY MACHINE GUNS and also that the members of the legations were massacred.

"The situation at Niu Chwang is reported critical. The British consul at Kiu Kiang has ordered all foreigners to leave Kiu Ling and Nau King Chang.

"The powers are taking prompt action. Four thousand German troops have been ordered to China; 10,000 French troops are waiting to embark at Saigon, capital of French Cochinchina; and from 3,000 to 5,000 more Russians have been ordered from Port Arthur to Taku.

"This reinforcement, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is announced in the St. Petersburg Gazette, the government pointing out that Russia is sending so many troops solely for the sake of

PEACE AND HUMANITY. The Brussels correspondent of the

Standard, in a despatch dated yesterday, says: "Russia has massed 40,000 men, with seven batteries, at Kiachta, with orders to proceed to Maimatchin, a Chinese town contiguous to Kiachta, and thence to advance along the telegraph route to the Mongol town of Urga, two hundred miles south of Kiachta and seven hundred and fifty miles northwest of Peking."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be taken from official sources, of the action at Taku:

"On the afternoon of June 18, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts, of the fact that torpedoes had been laid in the river and that all communications were interrupted, the naval commanders held a council and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the

DISBANDMENT OF THE TROOPS, and announcing that if this demand were not complied with before 2 a. m. of the following day, the united squadron would destroy the forts."

"Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire. The British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up and the rest were carried by assault."

"Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in Chee Foo harbor."

"The morning papers consider that a state of war practically exists, and that the issue is between western and eastern civilization. The Times says that the latest news is infinitely serious, a situation already sufficiently serious."

BERLIN, June 18.—The German consul at Chee Foo telegraphs that a Japanese torpedo boat from Taku has brought the following: "The Chinese laid torpedoes in the Taku river and collected troops from Shan Hei Kwan. The foreign commanders assembled on the Russian flagship and

ADDRESSED AN ULTIMATUM to the commanders of the Taku forts, summoning them to withdraw their troops before 2 o'clock, June 17. At 1 a. m., June 17, the guns of the forts opened fire, to which the Russian, British, French and Japanese warships replied. The bombardment lasted seven hours. Two British ships in the river between the forts are reported to have been sunk."

"The telegraph line and railroad between Tien Tsin and Taku were destroyed. Communication by water is also threatened."

Later a semi-official despatch from Chee Foo announced that the Taku

FORTS HAD BEEN CAPTURED after a combined attack by the foreign warships. Three men on the German warship Itis were killed and seven were wounded.

The despatch added that the foreign settlements at Tien Tsin were being fired into by the Chinese.

When the despatch left nothing had been heard from the German detachment sent to Peking or from the German legation there.

BERLIN, June 18.—The German foreign office has received no telegraphic communication from Peking for several

days, either by way of Russia or any other route. This applies also to all the powers. Today Germany had telegraphic communication with Chee Foo and Shanghai, but was unable to get connections with Tien Tsin and Taku. The reports regarding the

BURNING OF LEGATIONS and the murder of the German minister, Baron Von Ketteler, have not been confirmed, although the foreign office has tried every possible way of getting something definite.

"Nevertheless," said the foreign office official who vouchsafed this information, "our sources of news are so few that it is quite possible the reports are true."

The same official made the following statement with reference to the relations of the powers: "No precise agreement has yet been reached between the powers interested in China regarding their joint action, there, its scope, the proportional strength of the forces, or the part to be assigned to each."

A VERY SERIOUS VIEW of the situation, apprehension for the safety of the foreign officers being combined with anxiety respecting the international entente.

The transport ship which arrived Saturday at Tien Tsin with 1,500 soldiers for the relief of the Kiao Chiao garrison proceeded yesterday for Taku with these troops.

PARIS, June 18.—A despatch from Toulon announces that orders have been received there to put in readiness two armed cruisers and to prepare a large quantity of rations with transport for a thousand men.

Detachments of marines at Marseilles have been ordered to prepare for China as soon as possible.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The Commercial Cable Co. has issued the following notice: "We are advised that the Chinese government announces that telegrams for Tien Tsin and Taku, with the exception of those in plain language, will be forwarded from Chee Foo by mail at the sender's risk. There is a daily steamship service between Chee Foo and Tien Tsin."

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Owing to the eccentric action of the telegraph wires and cables, which interferes with the navy department's communication with the navy, Admiral Kempff during the crisis, the Yorktown was sent from Shanghai to Chee Foo by Admiral Remey without express instruction from the department. It is supposed at the navy department that Admiral Remey has pursued a similar course with respect to the gunboat Concord, the sister ship of the Yorktown, which, according to press despatches from Manila, sailed yesterday from that place.

UNDER SEALED ORDERS, presumably for China. It was said at the department that no instruction to that effect had gone forward from here, so it is supposed that Admiral Remey is again acting voluntarily to strengthen the hands of Admiral Kempff.

Great apprehension exists at the navy department as to the fate of the United States marine guard of 50 men which was landed at Tien Tsin and despatched by rail to Peking before the railroad was interrupted.

They went forward to Peking under an authorization granted by the Chinese government to the United States minister at Peking in common with other ministers to employ a naval guard at the legation. Just before the wires from Peking were cut word came that Minister Conger had detached twenty of these marines from his legation and placed them at a guard at the Methodist compound. This is an enclosure of some ten acres, situated nearly a mile distant from the legation, where many missionaries and their families, as well as a large number of native Christians, are believed to have taken refuge.

The instructions sent to Admiral Kempff relative to his participation in the seizure of the Taku forts were broad, consisting of a direction to protect all American interests, and that to end to act concurrently with the representatives of the other powers.

It is explained that in the opinion of the authorities this order conferred upon Admiral Kempff ample power to seize forts, to fight, or to do anything in fact, on the sole condition that, in his judgment, his acts should tend to

the protection of the American interests. It was learned at the British embassy this afternoon that there were two British admirals in the Pei-Ho river, Admiral Seymour and Admiral Bruce. Therefore Taussig's reference to the arrival of the British admiral at Tien Tsin does not mean necessarily that Seymour has returned with his foreign column.

Included in the detachment of one hundred marines with the international expedition sent to the relief of the foreign residents at Peking are the following well known officers of the marine corps: Major L. W. T. Wells and Lieuts. R. F. Wynne, C. G. Reid, A. E. Harding, E. Leonard and N. L. Jolly.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—In view of the international character of the attack upon and capture of the Taku forts, some interest may be felt in the following: Taku is situated at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, southern bank of the river, with about 67 miles from Tien Tsin, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is noted for the three engagements that have taken place there between the British and the Chinese. Part of the Tien Tsin army corps has military organization and arms, and is stationed at the Taku forts. Between Taku and Tien Tsin the centres of the defences and chief arsenal of Northern China, and permanent camps, where there are usually 30,000 troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, armed with Mauser rifles and Krupp guns. The cavalry also carry Mauser carbines. These troops have been well instructed for ten or twelve years by foreign officers. The armament of the Taku forts consist of very heavy Krupp guns, and the approaches to the forts from the Gulf of Pechili are extremely difficult.

The fortifications consist of three forts, a large one on the right bank and two smaller ones on the left. All the forts are armed with numerous guns of the most varied systems and calibre. In the construction of all parts of the second zone the muddy clay soil of the coast was used, which, during heavy season, becomes cracked and crumbles very easily, and the garrison is continually making repairs. In Taku are the materials for closing up the mouth of the Pei-Ho. All the coast fortifications have mines.

FROM ONE OF "OURS." Edward Craig Writes of the Fighting in the Vicinity of Thaba N'chu.

Fighting Strength of the Canadian Battalion Only About Three Hundred—Many Close Calls—Chatham Man Wounded.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Edward Craig of the first Canadian contingent by his brother in this city: May 2, 1900.

Camp about 6 miles northwest of Thaba N'chu: Dear Will—Well to date. I've been yesterday and today before heavy Boer artillery fire on our right flank while advancing on kopje occupied by enemy. The horse artillery unable to put gun out of action, as they were outranged. Many close calls. Lay night before last with bayonets fixed. Boers returned to higher position on summit of kopje. British field 1.5 gun came round kopje May 1st. Put Boer gun out of use in 9 shots. Boers driven back with heavy loss. About nine casualties in regiment. Joe Letchon of Chatham wounded in leg. A man of D company torn to pieces with shell. Very telling British victory. A large number of our men missing and searching party now out. Weak and sick men will be returned to Bloemfontein. Battalion fighting strength now about 300. Will write more detail later.

OTTAWA. A Successful Picnic Near Napanee on Saturday.

The Emergency Rations Committee to Organize Today—Imports and Exports for May.

OTTAWA, June 17.—Sir Charles Tupper, Senator Ferguson and Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., were the speakers at a picnic in Lennox county, near Napanee, yesterday. It was a very successful meeting.

The emergency rations committee meets tomorrow for organization. It is understood that Mr. Costigan will be chairman.

The imports for May totalled \$15,222,222, an increase of \$2,200,000. The duty collected shows an increase of \$300,000. The exports for the month were valued at \$10,459,829, an increase of \$1,226,000.

SYDNEY. SYDNEY, C. B., June 15.—Yesterday afternoon a seaman of the American fishing schooner Tethis, Capt. Hines, named Hobbs, a native of Argyle, N. S., was put ashore here a half hour before the vessel sailed with \$150, alleged to be due him. Hobbs got a warrant for the captain's arrest, but could not get a tug to pursue the schooner, which had weighed anchor and spread her wings.

Yesterday Commodore Hennique, of the French cruiser Ingle, accompanied by Flag Lieut. Guron and twelve staff officers, paid a visit to the Dominion Iron and Steel Works, by invitation of Manager Moxham and inspected the works.

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BOSTON LETTER

Whole Country Amazed at Grit Election Frauds in Ontario.

Arrested for Smuggling Herring from New Brunswick. Some of the Wool Men Also.

Said to be in the Job. Deaths of Recent Provincialists—Graduating—General News—The Lumber and Fish Markets.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOSTON, June 16.—The republican leaders from all sections are heading for Philadelphia, where on Tuesday next the national convention of the party will begin its sessions under the guidance of its master, the Hon. M. A. Hanna. Everything is cut and dried except the nomination of a candidate for vice-president. Mr. McKinley will be nominated without opposition, and the platform will be put through just as the party leaders dictate. A Massachusetts man, Hon. John D. Long, secretary of the navy in the cabinet, is a candidate for vice-president, but it looks as if a Western man would be named, possibly Senator Allison of Iowa or Congressman Dooliver of the same state.

The colleges are holding their annual commencement exercises just now, preparatory to closing for the summer vacation. Quite a number of provincialists will graduate this year, and some have already distinguished themselves. At the Newton Theological Seminary this week, Charles Ervin Lewis of Yarmouth and Charles H. McNulty of Fredericton graduated with full honors. The former is a Brown University man and the latter was sent out by Acadia. Harvard commencement will be held the last week in June.

John Genus of Malden, formerly of Woodstock, left home May 31, without informing his family, and as he did not show up for several weeks they became alarmed, and his daughter, Miss Maud, consulted a trance medium. The spirits informed her that her father was a suicide, but happily Gentle turned up in the flesh soon after, safe and sound.

Another missing provincialist is Luke Donnelly, aged 38, a painter, formerly of St. John, who disappeared from Portland, Me., June 1. His wife and children are anxious to find him, and have invoked the aid of the Boston police. Donnelly has been traced to Boston, and at last accounts had not returned to his home in Portland.

The corruption in Ontario and Prince Edward Island resented to-by the liberal party in elections has attracted considerable attention in the United States. Several leading papers have commented on the ballot frauds in Canada, most of them predicting that the present government at Ottawa will suffer on account of the recent developments. The Providence, R. I. Journal, the foremost paper in that state, says editorially:

"The United States is so often held up as an example of political wickedness that it is entertaining to note the progress of the investigations into ballot frauds in Canada. The corruption there which is under investigation, was most bare-faced. Frauds such as are seldom or never charged in this country were perpetrated. One is amazed at them. If possible let an American imagine the bribery of every election officer in a district which was close and doubtful. In the United States the ballot which is counted by fraud is practically never known of in such precincts. The frauds are committed in localities where the vote is all or largely one-sided. Our political officials are brazen, and daring to the last extremity of personal outrage, but they are afraid to apply themselves to changing the color of a plurality. In several Canadian districts the conspirators completely overturned pluralities. The debauchery of an electorate has probably never been more complete. Everybody who could be expected to object to the tricks was bought to silence. It was because of that fact that the investigation has been so tardy and tedious. The efforts to discover the circumstances of the crimes have been fought at every step. But the truth is gradually coming to light. A royal commission has been appointed to go over the whole matter carefully. On this intention to reveal the possible rottenness of their political system the Canadians are to be congratulated. Their disgrace demands all the attention which they can give it."

J. Murray Kay of Brookline, formerly of St. John, has offered prizes this year for the best effort in a prize-speaking contest in the Brookline high school. The prizes are similar to those given by Mr. Kay in other years.

Stephen O'Meara, a prominent Boston journalist, a native of Charlotte-town, has been selected by the city

government as Fourth of July orator this year.

A number of former residents of P. E. I. have formed an organization known as the P. E. I. Social and Benevolent association. James C. McMahon is president; Miss Margaret J. Campbell, vice-president; Charles W. Connors, treasurer; John E. Martin, recording secretary; Francis Murphy, financial secretary; Michael Walsh, W. W. Doyle and Michael P. Quinn, trustees.

The Maritime Provincial club held a dance and reunion Wednesday night. The annual picnic of the club will be held July 4.

Elmer W. Morang of South Lubec, Me., was indicted by the U. S. grand jury here Thursday on a charge of smuggling herring from New Brunswick to that state. Morang claims that he delivered the herring to Hyron E. Lurchin of Pembroke, who got into trouble through the seizure of the schooner Good Templar for smuggling. The United States officials claim that they have unearthed a wholesale smuggling scheme, and that these men know something of the wool which was brought to this state from New Brunswick some time ago. It is likely that several other men will be brought before the court on charges of smuggling.

The following deaths of former provincialists are announced: In this city, June 14, James E. Anderson, aged 33 years, formerly of St. John; in Cambridge, June 10, David H. Fowler, aged 36 years, formerly of St. John; in Kanatake, Ill., recently, Judge C. K. Starr, aged 50 years, native of Cornwallis, N. S.; in Boston, Mrs. Mrs. Mary H. Butler, widow of Patrick Butler, formerly of Charlottetown; in Allston, Brighton district, Elizabeth Weatherbee, aged 86 years, native of P. E. I.; in this city, June 13, Ronald C. B. Hyde, Halifax.

McDonald and the late Daniel McDonald of P. E. I.; in South Boston, June 9, Angus McDonald, father of Mrs. Alexander McLean, formerly of Antigonish, N. S., aged 80.

Among recent visitors from the maritime provinces were the following: George McAvity, O. W. Randall, J. McDiarmid, St. John; J. B. Toombs, Moncton; W. M. Horton, B. Davis, Yarmouth; R. P. Fraser, New Glasgow; R. S. Cottrell, Sydney; C. B. A. E. T. Hyde, Halifax.

The spruce lumber market continues dull and practically featureless. Yard men repeat the same old story, viz. lack of orders by reason of a dearth of building operations. While the quotations of the mill men's associations are still held up to the public gaze, there is no doubt but that considerable shading is being done in order to make sales. There are a number of mills outside the combine, and these are selling spruce for the best prices obtainable, regardless of the posted list of rates. The curbing of production by eastern mills is expected to help steady the market. Hemlock is in much better demand than spruce, with offerings small at \$17 to 17.50 for Canadian boards. The cedar shingle arrangement of the N. B. and Maine manufacturers was evidently a success, for mill men are selling at their own prices. The market here is easy, with extra cedar quoted at \$3 to \$3.10; clear, \$2.60 to 2.75; second clear, \$2 to 2.10; clear white, \$1.75 to 2, and extra, No. 1, \$1.50. Chaparral is very dull at \$28 to 29 for extra spruce and \$28 to 27 for clear. Laths are steady at \$3 to 3.15 for 1 1/2-in., and \$3 for 1 1/2-in.

The mackerel situation continues to monopolize the interest in the fish trade here. New salt mackerel are arriving freely, about 1,400 barrels having been received to date, while the total catch of salt and fresh this season is in the vicinity of 25,000 barrels. The last sales out of vessel for salt shore mackerel were at \$10.75 to 11 a barrel. Large fresh mackerel are worth 10 cents and medium 6 cents. The cod fish market is still quiet, with the supply moderate. Large dry bank fish are held at \$5.50; medium, \$5; large pickled bank, \$5 to \$5.25; and large shore and Georges, \$5.50 to \$6. Pickled herring continue quiet at \$4 to \$5 for large N. S. split, and \$3 to \$5.50 for medium. Canned lobsters are very scarce and prices are firmer. For 2 1/2 lbs. \$2.50 to \$3 is asked, and for 1 1/2 lbs. \$1.50 to \$2. Live lobsters are selling at 13c, and boiled 15c.

MILITIA ORDERS. OTTAWA, June 14.—Militia orders: 8th Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars—Lieut. E. K. Parks having left the limits, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. 6th regiment "Carleton Light Infantry"—To be 2nd lieutenant provisionally, G. F. Dayton, gentleman, vice J. Cyr, retired.

INDIAN FAMINE. LONDON, June 13.—The following despatch has been received from the viceroy of India, Lord Curzon and Kedleston: "The week's famine reports show a state of general expectancy, pending the advance of the monsoon, which has not yet appeared. Heavy rain has fallen in Burma."

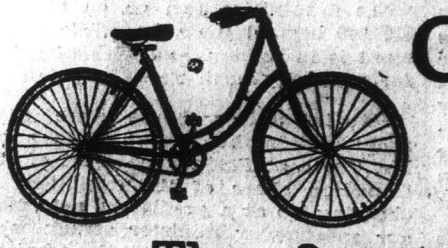
Heavy rain has fallen in Burma, Bengal and the Deltaic and central districts of Behar.

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OTTAWA LETTER.

Parliament Helpless in Regard to Yukon Expenditure.

McCain of Carleton, Purdy of St. John and Lt. Gov. McClellan Make a Good Thing in Hay.

Reforming the Civil Service—Regulating the Size of Apple Barrels—The Standard Dozen of Eggs Shall Weigh One Pound and a Half.

OTTAWA, June 18.—Yesterday's discussion was of larger interest to the city of Ottawa than to other parts of Canada, for Ottawa has a larger civil service population than any other city in the Dominion. Mr. Fielding is restoring the third class clerk whom Mr. Foster discontinued. He calls the new officer a junior second class, which, however, does not distinguish him from the old third class, except in name. Mr. Foster's idea was that the work in the department should be sharply divided into two classes, all the technical work and all requiring initiative or the exercise of discretion and responsibility, should be assigned to men and women receiving the pay allowed a second class clerk. All the other work which was purely clerical he assigned to a writing class whose pay would not be higher than \$600. The old third class, whose pay ran from \$500 to \$1,000, would, according to Mr. Foster's plan, gradually disappear as no more appointments would be made to it. The necessity for this action arose from the fact that by the statutory increase, third class clerks who were perhaps mere copiers and writers, gradually worked up until they had salaries of \$1,000, or nearly equal to that paid to men and women of considerable responsibility.

Mr. Fielding and his colleagues take a different view. They base their objections on the ground that there is a large gap between the writing class and the second class clerks, and that it is too much of a jump to raise a clerk from the pay of a writer at \$500 or \$600 to that of a clerk at \$1,100. Mr. Fielding therefore proposes to restore the intermediate class, with salaries from \$500 or \$600 up to \$1,000. Mr. Foster says that the result of this will be the crowding of service again with clerks receiving for purely clerical work double the price at which such work can be bought. He still insists that the English system of retaining a writing class is the logical and proper one, and that those clerks who do not aspire to anything higher than that class of work should be content with the pay that any business firm would allow for it. As for those who are ambitious and capable, the work as a writer furnishes a good training, and a person so qualified has a right to receive good pay when advanced to a position of responsibility.

There is some reason in Mr. Fielding's claim that an advancement from \$600 to \$1,100 is too sudden a rise. But one cannot understand why this difficulty could not be met by reducing the minimum of a second class clerkship from \$1,100 to say \$750. However, we shall have the new class, and these who come into it will be in the fight every year for increases of salary, and the civil service expenditure will accordingly go up.

Parliament seems to be perfectly helpless in regard to Yukon expenditure. Hundreds of thousands are collected in that district and paid out there under the authority of an autocratic local administration. The government at Dawson is not responsible to the people in the district. The residents elect nobody, they do not see the accounts; they have nothing to do with the raising of money by liquor permits or licenses or other taxes whereby a local revenue is produced. The council of the Yukon attends to all. This council is appointed by the government here, but the government here knows nothing of the administration. In the public accounts committee the other day it was shown that payments of some half a million dollars were made in that district and no human being in Ottawa had the slightest control over them. The accounts are returned to the auditor general after they are paid, but the department of the interior, which was supposed to control the Yukon, seems to have no authority either over the collection of the district revenues or their disbursements in the territory. The collection of royalty and the customs duties is, of course, under the authority of officers here, as is the federal expenditure for the Mounted Police and partly in public works. For the rest there is a government which seems to be responsible to nobody, whose expenditures are subject to no vote, and which seems to have no check whatever on its way of doing business.

Even that part of the business which is under the control of the minister of the interior is at present unchecked by parliament and practically beyond the reach of parliamentary investigation. Mr. Sifton gathered in authority from all sources. The premier handed over to him the control of the Mounted Police in the district. He seems to have absorbed from Sir Louis Davies part of his functions, and from Mr. Tarte part of his. It is well known that it was he who made Mr. Blair's contract with Mackenzie and Mann, under which the contractors are now claiming a third of a million dollars,

because parliament declined to ratify the bargain.

Well, Mr. Sifton is away. Mr. Sutherland can only say in answer to questions, that though he is acting minister now, he has not been acting and has had no responsibility and no knowledge of what has been done. Col. McGregor, a horse trader, who was sent up in the Yukon by Mr. Sifton as inspector of mines, and who is now inspector of licenses, was here a few weeks ago. He knew, and the minister knew that he was wanted by the public accounts committee to give evidence. He hurried off to the Yukon notwithstanding, and more likely in consequence of that demand, and the minister sent despatches after him with such accidental accuracy that they reached various points just after Col. McGregor left there. So there is a branch of revenue amounting to over \$100,000, which Col. McGregor has under his control, and nobody can find out a word about it.

In truth, it is pretty hard to get much light on anything from this ministry. Mr. Hale has been struggling for three months to find out what hay was bought in New Brunswick for the imperial government by the department of agriculture, and from whom it was purchased and at what price. Mr. Fisher began by stating that it was an imperial matter and the information was not available. Yet the accounts and vouchers were in his own department and are there yet, though Mr. Hale cannot get them, two months after his motion was made. Perhaps it is not convenient to have the country people who raised the hay and sold it to the men who sold it to Prof. Robertson know all the facts. Prof. Robertson was supposed to buy the hay for the home government at the lowest price, but it would appear that he was compelled to buy from certain friends of the government, who got an intermediate profit out of the arrangement. It may be of interest, however, to the farmers who sold the hay in the first instance to Mr. McCain, or Mr. Purdy, or other dealers to know that the government paid \$9 per ton at local points. Mr. McCain seems to have sold at the station in Carleton county some 6,000 or 7,000 dollars worth of hay at that price. Mr. Purdy of St. John turned his over at the same figure. Lieut. Governor McClellan seems to have obtained the same prices for 200 tons of hay delivered in Albert county. Who the other persons are with whom the department of agriculture dealt may be ascertained if the papers can be got.

Sir Henry Joly has succeeded in detailing his weights and measures bill to the longer in committee. The apple barrel for export will now contain 96 quarts, or three bushels, which is a good deal less than the barrel which has been used in Nova Scotia heretofore, and which will be the same as the New Brunswick barrel. The barrel of apples for the domestic trade is not affected by the bill as it now stands. But then Sir Henry Joly has still another chance to get back at it. No barrel is safe until the bill gets out of his reach.

Mr. McMillan has succeeded in getting his egg clause adopted in such a way that it may apply to stock exported. He tried to provide that eggs should always be sold by weight and that a dozen should weigh a pound and a half. As the clause stands amended, it provides that when eggs are described as sold by the standard dozen, a dozen shall mean one pound and a half. The farmer and the dealer need not be alarmed over this, however, because they can resist the temptation to describe the eggs as sold by the standard dozen.

OTTAWA, June 11.—It is now four days since the episode of the address to the Queen, and it is still an important topic of conversation. Mr. Bourassa is not a great issue personally, but his remarkable speech has made something of an issue out of the conduct of more prominent men than he. One notices in some of the government papers all sorts of apologies for the premier, three of his ministers and several supporters who refused to join in the cheers for her majesty or the singing of God Save the Queen, but sat silent and sulky in their seats during the demonstration. It is remembered now that Mr. Campbell of Kent, who had just got his railway charter through by the help of the government, not only kept his seat, but kept his hat on, as did one or two other members. The Toronto Star is the one paper in Canada which I have seen that ventures to say that the premier and the finance minister rose during any part of the demonstration. Some say that the premier did not rise at all, and that is the testimony of his

own organ. It struck me that he partially rose at the beginning and then sat down. A word from the finance minister, took his seat before the cheers were given. If one wants to know how the thing appeared from the point of view of a Laurier organ in his own province, the account given by Mr. Tarte's La Patrie will meet the bill. Here is the story:

"Rarely has parliament given a spectacle so palpitating and emotional as that of which we were witness yesterday." So begins the report which follows Sir Wilfrid's speech, passed Sir Charles Tupper with a word, and then goes on:

"The member for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa) raised a frightful storm when he said that the war in South Africa would not augment by an ounce the glory of England. There was a shout of opposition side a veritable explosion. Sir Charles Tupper, Clarke Wallace, Mr. Prior and Mr. Montague bounded from their seats with fury and shouted 'shame, shame, shame.'"

"This description is not strictly accurate in regard to Sir Charles Tupper who sat perfectly still and uttered only one exclamation of dissent. But the story goes on:

"Mr. Foster, above all, lost control of himself. He became in a few moments successively green, red, white and yellow. His eyes sprang from his head and with his hands he nervously clenched, he shouted each second 'shame, shame, shame on him! Shame on you!' Others cried 'put him out,' 'put him out,' and for many minutes he placed his hands on the desks such a tumult that Mr. Bourassa had great trouble in continuing his speech. A little later, when the member for Labelle denounced Chamberlain as the author of the war, and said that the conflict was occasioned by the secretary of the colonies, a new outburst of ferocious indignation broke from the part of the opposition. Mr. Bourassa was hissed, hooted, derided, and, judging by the threatening attitude with which many members on the left showed at the moment, it would not have been prudent for the member for Labelle to place his hands on the desks of their desks. Their anger became purely and simply delirious, and Mr. Bourassa would surely have come out much the worse from the chamber if he had been within reach of their blows."

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who remained calm throughout this in the midst of this most violent storm, restored by a few words the assembly to calmness. After the last remark of the first minister, the chamber resumed its habitual calm and the address was voted."

This is a sort of introductory to the report and is followed by these comments:

"Mr. Bourassa perhaps might have chosen a more opportune moment to voice his opinion on what he called an unjust and unbecoming war, when he thought it right to speak he had a right to do as he pleased. We are in a free country, where British institutions guarantee to all citizens a right to think and speak as seems good. The Tory party holds its narrow and intolerant attitude against Mr. Bourassa yesterday the right to speak. The British institutions accord to all subjects the right to say what they think, and only people like the Wallace, the Priors, the Posters, and the Mackenzies, deny the existence of that right."

Turning to another part of the paper we have still another account of the demonstration. There La Patrie says:

"Mr. Charlton had risen to reply to the member for Labelle and had commenced his speech, when Mr. Montague arose, interrupting him violently, and declaring that the best response to give to Mr. Bourassa's discourse would be three vigorous cheers for her majesty."

"With these words he jumped upon his seat, swung his hat with fury, and his movement was followed by all the opposition, who shouted the hurrahs proposed by Montague. Mr. Foster was so excited that he sent his hat spinning towards the ceiling. There was a veritable delirium, an indescribable fury, on the part of the opposition. A large number of the English ministerial ministers joined in the demonstration, which closed with singing God Save the Queen."

"All this was clearly against the rules. Mr. Montague had no right to get up when Mr. Charlton had begun to speak. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to maintain a decorum of the chamber, and to bring the members back to their senses, raised the speaker with Mr. Fielding, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Carro and some other government supporters during the whole time of the hysterical hurrahs of Montague and Foster and the singing of 'God Save the Queen.'"

This account seems to be sufficiently graphic, and perhaps shows the feeling of the premier and his Quebec followers. But when it says that Sir Wilfrid called the house back to its habitual calm, it overlooks the fact that the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not made until after Mr. Charlton had delivered a rather long address, the effect of which was exceedingly pacifying. Mr. Charlton is not the kind of man to keep the house in a state of intense excitement or even to allow it to remain so. It may be remarked that there were not so many people in the chamber when the premier rose as there were when Mr. Charlton began his speech.

Again it can hardly be said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier kept his seat as a protest against the interruption of Mr. Charlton's address. The speaker had not recognized Mr. Charlton, and he was not on his feet before Dr. Montague. In fact the doctor called for the cheers the instant that Mr. Bourassa sat down. Moreover, Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself interrupted another member. For Mr. Casey rose immediately after Mr. Charlton closed and allowed the opposition to make any suggestions as to the persons. In the Ontario commission the counsel chosen by government to prosecute was the man who had been acting as lawyer for the parties prosecuting.

Again the government refuses to provide that the Huron and Brockville cases shall be taken up first. That

is to be left with the commissioners. One would have supposed that as these are the cases which originated the enquiry, and as the two elections have already been partially investigated, and as the premier took them forcibly out of the hands of the committee, under the pretence that this commission would perform the work better, his first care would be that these two elections should be taken up first and dealt with promptly.

Lastly, the premier and minister of justice absolutely refuse to provide that electors may testify how they voted. On this point the commission will have no liberty. These must proceed according to the existing law which, according to the Ontario decisions, does not allow such testimony to be given. It may be that these decisions are not final, but if the commissioners believe them to be so they must act accordingly. It would have been easy to provide that whatever the law now is, the law for this enquiry should permit men whose votes have been stolen to swear how they voted. The premier and Mr. Mills appear to be greatly worried that electors who went to the polls believing that they were casting a secret ballot should be asked by ex post facto legislation to make it public. This is kind and considerate, and very much in the interests of the robbers, but it does not meet the case. The premier seems to forget already that this is something more serious than an ordinary election enquiry to determine who was elected. It is a charge of conspiracy of great magnitude, carried through by a criminal organization to steal the liberties of the people. It is no question of compelling men to testify if they voted. The persons whose rights are stolen are anxious to testify. The government is not protecting them from exposure, but is refusing protection from thieves.

Here are, say, a score of men who voted for McLean at a certain poll. They know that their votes have been stolen. They come forward to demand redress. They do not ask to be prevented from telling what they have lost; they ask the privilege of telling. They ask that the property should be traced to the criminals who stole it. The government calmly assures them that it would like to protect them from these criminals, but above all it will protect from the necessity or even the liberty of identifying the stolen goods.

"But Sir Wilfrid, we do not want to be protected from publicity. It is publicity we want. We want protection from the thieves," plead the electors.

When John Smith loses his purse and finds it in the hands of pickpockets, he asks the law to give him back his purse and protect him from the thief hereafter. It is not much comfort to him to be told that the purse cannot be identified without his testimony and that he will be protected from going into court and saying it is his. Even if he is reminded that when he bought the purse he did not understand that he would be asked to go into court and swear to it, he will not be comforted. What he wants is protection from telling what he knows and describing what he has lost.

"The Mail and Empire is a fanatical journal, an enemy of our race and our province. One remembers yet with what effrontery and what mischief it flung outrage against the French-Canadians on the affair of the contingent. It is the same sheet which today places Mr. Bergeron on a pedestal."

"The Mail and Empire thinks that it serves its cause in praising a nullity like Mr. Bergeron and depreciating the merits, the political genius and the high qualities of soul of Mr. Laurier, but the difference between the two men is too crushing for English editors to efface it by dithyrambs of the Mail and Empire about Mr. Bergeron."

OTTAWA, June 12.—"If we only could be sure of him," was the remark in this letter the other day after Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his solemn promise about the commission. There was a general feeling of uncertainty at the time whether the premier would not find some way of escape before the investigation came to an end, or even to a beginning.

Yesterday it was found that the hedging had already begun. All the suggestions made by Sir Charles Tupper for the purpose of giving greater precision and larger powers to the commission are rejected. The government has not adopted the imperial act or Mr. Blake's act to give the witnesses absolute immunity. This program has been found necessary in England and was thought necessary here for serious cases of this kind. Mr. Mills when asked to go this far thought the ground was sufficiently covered by the usual conditions of an investigation into a fraud against the public. It was pointed out by Sir Charles Tupper that in a matter of ordinary frauds where there might be only one or two culprits it might be sufficient to provide that a witness should not be criminated by his own evidence. But in a case where the offences are numerous, involving great numbers of people, it may be necessary in order to get witnesses to come from abroad or to tell the truth when they are got, that they should not only be exempt from convictions on their own testimony, but on other testimony obtained by the knowledge of which their evidence would supply the imperial statute and Blake's act were evidently overlooked entirely by Mr. Mills.

But the government absolutely refuses to provide that one of the two counsel shall be the selection of the liberal conservative party. The government interferes to the extent of providing that they shall be Queen's counsel, but absolutely refuses to allow the opposition to make any suggestions as to the persons. In the Ontario commission the counsel chosen by government to prosecute was the man who had been acting as lawyer for the parties prosecuting.

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is a pure hard soap
ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO.
St. Stephen, N.B.

"by way of fraudulent alterations, additions, withdrawal or otherwise."

This sentence is quoted as a fine example for use in the public schools as a style of writing to be avoided. When the student has succeeded in construing the words "in respect of" with those that come before it, and has managed to find the application of the words "or by reason of" he will find various other interesting questions. From this minister of justice's English his attention was directed to a somewhat analogous expression of a departed judge in Nova Scotia. "Prisoner at the bar, you are the son of honest parents and were brought up in the fear of the Lord, instead of which you go about the country 'stealing geese.'"

The latest Yukon matter brought up by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper is briefly this: Mr. F. C. Wade, who was in the Yukon as crown counsel, Dominion lands agent, registrar and general other things, found it consistent with his duties to act for the government in leasing the water front at Dawson to Morrison and Macdonald. He did not ask for tenders in any regular way, but seems to have accepted offers from two individuals. There was no particular necessity why the whole front should be leased to one man or firm, but Mr. Wade seems to have determined upon that method. Morrison and Macdonald got the lease for \$2,500 a year, and according to an official statement of the United States consul there they sub-let it at the rate of ten thousand dollars a month.

There seems to be no good reason why the government should not have got this larger sum, and there was abundant reason why Mr. Wade should not have had control of the transaction on behalf of the government. For Mr. Wade next appeared as counsel for the firm of Morrison and Macdonald. At the Ogilvie commission one Mr. George swore that he gathered from Mr. Wade that his retainer was \$10,000. Mr. Wade himself testified and did not contradict this. He admitted that he was retained by the firm and that the fee would be a very large one in the east, but testified that he did not get his retainer until all the transaction with the government was completed.

But according to the statement made by the acting minister yesterday the transaction was never completed. Mr. Sutherland made a great deal of the fact that the government retained the power to cancel Morrison and Macdonald's lease. He said that he had therefore to leave this situation, that Morrison and Macdonald have a lease from the government which brings them in \$7,500 a month net, that the government have power to cancel that lease any day, that Mr. Wade has been an officer of the government in charge of this branch of the business, and that he has received \$10,000 more or less, or as he himself admits a very large fee, as the lawyer for the contractors. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper does not say that a crime has been committed; he only asks for an investigation into that matter. His request was voted down last night at the request of the government by the straight party majority. Mr. Wade, it may be remarked again, is a particular friend of Mr. Sifton's and was one of his campaign managers and the writer of a hand book on the Manitoba school question.

Speaking of the minister of the interior there was passed last night a vote of \$100,000 for immigration services. This was a supplementary vote for the year which ends this month, and is of course an addition to the sum asked for last session, and then thought to be sufficient. A member inquired how the government was going to spend all this money in a fortnight, and was calmly informed by the minister that it had been spent already. It seems to be hardly necessary to vote money in this parliament when a minister can go on spending \$100,000 beyond the vote, while parliament is in session, and without asking for authority until the money is gone.

Two interesting hours were spent around midnight voting money for Mr. Tarte at Paris. The cost of the Canadian share of the exhibition is climbing up at a prodigious rate, since our spectacular minister struck that festive city. Already it is admitted that a quarter of a million dollars has gone, and the show has hardly commenced yet. As near as could be learned yesterday, Mr. Tarte has twenty-five to thirty officials from Canada with him. Mr. Fisher struggled piteously, but vainly, in the attempt to explain what they were all doing. We know what Mr. Tarte is doing. He is making speeches, holding receptions, and telling France how great personages he and the premier

are. He is France that way subjected nominally a pure. He press that never sent rics, but m go. Lately and threats exhibition nised as Gls pure, as the come to M hear Mr. Marselles, "Long live fine for Mr. personage no the imperial any Parisian England, am front put an onial repre

But do the Mr. Tarte for Canada to a else but a p else? Are represented terhood, just Zealand and surrounding forming a in the world more importa be advertise should be ex portance he should be m should be m local indepe before the gr particularly, that the Can what Mr. T hundreds of what possibly going to get equal to the provinces.

SIR CHARLES

In Toronto the first anniversary University Charles Tupper toast of "The fenders." T Sir Charles associated with upon the fact never apprec as it did to Britain had a but when he with these of was felt that thing which had been changed of 200, miles of ocean short time, a ed the powers thing which he powers to reg ferent light w the colonies, source of wea war, had com aid. Canada's their best to sent time the troops in the the British t on the field of he dealt at s ed. Canada's power of the nation. One nated this we British house sire of English the profession and the fact Queen's subj ferred in glow ty of colonial that Canada Colony had so as dated, and had sent 17th regretted, the Canadians du they had not They had sho strong were t there and c oncently gre they had laid federated Sout ion under the referred to the made at the dinner. The opinion that a tion of the Bri severely criti public opinion ion, he had a least, was the statesman as of another sta and of as gre headed any pa He held, as m a policy of o one best calcu together. Sir another glow colonial troops

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are. He is trying to convince his... France that Canada is in no serious way subject to Great Britain and only nominally a part of the British Empire.

NEXT TO "BOBS" Comes Major Gen. French, Britain's Greatest Cavalry Leader.

The Man Who Has Figured in Almost Every Success of the South Africa Campaign.

A Tireless General Who Hammered Away and Confounded the Boers by the Celerity of His Movements.

The name of Major General French, Britain's greatest cavalry leader, is pretty sure to stand next to that of Lord Roberts in connection with the Boer war, in the hearts and homes of the British Empire.

But do the people of Canada thank Mr. Tarte for all that? Do they want Canada to appear in Paris as anything else but a part of the British Empire?

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. Address in Toronto on the Empire and Its Defenders.

In Toronto on Tuesday evening, at the first annual dinner of the Toronto University Alumni Association, Sir Charles Tupper addressed the assembly on the theme of "The Empire and Its Defenders."

Sir Charles Tupper, whose name was associated with the toast, was cheered on rising to speak. He said the world never appreciated the British Empire as it did today.

THEIR ONLY WAY.

The Boers fought like Trojans while they had kops and kopjes to protect them; but when they got out on the grass where there weren't any signs even to get behind, they trokked like sixty.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES MOST PERFECT MADE. AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION CHICAGO-ILL. 1893

At a meeting of the Transvaal contingent fund committee Monday afternoon there were present Mayor Daniel, Lt. Col. Armstrong, Lt. Col. Markham, Ald. Millidge, Ald. Macrae and Major Sturdee.

NEW BRUNSWICK TRANSVAAL CONTINGENT FUND. Statement Receipts and Expenditures, June 13th, 1900. RECEIPTS. Individual subscriptions, donations by municipalities, cities, churches, societies and clubs, etc., as contributed by the several counties of the province and other sources:

EXPENDITURES. On account 1st Contingent: Sovereigns, etc., sent given men leaving Canada \$ 570 19 Blank books, 45; engraving address, \$ 10 00

CORP. PARKS OF ST. JOHN Describes the Actualities of Campaigning in the Enemy's Country.

though we swipe all the forage we can lay our hands on. They don't get any hay now, and not enough oats. We graze them as much as possible. I am out grazing two now.

Only Women and Children on Farms—The Men Are Away Fighting—Have to Hustle for Grub—General Hurton in Command—Water Most Scarce.

[Letter from Corporal Parks, Canadian Mounted Rifles, to his father.] CAMP—[I think about 30 miles from Bloemfontein in direction of Kroonstad]—May 10, 1900.

SEVERE CRITICISM ON TARTE. St. James' Gazette Urges Sir Wilfrid to Recall Him.

MONTREAL, June 14.—The Star's London correspondent cables: The St. James' Gazette, a ministerial journal, attacks Hon. Mr. Tarte tonight for his recent utterances, which it alleges are unbecoming to a minister of the British colony.

DEATH OF JOS. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Word was received Friday of the death at Great Falls, Montana, of Joseph O'Shaughnessy, youngest son of this city.

P. E. ISLAND. The Commencement Exercises of St. Dunstan's College.

Recent Deaths and Marriages—Methodist District Meeting—Operated on for Appendicitis—General News.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 14.—Hazel Gladys Smith, daughter of Matthew Smith, proprietor of the Pleasant View Hotel, Hampton, was married Wednesday evening to John D. McFarlane of Desable. Rev. Thomas Hicks officiated.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[Trust the people—the wise and the ignorant, all who are in the land with the graves, questions, and in the way you will educate the race.] A PARABLE. One night a man took a little taper out of a drawer and lighted it, and began to ascend a long winding stair.

William Gill of Union Road dropped dead in a field on Monday. Mr. Gill was born in this province, was in his 75th year, and leaves a wife, two sons and three daughters.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT, AND WHAT SHALL WE DRINK?

Though man usually reverses God's order in referring to the tripartite nature of human beings as composed of body, soul and spirit, while the body is the "spirit, soul and body" of the Theosophical body.

DR. A. R. DUNCAN OF KILLSPELL, MONTREAL, VISITING BROTHER, J. M. DUNCAN, VICE PRINCIPAL OF WEST KENT SCHOOL.

The quarterly convention of the clerical association of the Church of England met at Milton on Wednesday. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. M. Withycombe of Summerside.

DR. A. R. DUNCAN OF KILLSPELL, MONTREAL, VISITING BROTHER, J. M. DUNCAN, VICE PRINCIPAL OF WEST KENT SCHOOL.

The annual ministerial session of the Summerside Methodist district convened at Kensington, Wednesday. Charles McNeill of Fifteen Point was recommended as a suitable person for the ministry.

DR. A. R. DUNCAN OF KILLSPELL, MONTREAL, VISITING BROTHER, J. M. DUNCAN, VICE PRINCIPAL OF WEST KENT SCHOOL.

The dwelling of James H. Devereaux, principal of the school at Kelly's Cross, was burned to the ground Monday evening. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been from a defective furnace.

DR. A. R. DUNCAN OF KILLSPELL, MONTREAL, VISITING BROTHER, J. M. DUNCAN, VICE PRINCIPAL OF WEST KENT SCHOOL.

and a commissioner for taking affidavits for deeds in Prince County. Archibald McCallum of Lower Beauce had one of his legs broken a few days ago.

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John.

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 5,000 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces. Advertisers, please make a note of this.

A memorial service for the late Capt. Charles Harrison was held in St. John (stone) church on Sunday afternoon. The beautiful service for the burial of the dead was read by the rector, Rev. John DeSoyes, and Prof. Ford played the Dead March in Saul, the entire congregation remaining standing.

There has been placed on sale at the stamp depot of the post office the latest post office novelty. It is a book of twelve two-cent stamps, bound in size for the vest pocket, with oiled paper between them. On the covers are the postal and money order rates and savings' department rates, etc.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', &c. and no other.

The city government of Calais has appointed a committee to negotiate with the New Brunswick government relative to the rebuilding of the covered bridge at Milltown. The Canadian end of the bridge was carried away by the spring freshets. The bridge is principally used by operators in the St. Croix cotton mill who live on the Calais side of the river.

The first party of the Tobique River Salmon Club arrived at Andover, N. B., Wednesday night. A distinguished member of this party of sportsmen, Senator Ferguson of Vancouver, was the initial trip of the season. The party will spend ten days or more at the Forks of the Tobique, where the club has a magnificent clubhouse.

H. J. Crowe has loaded the fifty-ton vessel, the "Annapolis," at Annapolis. Mr. Crowe is loading the bark Amora at Lower Granville and the tern schooner Melba at Annapolis with lumber for Buenos Ayres. At Halifax he is loading an Italian bark with spruce and hardwood lumber, from Kentville and Coldbrook, for England.

Congratulations were fairly flying through the air around No. 1 fire engine house Saturday and Sunday. The cause was a very pronounced increase to the family of the engineer, Samuel Seeds. Most parents are happily proud when the family is enlarged by single additions, but Mr. and Mrs. Seeds are trebly blest, for there are three—all girls.

BAD FOR A COUGH.—Adams' Botanic Cough Balsam is very bad for a cough. In fact it kills a cough at almost instantly and restores good normal health thoroughly and in a very agreeable manner. No cough can withstand it. 25c. at all druggists.

The semi-annual meetings of the county judge of Kings East, L. O. A., was held at the Orange hall in Hampton, on Thursday afternoon, June 14th. Delegates from the various parishes were in attendance. Reports were submitted showing the state of the order in that district to be highly satisfactory. Business of a routine character was transacted, and after short addresses by some of the members the lodge adjourned.

The examinations of candidates by the examining board of the Pharmaceutical society were finished on Friday. Five were successful in the preliminary, viz., Chas. Patterson, Chas. Wason, Chalmers J. Duff and Fred Atkinson of St. John, and P. Steadman of Moncton. In the final examination the following passed: Aubrey Johnston, St. Stephen; Wallace R. Rodd, Moncton; W. D. M. Leon, Chatham; H. C. Ryan, Fredericton; Oswald Mowatt, Montreal; J. H. Lynch and W. S. Jones, St. John.

NEW GOODS. Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Ruus, Yarns, Feather Ticking.

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John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. L. M. Curren in Cumberland County, N. S.

DEATH OF JOHN FIELDS. (Edmonton, Alberta, Post, June 4.) John Fields, who had been seriously ill for some time, died unexpectedly early on Monday morning at his home in Victoria avenue.

TWO CURES IN ONE 10c. PACKAGE. J. Fred Edwards, the well known clerk of the Learning, says: "I recently had Headache, Trid-Kumford Headache Powders—gave me in short order. One of our guests, a commercial traveller, was complaining so gave him balance of package—another cure. It seems they never fail."

Saturday's Montreal Star publishes pictures of little boys and girls who collected mites for the children's patriotic fund. Among them are those of Ella Bisset, St. John, who collected \$6; Ethel C. Andrews, Campbellton, \$8.50; Irene A. G. Morrison, St. Peter's, C. B., \$11.00; David A. McCulloch, Dominion Mines, C. B., \$18.85; Cecil De Wolf, St. Andrews, N. B., \$7.45; Stanley Frier, Shadac, \$6; William F. McKnight, Newcastle, \$12.50; Harold D. Spragg, Hatfield's Point, \$10; Jack DeYenne, Springhill, N. B., \$5.20.

The death occurred at Gladsdale, Burnaby Gardens, London, on May 18 last of a former resident of this city, W. E. Haythorn, paymaster of the royal navy. The deceased was a son of Capt. W. P. Haythorn of the stores department for many years a resident here. A sister is Mrs. Marshall Andrews, of Minister's Island, St. Andrews, and another sister was married to the late Dr. Jacobs of Lunenburg. A brother Charles is now living in Boston and another brother, Douglas, well known as the author of Nomads of the West, a once popular novel, died about two years ago in Australia.

John Dunn, yard-shifter in the central depot at Renova, Pa., was killed in the yard on June 14th, while engaged at his duties. He leaves a wife and four children. His eldest son, twelve years of age, was killed by being run over by a train there just a year ago. Mr. Dunn belonged to Chatham, N. B. He was a son of James Dunn of Chatham, and a brother of Thomas Dunn, Canadian Eastern station agent at Blackville. His brother, William Dunn, a conductor on the Canada Eastern railway, was run over by a train on that line and killed on Nov. 17th, 1897.

The Sun's Hopewell Hill correspondent writes under the date of Monday as follows: The largest amount of shipping, as to tonnage, ever in the harbor is now anchored in the Five Fathom Hole. The fleet consists of four large barks, one ship and a big steamer. These, with the score of small craft of every description, make the harbor a pretty busy place. All the large vessels are loading deals. The schooner Morning Star has been sold to Capt. Howard Priddle of St. John. She left today for Moncton with hardwood lumber for Paul Lea. The schr. Henry Nickerson has been repaired at the Cape and will load plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach. Humphrey Newcomb and Josiah Christopher of Hopewell Cape have bought the schr. Lilly G., formerly owned by Seth Ward.

The Bishop of Fredericton arrived in Hampton on Thursday last, the guest of Judge Wedderburn. On Sunday he administered the rite of confirmation at the parish church to forty candidates, half the number being young men. His sermon to the general congregation was eloquent and his address to the candidates very touching and appropriate. The church was crowded, many being unable to gain admission. In the evening he preached to a large congregation in St. Mary's church at the village. The Rev. Mr. Schofield, rector, and the Rev. Mr. Lynds, curate, presented the candidates for confirmation. On Monday his lordship left by the C. P. R. for Windsor and the judge proceeded to Albert county to hold the June term of the court at the Cape.

QUACO FIRE FUND. At the mayor's office: Previously acknowledged... \$198.00 Kerr & Robertson... 10 00

NEW GOODS. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces, BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. SHARP & MACKIN, 835 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

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WEDDING BELLS.

A very pretty house wedding took place at 182 Britain street, when Miss Jennie Kearns, daughter of Mrs. John Kearns, was married to Alex. Stinson of Fredericton. The bride looked charming in a dress of white muslin, with veil and orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, who was attired in white cashmere, and carried pink roses. The groom was ably supported by the brother of the bride. The bride received many of her friends' presents, which testified to the esteem in which she is held. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. D. Dewdney.

Mr. and Mrs. Stinson will be at home to their friends on the 26th and 27th of June, no cards.

At St. Stephen's church Saturday morning at 6.15 o'clock Major Matthew B. Edwards was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Gillespie, eldest daughter of Mrs. Thomas Gillespie of Carleton Place. The wedding was a quiet affair, being few guests, but a large number of the friends of both the bride and groom were present to see the ceremony. The bride wore a very becoming tawn or khaki colored travelling dress, sailor made, the coat and skirt heavily trimmed with stitched bands. Edwards left by the morning train for New York, and the honeymoon tour will include visits to Washington and the principal upper Canadian cities. They received many beautiful presents, the groom being remembered by his brother officers of the Fusiliers and by his friends of Carleton Place. There was a large crowd at the station to give the major and his charming bride a hearty send-off. The Fusiliers' band enlivened the occasion.

The marriage of Edwin Horne Davis of Worcester, Mass., to Miss Violet Kenah, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warwick W. Street, formerly of St. John, took place at All Saints' church, Ashmont, on Wednesday, June 12th. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. P. Converse, A.S.T.E. The bride wore a becoming gown of white muslin and a veil and carried bride roses. She was attended by Miss Sarah Pelousky, who wore white muslin with bright red ribbons and carried a bouquet of white roses and red carnations. The groom was supported by Maurice E. Glavin. After the ceremony, an informal luncheon was held at the home of the bride's mother on Ashmont street. The good wishes of many friends follow the happy couple.

CONTRIBUTION FROM NEWCASTLE. H. D. McLeod, treasurer of the contingent funds, acknowledges the receipt of \$374.74, the proceeds of a patriotic concert in Newcastle, as the accompanying letter will explain: "NEWCASTLE, N.B., June 15, 1900. "Dear Sir—I have much pleasure in forwarding to you a draft for the sum of \$374.74 in aid of the contingent fund of the proceeds of our patriotic concert given June 5th and 6th in Masonic hall, Newcastle. The ladies composing the concert committee were Mrs. Wm. Aitkin, Mrs. P. G. Snow, Mrs. Wm. Watt, Mrs. Jas. Troy, Mrs. Jas. Rundle, Mrs. Chas. Sargant and Mrs. Chas. Nicholson, and it is very gratifying that we can help, in a small measure, when the call is so urgent as at present. "Yours truly, "GERTIE NICHOLSON, "Sec. Treas. to Committee."

BOXES OF GOLD. 250 boxes of gold and greenbacks will be sent to persons writing interesting and truthful letters about the good that has been done them by the use of Grape-Nuts food. 10 little boxes, each containing a \$10 gold piece, will be sent the 10 writers of the most interesting letters. 20 gold boxes, each containing a \$5 gold piece, to the 20 next most interesting writers, and a \$1 greenback will go to each of the 200 next best. A committee of 3 to make a decision and the prizes sent out on July 1, 1900. Write your sensible letters, giving detailed facts of ill-health caused from improper food, and explain the improvement the gain in strength, in weight, or in brain power after using Grape-Nuts food. It is a profound fact that most all of humanity come from improper and non-nourishing food, such as white bread, hot biscuit, starchy and uncooked cereals, etc. A change to perfectly cooked, v-ridiged food like Grape-Nuts, scientifically made and containing exactly the elements nature requires for building the delicate and wonderful cells of brain and body, will quickly change a half sick person to a well person. Food, good food, is nature's strongest weapon of defence. Include in letter the true names and addresses, carefully written, of 20 persons, not very well, to whom we can write regarding the food cure by Grape-Nuts. Almost everyone interested in pure food is willing to have his or her name appear in the papers for such help as they may offer the human race. A request, however, to omit name, will be respected. Try for one of the 330 prizes. Everyone has an equal show. Don't write poetry, but just honest interesting facts about the good you have obtained from the pure food Grape-Nuts. If a man or woman has found a true way to get well and keep well, it should be a pleasure to stretch a helping hand to humanity, by telling the facts. Write your name and address plainly on letter and mail promptly to the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich. Prizes sent July 3.

THEY WANT A FISHWAY. W. A. Ewing, acting for the Messrs. Power, who own rights on the Messers. stream, have served a notice on M. F. Mooney, manager of the Mispic pulp mill, that on Tuesday next he will ask for an injunction restraining the mill from operating until a fishway is placed in the dams on the stream. The notice sets out that the government stopped the river with salmon and that numbers of them have tried to get up the stream, but have failed, because of the dam, and it also points out that the chemicals from the mill discharged into the stream are calculated to ruin the fisheries. Dr. Elias Alward is acting for the pulp mill and it is understood will fight the case. John White, who has under lease a fishing privilege on the stream, today stated that he also intends taking action.—Globe.

SCHOONER CAPTAIN DEAD. ROCKLAND, Me., June 17.—The fishing sloop Junata of Gloucester, for fishing grounds, came into port today bearing the dead body of her captain, George Duffin. The crew claim the captain died suddenly from hemorrhage of the throat at 4 o'clock this morning off Tenants' Harbor. Duffin leaves a wife and daughter, who reside in Gloucester.

FOR SALE. FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT, containing about 150 acres. The Major Holcomb farm, in the Parish of St. John, is now being sold by the order of the court. The farm is on the Shore Line Railway. The dyked marsh of about 45 acres suits from 40 to 80 tons of hay. The spread, about 25 acres, is of superior quality and under proper cultivation can be made very productive. A good house and two barns. Can be purchased on reasonable terms. Apply to J. J. CONNOR, 5 Sydney street, St. John, N. B., or inquire of MR. JOHN WILSON, Musquash.

WANTED. \$3 A DAY SURE. SEND US YOUR ADDRESS and we will show you how to make \$3 a day, absolutely sure; we will walk with you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. Imperial Silverware Co., Box 415, Windsor, Ont.

E. H. Turnbull's Thoroughbred French Coach Stallion, "TELEMAQUE" Stands at 167 King Street East, at \$15.00 per season, cash at time of service. Apply to groom, JAMES GOODSPED, on premises. Tel. No. 895.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the threatened hostilities in China and the general election within the year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass., thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States for twelve months, together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL LORD KITCHENER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL in khaki.

This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Any present subscriber for the SUN sending the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Halifax on this train. All times of arrival and departure are eastern standard time.

GRADUATED WITH HIGHEST HONORS.

Miss Elsie Stockton, eldest daughter of Hon. A. M. Stockton, graduated with highest honors last week at Kraus' Seminary for Kindergartners, Hotel St. Remo, Central Park West, New York city. Although the only Canadian in the class she was selected as the valedictorian. Miss Stockton won both the British and American colors on the occasion, and at the conclusion of her address was presented with a beautiful bouquet by her classmates. A distinguished company was present at the closing exercises of the seminary.

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Stands at 167 King Street East, at \$15.00 per season, cash at time of service. Apply to groom, JAMES GOODSPED, on premises. Tel. No. 895.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., June 8.—Geo. Durham, fireman of the steamer Aberdeen, is home now, sick.

HOPEWELL HILL, June 12.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the Riverdale Liberal Club was held last night.

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ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 12.—Mrs. and Miss Lawton made a flying visit to St. Andrews yesterday.

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W. S. Mason has placed a plainer in his portable mill. The work was done by Mr. Harding.

Strawberries are reported to be a complete failure this season.

The drive of lumber which was taken from Miller's Brook to the Washademoak creek, by Charles McKean and his crew, is now being rafted there.

OLD RIDGE, June 13.—The St. Stephen district of the Methodist church met at Old Ridge on Wednesday morning.

The death occurred at noon today of Marion, four year old daughter of Annie Matheson, of this city.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 14.—In consequence of the absence of County Clerk Judge Stevens, attending the Presbyterian assembly at Halifax,

The James T. Robertson Co. v. Chas. N. Young, N. Marks Mills, assessment. Andrew E. Robertson, plaintiff; N. Marks Mills, defendant.

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 14.—Rev. Mr. Campbell, pastor of the Church of the Baptist church, who had been on a visit to Wolfville, N. S., in response to a call of the Baptist church of that place,

ST. ANDREWS, N. B., June 15.—At the county court, yesterday, the Hon. W. Wilson, presiding, the cause of Hamilton v. estate of John D. McMillan was tried, and a verdict for defendant given.

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Includes parades of every description, chief among them being a military turnout of companies from every volunteer regiment in the province,

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THE MARKETS.

Revised Every Monday for the Weekly Sun.

COUNTRY MARKET.

Meats and poultry are generally unchanged. Eggs are higher than a week ago.

Table listing various market items such as Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, etc., with their respective prices.

Beef, corned, per lb. 08 1/2. Beef tongue, per lb. 09 1/2. Bacon, per lb. 12 1/2.

Butter, cream, per lb. 10 1/2. Butter, salt, per lb. 08 1/2. Cheese, per lb. 08 1/2.

Eggs, per doz. 07 1/2. Hens, per doz. 08 1/2. Turkeys, per doz. 12 1/2.

Wool, per lb. 08 1/2. Flax, per lb. 08 1/2. Hemp, per lb. 08 1/2.

Grain, per bushel. Wheat, 1.00. Corn, 0.75. Oats, 0.50.

Provisions, per barrel. Lard, 1.00. Sugar, 0.75. Coffee, 0.50.

Meats, per lb. Beef, 0.08. Pork, 0.10. Bacon, 0.12.

Poultry, per lb. Hens, 0.08. Turkeys, 0.12. Ducks, 0.10.

Dairy, per lb. Butter, 0.10. Cheese, 0.08. Eggs, 0.07.

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Provisions, per barrel. Lard, 1.00. Sugar, 0.75. Coffee, 0.50.

Meats, per lb. Beef, 0.08. Pork, 0.10. Bacon, 0.12.

Poultry, per lb. Hens, 0.08. Turkeys, 0.12. Ducks, 0.10.

Dairy, per lb. Butter, 0.10. Cheese, 0.08. Eggs, 0.07.

Grain, per bushel. Wheat, 1.00. Corn, 0.75. Oats, 0.50.

Provisions, per barrel. Lard, 1.00. Sugar, 0.75. Coffee, 0.50.

Meats, per lb. Beef, 0.08. Pork, 0.10. Bacon, 0.12.

Poultry, per lb. Hens, 0.08. Turkeys, 0.12. Ducks, 0.10.

Dairy, per lb. Butter, 0.10. Cheese, 0.08. Eggs, 0.07.

Grain, per bushel. Wheat, 1.00. Corn, 0.75. Oats, 0.50.

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Meats, per lb. Beef, 0.08. Pork, 0.10. Bacon, 0.12.

Poultry, per lb. Hens, 0.08. Turkeys, 0.12. Ducks, 0.10.

Dairy, per lb. Butter, 0.10. Cheese, 0.08. Eggs, 0.07.

Grain, per bushel. Wheat, 1.00. Corn, 0.75. Oats, 0.50.

Provisions, per barrel. Lard, 1.00. Sugar, 0.75. Coffee, 0.50.

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PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Monk's "Emergency Ration" Charges Too Direct.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Refused to Consent to a Committee of Enquiry

Until the House So Changed Its Terms as to Protect the Minister of Militia Against Investigation of His Conduct.

OTTAWA, June 12.—When the house met, the minister of militia asked leave to bring down certain papers respecting the emergency ration. Others giving the analysis of the two foods would, he said, be brought down later.

Col. Borden said they were made both before and after. After further discussion, Col. Borden was asked by Mr. Monk whether the goods bought were not of United States manufacture and admitted free of duty.

Col. Borden said that the papers would show, whereupon he was asked for an immediate answer.

The premier said Col. Borden could not know about customs matters, and when Hon. Mr. Paterson was asked as to the facts he said he had no knowledge of them, but he would enquire.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to get Mr. Paterson to say he would bring down the papers when he got them. The speaker refused to allow discussion of the subject, but the premier and the minister of militia said that if members were not satisfied with the facts as disclosed by the papers a special committee would be allowed.

Mr. Casgrain congratulated the government on this change of attitude. The other day its policy was to refuse an investigation unless formal charges were made.

Clarke Wallace was proceeding to say what the custom was in England when charges of wrong doing were made, when the minister of militia interrupted to ask whether Wallace charged with doing wrong.

Mr. Wallace remarked that this game of bluff did not go down with him.

There was a call to order and the speaker ruled that Mr. Wallace had used strong terms in regard to the conduct of the minister.

Mr. Wallace admitted he had, but contended that they were in order and that he would yet use still stronger terms.

After some further passages at arms a supply bill to pay the officers of the house was passed and sent to the senate.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into committee of supply, when Mr. Davin moved an amendment charging that favoritism had been shown by Mr. Sifton to his brother-in-law, Burrows, M. P. of Manitoba, in granting timber limits without competition and in violation of regulations which were made binding on other contractors.

The debate on this motion was in progress at recess for six o'clock dinner.

The discussion of Mr. Davin's amendment was continued until eleven in the evening, when the amendment was defeated by a straight party vote of 72 to 32. The discussion was very disorderly for a period in the evening, when Mr. McDonald of Huron declined to withdraw some reflections on Dr. Sprague when ordered to do so.

The opposition refused to hear him until he had apologized, as McDonald eventually had to do.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 13.—The house adjourned at one o'clock, after passing a large part of the votes for the Indian affairs department.

OTTAWA, June 13.—When the house met today Mr. Monk moved to make a statement and charges respecting emergency rations bought from Dr. Devlin for the troops.

The premier said Mr. Monk had failed to give him the customary notice.

Mr. Monk remembered Sir Wilfrid that he had yesterday told the house that his statement would be made today. The government had invited these charges, and promised him a committee whenever he asked for it.

The premier still insisted that he ought to have notice of the terms of the motion.

Sir Hibbert Tupper urged that there was no call for notice on questions of privilege, except as a matter of courtesy. In this case the premier had promised the committee and the whole matter was understood beforehand.

There was no question of courtesy. Mr. Foster said he had privately told Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the motion should be made today. Sir Wilfrid had then made no objection, and together they had talked over the personnel of the committee.

the two foods by analysis before purchasing. That the minister took no action but went on to buy the substitute food, which contained only seven per cent. of nutriment, whereas the genuine article contained sixty per cent. That the food bought was not made in Canada, but was brought in from New York in Saratoga trunks and packed in tins at Montreal. That the goods bought were labelled as manufactured by the Vitaine Co., Montreal, though there is no such corporation in existence, and the labels also falsely stated that soldiers at Kingston had lived thirty days on this food. That the substitute food had been detained for duty but was afterwards released and admitted free of duty by direction of the government.

That the money was paid before the goods were delivered, and that the total value of the food purchased was not more than five hundred dollars. In this statement Mr. Monk considered that the minister of militia had been guilty of gross and culpable negligence, first, in contracting with irresponsible parties; second, in buying the food without test or analysis; third, in refusing to accept the warning received from Hatch, and fourth, in paying for the goods without investigation or evidence that the goods had been furnished according to contract.

Mr. Monk closed by asking for a committee with the usual powers. Sir Wilfrid Laurier contended that these charges could not be made as a matter of privilege, as they did not affect the rights of parliament.

Mr. Monk said they affected a member of the house, and the matter was certainly of that serious and urgent nature usually regarded as a question of privilege.

The premier, however, held to his determination to postpone the question for another day, and it stood over.

Col. Prior asked whether any instructions had been sent to Lieutenant Governor McInnes to guide him in dealing with the government which was defeated last week.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—The lieutenant governor has seen fit to appeal to the people, and the answer rests with them.

Col. Prior—But the answer has not been given.

Clarke Wallace reminded the premier of his own statement that the consequences to McInnes would be serious if his action were condemned by the people.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the case was too important to be dealt with carelessly. The government could not act on newspaper statements. They must have something official before them.

Sir Hibbert Tupper—Lord Aberdeen had nothing official.

Replying to Mr. Foster today, the minister of agriculture stated that the department had purchased for the imperial government 1,450 tons of hay from Mr. McCall, M. P. of Carleton county, New Brunswick, paying him at Florenceville and other points on the railway nine dollars per ton, or \$13,050. From D. J. Purdy, M. P. of St. John, one hundred tons was bought at the same price, delivered at St. John, and from Mr. Reid, acting for Lieut. Governor McInnes, two hundred tons at the same price, delivered at Salisbury.

Hon. Mr. Paterson said the government was informed that Collector Dibble of Woodstock was a paid official of the fire department at one hundred dollars a year, and had notified him that he must give up the position.

Most of the afternoon and evening was devoted to discussion of the government's election bill.

The house adjourned at 1.30 a. m. It is understood that when the house is next moved into supply Mr. Borden of Halifax will propose an amendment regretting that the government has narrowed down the scope of the election frauds enquiry and did not accept the propositions suggested by Sir Charles Tupper to give greater thoroughness to the enquiry.

OTTAWA, June 14.—The first business today was Mr. Monk's motion for a special committee to deal with Dr. Borden's emergency rations.

Mr. Monk said his main charge was that the food bought and sent to South Africa was not the food previously tested and approved at Kingston. He had given further particulars. For example, he had charged that Colonel Borden discussed the emergency food ration with Mr. Hatch, the manufacturer of the genuine article. He thought it necessary to state this because the minister had declared in the house that he never knew Hatch in the matter, but only discussed it with Dr. Devlin. The circumstances of the importation were also suspicious.

The goods were brought in Saratoga trunks, not hermetically sealed. They were afterwards placed in cans, but so carelessly that the air was not excluded and the contents were not kept in. Mr. Monk produced a can of goods and showed that a large part of the contents had leaked out and that the rest could be expected, by squeezing the can. The label on this can said that the goods were manufactured by the Vitaine Company, corner of Craig and Bleury streets, Montreal. One of these four corners was occupied by the Vitaine Witness, another by a dry goods shop, the third by a stove dealer, and the fourth by a chemist. This chemist had written to say that he knew nothing of Dr. Devlin or of these emergency rations. It was important also to notice that the goods were either before delivery or else after the minister had been warned that the goods purchased were not genuine. In either case the government had committed grave fault. In closing, Mr. Monk said that the government had shown an entirely wrong spirit in dealing with this question in the house. If a member complained that a light-house was improperly kept, the government promised to look into the matter. It was so with other services. But when he had made his statement concerning emergency rations, a matter of life and death to our soldiers, the ministers attacked him like a band of savages. Laurier scolded him because he had reflected on a respectable doctor in Montreal. Col. Borden had suggested that he was the advocate of Mr. Hatch. Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick had challenged him to make his charges out of doors, and last and least, Hon. Mr. Dobell had accused him of telling cock and bull stories. Yet he felt that he was losing his duty. He remembered the

suffering of the Americans in the Spanish war by reason of bad food. He recalled the awful consequences of dishonesty in army supply contracts for the French army during the Franco-German war. He did not propose to go about the country making charges, as he had been sent to parliament to deal with these matters as well as others. Whatever comes of this, he was at ease. Our gallant brothers who had gone to Africa had borne themselves as to become the admiration of the world. While they fought and suffered for the empire we loved, we who could not go owed them at least the duty of protecting them from danger at home. Mr. Monk thought it would have better become the ministers when his statements were made to proceed at once with an investigation and report to the house, instead of attacking the members who had brought the facts to their attention.

There was profound attention when Sir Wilfrid Laurier rose, but it soon appeared that he was asking for more delay. The motion was yesterday fixed for today, and stood as a notice of motion.

The French version of the votes and proceedings contains the correct notice, but a misprint in the English edition gave the notice for Friday.

The premier stated that the government was not guided by the English version and had given the matter sufficient attention to take it up today. He therefore proposed to stand it over till tomorrow.

This closed the incident.

Sir Wilfrid then propounded his Chinese bill. He stated that some people in British Columbia desired to exclude both Chinese and Japanese. Some asked that the poll tax of fifty dollars be raised to \$500. The government did not propose to go so far as either request. It was proposed to increase the tax to \$100. He recognized that this would meet the views of the Pacific coast. But it was also proposed to appoint a commission (laughter) to enquire farther into the matter.

Sir Wilfrid did not think there were more Chinese in Canada than there were in 1880. As to the Japanese, the government had been asked to adopt the Natal act, which required all Orientals admitted to be able to use one European language. Sir Wilfrid did not think the time opportune to deal in any unfriendly way with the Japanese. The conduct of affairs in Asia was such that England and Canada did not want to do anything to interfere with British diplomacy.

However, it was proposed that the commission be appointed to deal with the conditions of Japanese as well as Chinese immigration.

Colonel Prior reminded Sir Wilfrid Laurier that during the last campaign the premier sent a telegram promising to deal with Chinese immigration in accordance with the wishes of the British Columbia people. Col. Prior could assure the house that the proposed legislation would not satisfy the people. He could also assure Sir Wilfrid that there were many more Chinese in the country than in 1880. He did not see why Japan would be object to an educational test in Canada any more than in other colonies.

Clarke Wallace said the Chinese should be excluded altogether, and he agreed with the premier that in the present crisis nothing should be done to disturb the relations between England and Japan.

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. Martin (P. E. I.) asked Mr. Blair why work had been discontinued on the contract for railway construction in Prince George.

Mr. Blair said that McManus, the contractor, had become mentally incapable of carrying on his work, and it was the wish of his friends and himself that he be relieved of it. The contract had therefore been rescinded, and the next lowest tenderer.

Mr. Martin—Who is he?

Mr. Blair—Wilfrid Kitchen. The minister said he hoped the work would now go on.

Mr. Martin pointed out that the survey was not vigorously in the election of 1897, and that another election was pending he supposed the surveys would be resumed.

Mr. Blair said preparations were going on regularly.

Mr. Campbell of Kent rose to a question of order and stated that he had not kept his seat and left his hat on while the house was cheering for the Queen and singing the national anthem last week.

Mr. Macdonald of Huron as a matter of course stated that he was not interested in the dredging contract at Owen Sound, which is carried on by his unmarried daughter in partnership with a married daughter and her husband, who is a doctor.

Hon. Mr. Fielding moved the house into supply. Mr. Borden of Halifax proposed his amendment regretting that the election fraud enquiry had been hampered by conditions impairing its efficiency.

The amendment of Mr. Borden conveyed the proposition made by Sir Charles Tupper for enlarging the scope and increasing the efficiency of the election fraud enquiry. He gave the reasons and arguments for each point raised.

Mr. Blair replied, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Russell and Powell.

At midnight the vote was taken, when Mr. Borden's amendment was lost by a straight party vote of 59 to 32.

The house then went into supply. OTTAWA, June 15.—The house adjourned at 1.50 this morning.

noon and heard the discussion on the Chinese question. They also heard Mr. Campbell's contradiction of the statement that he kept his seat when his colleagues were cheering for the Queen.

The governor general came down to the senate today, assented to certain bills and accepted temporary supply.

OTTAWA, June 15.—Mr. Foster brought to the attention of the house the article in St. James's Gazette of London, recommending that in view of Mr. Tarte's erratic course in France that he be recalled. Mr. Foster said that in view of the many remarkable utterances of Mr. Tarte in Paris, the premier ought to have some explanation to make.

Sir Wilfrid said he had a letter from Tarte complaining that his utterances in France had been misreported and mistranslated. The premier added that he was still in correspondence with Tarte on these matters. He hoped that Mr. Tarte should have an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Foster asked what papers would be brought down about the purchase of hay for the imperial army. He would take a month to copy the papers.

Mr. Foster expressed a desire to have the facts as ordered before the supply was voted.

When Mr. Monk's motion came up, SIR WILFRID LAURIER said he was sorry the minister of militia was away at his home, by very serious illness in his family. Still the government did not think it well to further delay proceedings, and would now deal with the charges, leaving to Dr. Borden the right to make a statement when he should next be present.

He would say that the government was preparing to agree to the appointment of a special committee to strike out clause 15. This clause reads: "That under the circumstances above set forth the minister of militia was guilty of gross and culpable negligence in making with undue haste the agreement heretofore referred to of the 4th of January, 1900, for the supply of emergency rations to the Canadian troops in South Africa with irresponsible parties; (b) not having the preparation of said rations controlled by competent men; and the supply furnished to the troops carefully and rigidly inspected and tested; (c) in neglecting after he had received said letter of January 25 last, to take the steps commended by the ordinary rules of prudence to ensure the protection of the troops; and (d) in paying the amount of said contract, \$4,680, in a case where he must have known that any recovery of the same was impossible and without any investigation."

This clause follows 18 others of coordinate character and all follow the preliminary statement, "that a creditably informed and believe I can establish by satisfactory evidence." Clause 19 is followed by a substantial motion as follows: "That the above statement be referred to a select committee of this house to enquire fully into said allegations."

In moving that this clause be struck out, the premier took the singular ground that it prejudged the case and declared the ministry guilty before trial. If this clause were struck out the government would allow the other eighteen to stand.

MR. FOSTER said he was not prepared for this declaration. The conservative members had suggested that the government would not allow a thorough investigation to be held. He (Foster) had said that they were wrong and that undoubtedly a committee would be appointed to investigate the matter. He read to the house the statements made by Borden, Laurier and Fitzpatrick, pledging a full inquiry. Mr. Monk had made a clear, specific and definite charge, much more minute than he need have done. The government had stood the latter over from day to day and had taken time to compare notes. The statement of the minister that he had never met Hatch, and did not know him in the past, was tested. The collector of customs had the whole of the imports of these goods. And now, once more, the government comes to the house to repudiate its pledge. It was charged that an offence was committed against the life of our soldiers.

Sir Louis Davies laughed, and Mr. Foster remarked that the premier was only an honorary colonel, who did his fighting in his dreams. He and his devil-may-care government did not appear to take much interest in the matter. He said that the soldiers in Africa were supplied with the article which would sustain them and keep them alive in a great emergency. The charges made by Mr. Monk were of two classes. One was that the food bought was not the same and not so good as the tested. The other was the charge of "gross and culpable negligence," and this was almost as serious as the other. The latter charge the premier proposed to strike out. Mr. Foster proposed to relate the circumstances of the testing of the Hatch food. He contended that after this food had been made, and Hatch's food proved, the minister, when buying an article on short notice and without time for further tests, should have bought the identical goods that had been tested. Instead, he bought without test, without even analysis, another food, under another name and from another company. The minister had not stated, and cannot state, that at the time he bought the food he had tested these goods or analyzed them or taken any steps to make sure that he had obtained the goods he paid for. Mr. Foster protested against this attempt to burke this inquiry by striking the minister. This burking of inquiry Yukon enquiry if charges were made, and had refused an investigation when

the charges were made. It was of a piece with the course of the government in promising an enquiry into the West Huron election frauds and in checking off investigation after it began.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT said that Mr. Monk and the opposition wanted the house, before investigation, to declare that the minister of militia was guilty of gross negligence. That was contained in the clause which the government wanted struck out. It was time enough to condemn a man after his trial. This was an unmanly and unfair proposition and he would protest against it.

MR. MONK said that Sir Richard Cartwright seemed to altogether misunderstand the situation. The house was not asked to condemn Dr. Borden unheard. It was asked to enquire into nineteen statements which he had made. The charge of negligence made against Dr. Borden was one of them and the adoption of the motion no more condemned the minister in advance than it affirmed the other eighteen propositions. The government was removing from the scope of investigation all inquiry into the conduct of the one person whom they could hold accountable. The committee would be allowed to convict the Vitaine Company which had no existence, but the minister was protected from investigation, though only the other day the minister had challenged him to make a charge against him. Now that this charge had been accepted that part of the charge had been struck out.

SIR LOUIS DAVIES reiterated the statement that the house was asked to judge Dr. Borden without a hearing. He shouted furious denunciations of the opposition for attacking Dr. Borden at the hour when he was standing by the bedside of one dear to him.

MR. FOSTER, on behalf of Mr. Monk, and afterwards Mr. Monk himself said that in the absence of Dr. Borden, the opposition had been perfectly willing to allow the matter to stand over.

MR. MONK said that before the house met, a friend of Dr. Borden's came to him from the minister of militia, informing him of illness in his family and asking if the matter could not stand over. Mr. Monk replied that of course under these circumstances he would consent to further delay. He was, therefore, surprised when the prime minister himself brought the matter up today.

MR. QUINN said it passed his understanding why the government should be willing to pass a resolution containing sixteen statements and strike out the nineteenth statement on the ground that the adoption of the resolution would affirm the truth of that statement. A few days ago the government insisted that the minister's charges should include the minister. Now Mr. Monk was to be compelled to strike out that part of his charges.

MR. FRASER said that clause 19 was not a charge like the other 18, but a conclusion, as was shown by its form and opening words, "That under all the circumstances above set forth."

After further discussion MR. MCNEILL, having consulted Mr. Monk, proposed that all doubts be set at rest by striking the words quoted by Mr. Fraser, thus leaving in the clause 19 a charge in the same category as the other 18. He declared that the charges would be hardly worth bothering with if they did not allow enquiry to be made as to the conduct of the minister.

After dinner, Mr. McNeill continued his remarks, offering an amendment to meet the views of the government, to strike out the opening words of clause 19, and substitute others, making it read as follows: "And the fact that Dr. Borden also believes that 'denote that the said Hon. Frederick William Borden was guilty of gross and culpable negligence, etc.'"

He did not believe this change of expression was necessary, but he offered it in order that the government's objections might be removed.

THE PREMIER refused to accept this amendment. He said he was surprised that the opposition adhered to the clause, which was a deduction from the previous eighteen charges. He argued that the elimination of clause 19 would prevent the committee from enquiring into the alleged negligence of the minister. The clause was only an argument. Having thus departed from his original contention that clause 19 prejudged the case, the premier started out on a new line by affirming that McNeill's alteration affirmed a new proposition not contained in Monk's motion.

Mr. McNeill asked Sir Wilfrid if it was the same thing for the house to say that Dr. Borden was guilty of gross negligence, as to say that Mr. Monk charged him with negligence. The premier did not commit himself on this question, but he claimed that the 18 charges contained all that was necessary, and called on the house to vote down McNeill's amendment.

CLARKE WALLACE said the government had choked off many inquiries but would be unable to head off this one. The ministers had backed down before now and would again. The minister of marine had lectured the opposition for recommending on a man of the high respectability of Dr. Borden, Sir Louis Davies might place himself on a level with the minister of militia, but there were reasons well known to the premier why other members might refuse to be so classed.

At Mr. McNeill's house divided on Mr. McNeill's amendment, which was lost by a vote of forty-six to thirty.

A vote was taken on Laurier's amendment to strike out clause 19, which was adopted by 47 to 30.

Mr. Patten, labor representative, of Winnipeg, voted for both amendments, his last vote exciting much laughter.

The opposition cheered loudly over the announcement of the majority, which is far below the nominal majority of the ministry. The last previous majority which voted down Borden's motion to widen the scope of the

election frauds' enquiry, was only eighteen.

The motion as amended was carried on division, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier proposed that the following compose the special committee: Messrs. Russell, Britton, Costigan, Belcourt, Monk, Casgrain and Clarke. (The last three are conservatives.)

The motion was adopted.

MR. FOSTER on the motion to go into supply, brought up the case of Customs Inspector Lemieux, one of the members for Gaspe. The late Dr. Ennis, defeated candidate for Gaspe, some years ago sent a formal charge that the elder Lemieux took an active part in the Gaspe election, and under the assumed name of Larumide, officially represented his son at the Magdalen Islands poll, taking the oath under that false name. The minister of customs has refused even to investigate the case, but had promoted Lemieux to a higher position in the service and a higher salary.

Hon. Mr. Paterson did not dispute or deny that Lemieux had campaigned in Gaspe under an assumed name, and that he acted as election officer and took the oath under the name of Larumide. The minister had, however, not instituted an enquiry, because charges were not made till a year and a half after the election and because the investigation would have been assumed as to the name of Larumide. Hon. Mr. Paterson said he had referred that matter to the premier.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER was called upon to explain and he also accepted the statement against Lemieux as correct. He pleaded, however, that Lemieux did not personate, because the name he assumed did not belong to anybody. He therefore committed an offence, but was undoubtedly, indiscreet. But as he did this wrong on behalf of his son, Laurier said he was willing to forgive this offence and he hoped the house would do so, too. It might be true that Lemieux took an oath under a false name, but under the circumstances he was disposed to overlook that offence, as it was committed eight hundred miles away from his home and his office in Montreal.

The discussion was continued until 11 late hour.

After a warm discussion Mr. Gillies moved an amendment setting forth the facts and declaring that the course of the government brought disgrace on the public service.

This motion was defeated by a party vote of 34 to 21.

Mr. McDougall of Cape Breton brought forward a complaint against the management of the Intercolonial railway, which failed to supply facilities for handling goods and which failed to carry out agreements and contracts in respect to putting in sidings and in respect to freight rates.

NOTES. Mrs. Borden, wife of the minister of militia, has been ill for some days, was worse today, and the minister was not able to leave the house.

PREMIER MARTIN RESIGNS. VICTORIA, June 15.—Hon. Joseph Martin resigned the premiership last evening. Lieut. Governor McInnes sent for James Dunsmuir, the millionaire real estate and railway owner, who was asked to resign South Nanaimo. After an hour's conference Dunsmuir accepted the task of forming a government, which will be on Monday. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, and is the son of a business man in the province. Mr. Dunsmuir is the leading member of the opposition party.

BORN IN ST. JOHN. An Eastport letter says: "The funeral services of the late John H. Roche of this city were conducted Wednesday morning from St. Joseph's Catholic church, mass being celebrated by Rev. J. J. Ahern, the pastor. The attendance was very large, and included the leading citizens of Eastport who had always known Mr. Roche as a man of the highest esteem."

The deceased was born in St. John, N. B., Nov. 20, 1828, and had been a resident of this city since one year ago. He had been in the employ of the Frontier Steamboat Co. of Calais for nearly fifty years past, serving as engineer on their St. Croix river steamers since 1853 and was on duty up to the burning of the steamer Rose Standish several weeks ago. Mr. Roche entered the army as a musician at the age of fourteen years, serving in Aroostook, and in 1847 went to Mexico. He made several voyages to different parts of Europe, about 55 years ago, also to the West Indies and California, also started in '49 for the California coast, but was wrecked during the voyage. He returned to this city from Fayal, Azores islands, soon after. Mr. Roche leaves a widow and daughter, Mrs. Annie McGraw, and three sons, Harry W., of the United States signal service at Portland, Thomas P., who conducts a fish and game market in Boston, and John R., a leading jeweller in this city."

Arthur French and William McLean, of the I. C. R. shunter, were promoted to the position of brakemen and went out on trains Saturday.

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