

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1894

NO. 89.

Bargains in Ladies' Cloth Capes and Blouses

CLOTH CAPES in Cardinal, trimmed with Black Jet Beads, very pretty; former price \$3.00, Now \$1.00. DARK GREEN CLOTH CAPES, same as above, now only \$1.00. ALSO, GREEN CLOTH CAPES, very prettily braided; former price \$3.00, Now \$1.00. BLACK CORDED CLOTH CAPES, worth \$3.00, Now \$1.00.

BLOUSE WAISTS.

75c. Blouses for 39c. 85c. Blouses for 50c. \$1.15 Blouses for 85c. \$1.50 Blouses for \$1.00.

DOWLING BROS., 96 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

WAR TO COME.

THE BOERS WILL PROBABLY BEGIN HOSTILITIES AT ONCE.

A Correspondent of the London Standard says the Boers will raid Natal within forty-eight hours—Orange Free State Dutch will join with them.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: "I learn from an official who has been earnestly striving for peace that the matter is now hopeless. The Boers will probably declare war at 48 hours' notice and will try to raid Natal before the British troops arrive. I believe the Orange Free State will join the Transvaal and that the Boers in Natal and the Cape Colony will remain quiet at the outset, unless irritated by the dismissal of the Cape Colony cabinet. The Boers have the fullest confidence in their magazine rifle and their skill in marksmanship. State Attorney Smith is the chief instigator of the war party. Thirty thousand men in the Transvaal and twenty thousand in the Orange Free State will take the field."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, arrived in London this afternoon and at once proceeded to the foreign office. It is understood that he will remain here until the end of the crisis. The war office refuses to confirm the rumor that a proclamation will be issued calling out reserves.

SEVEN DROWNED.

An Awful Accident in Halifax Harbor—Sailboat Foundered and Only Five Saved.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Shortly after six o'clock tonight, news reached this city that a sailboat, with eleven picknickers returning home from Macanab's island, had foundered in a squall at the entrance to the eastern passage, and that seven of those on board had been drowned. The accident is one of the worst of the kind that has happened in Halifax harbor for many years. The names of the victims are: Wm. Hamilton, 35, single, clerk in city tax collector's office, son of Joseph Hamilton. Robert J. Davidson, 25, plumber, married. Minnie Davidson, wife of Robert, aged 23. Mabel Davidson, aged 22. Toti Davidson, aged 19. Bertha Davidson, aged 23. John Hancock, aged 27, married. Saved—Edward Udy, Albert Poole, Alice Davidson, Louise Davidson. The accident was caused by a squall striking the boat and lifting the mast out of the step and driving out through the side. None of the bodies were recovered. The Davidson girls were daughters of Robert Davidson, sexton of St. Paul's church, and Robert J. was his son. The terrible affair has cast a gloom over the entire city and little else is talked about on the streets tonight. Edward Udy, one of the saved, is a party officer on St. M. S. Talbot. He made superhuman effort to save Louise and Minnie Davidson, but was obliged to let the latter go as he was being drawn down himself by the weight of the two women. Alice was saved through the assistance of Albert Poole, who supported her until a boat picked them up.

The undertaker arrived from the eastern passage at 11 tonight, bringing the body of Tot Davidson. Poole is at a farm house and is not in a position to be moved. There are only 100,000 British in India—one to every 3,000 of the population.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used monthly by over 2,000,000 ladies. It is a safe, reliable, and effective remedy for all the ailments of the female sex. Price, No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 50 cents; No. 3, 75 cents; No. 4, 1.00. Sold in St. John by respectable druggists and W. C. Wilson's, St. John.

R. M. C. A.

CONVENTION OPENED FRIDAY AT ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

A Series of Interesting and Valuable Conferences Held—Officers Elected for the ensuing year—A Public Meeting in the Evening.

Friday at 9.30 o'clock, the 13th maritime convention of the Railway Men's Christian Association opened in St. Stephen's church school room. The following are the delegates in attendance at the convention: E. Book, Halifax; John Britton, North Sydney; J. Campbell, Charlottetown; Chas. Clarke, Charlottetown; H. Craswell, Charlottetown; Ross Cummings, Truro; John Devereaux, Truro; T. M. Bogan, Moncton; W. A. Dickson, Truro; Wm. Ellis, Truro; J. W. Gunn, Belmont; N. S. John, Irving, Folly Lake; W. Carson, Lunenburg; N. S. Morrison, Moncton; J. Nowell, Moncton; J. F. Blaine, Halifax; C. U. Upton, Moncton; Thos. Aitken, Moncton; Jas. Buchanan, Truro; Geo. Cameron, Truro; Jos. Devin, Halifax; Geo. Pascoe, Campbellton; J. O. Gass, Charlottetown; Jas. Buchanan, Truro; Thos. Jones, Moncton; J. P. McDonald, West River; W. McDonald, West River; G. H. McKinley, Halifax; W. Rogers, Campbellton; Thos. Riggs, Charlottetown; D. G. Stewart, Campbellton; J. S. Turner, Truro; W. Lutz, Truro; Boyd, Truro. A prayer and praise meeting was first held, led by Mr. A. Wilson, of Moncton. Miss Chappell, of Charlottetown, presided at the organ, and Mr. John Britton, of North Sydney, led the singing. After this meeting the following nominating committee was appointed: W. Kingston, C. U. Upton, T. Wilson, J. J. Chappell. The business session opened at 10.30, President W. Ellis in the chair. The nominating committee reported as follows: J. Devereaux, Campbellton, president; G. H. McKinley, Halifax; John Kennedy, Truro; Jas. Moore, Moncton; W. Atherton, Campbellton; J. J. Irvine, St. John; J. P. Bogan, Moncton; W. A. Dickson, Truro; Kenzie, D. McLennan, Sydney; vice-presidents; Henry Craswell, Charlottetown, secretary; T. R. Rind, Charlottetown, and W. Lutz, Truro, assistant secretaries. Business committee—W. Kingston, St. John; C. U. Upton, Halifax; J. S. Moore, Truro; W. Lutz, Truro; Chas. Clarke, Charlottetown; W. Ellis, Truro. Credentials committee—J. J. Irvine, D. Tremblay. President Devereaux took the chair and business proceeded. The report of the principal officers of the railroad work committee, Mr. J. C. Gass, was read by Mr. C. U. Upton. The report stated that in the past year the committee had held 200 meetings and 600 homes visited by Mr. Upton, the travelling secretary. He had assisted at 36 meetings, talked to 600,000 miles of the railroad, and with 1,180 workers, besides attending 15 committee meetings, the Maritime convention and the International conference for the relief of the railway workers. The report also stated that a special meeting had been held for the establishment of a rest room at Campbellton. The management of the railway is beginning to realize the value of the R. M. C. A. work, and are taking increased interest every year. The report also stated that 19,000 books secured and given to stations, 146; ships visited and reading given in native tongues, 19; Xmas lists distributed, 72; articles to railway men, 75; letters distributed, 100; pages issued for work, 1000; subscribers to Railway Men secured, 14; days spent in Mar Y M C A on St. John, 4; days spent in International conference, 4; wayside, 30. Mr. W. L. Ellis, treasurer, reported: Received, \$51.50; Paid Out, \$50.15; Printing and expenses, \$5.37; Total, \$56.62. Mr. M. P. Richardson, president of the Truro branch, reported active membership 22; income, \$62; expenses slightly more. They had 37 men's meetings, with average attendance 23, and 15 mass meetings, average attendance 130. An inspiring address was delivered to the convention by Rev. G. O. Gates on The Holy Spirit. For What Purpose Given.

A GREAT RECEPTION.

Finance Minister Fielding Warmly Welcomed to Parrsboro.

PARRSBORO, N. S., Sept. 4.—Early in the day crowds began to pour into the town by steamers and special trains. The special trains were required to carry the crowds of stalwart miners from Springhill, and when the special train with the party of speakers arrived at 3 o'clock the crowd had numbered 5,000 people. The New Brunswick delegation was strong, prominent among them being Premier Emmerson and Senator McEachern. Hon. W. T. P. Fielding, Premier Murray, Sir James Macdonald, M. P. for Westmorland, M. P. for Pictou, Hon. T. B. Blaikie, M. P. for Cumberland, and A. W. R. Blaikie, M. P. for Westmorland, N. B.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Change of Probate Judge—Death in the Hospital—A Marriage Next Week.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 1.—Judge Stratton, who has held the position of judge of probate in York for about 17 or 18 years with satisfaction to the public, has resigned and J. H. Barry, registrar of probate, has been appointed to that office. An appointment has been made as yet to fill the vacancy in the registrarship.

Allen D. Brown, of Canterbury, who was admitted to the Victoria hospital a few days ago suffering from appendicitis and who was afterwards operated upon for that disease, died at 12 o'clock last night. He was 22 years of age and a son of the late James Brown of Southampton. The remains were taken to Canterbury by the early train this morning for interment.

The value of goods entering for consumption at this port during August was \$20,144, as against \$28,734 for the corresponding month last year. The duty collected amounted to \$3,361.40 against \$2,254.24. The reports for the month ended were valued at \$15,837 against \$14,847 for August 1893.

No Grounds for Discontent—"Daughter, if you marry Mr. Perkins are you sure you won't quarrel on political or religious?" "Oh, yes, I don't know a thing about politics and he doesn't know very much about religion."—[Chicago Record.]

CORONER'S INQUEST.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE DEATH OF HERBERT HARRIS.

The Lumber Which Caused the Accident Was a Single Deal and Only Fell From a Height of Five or Six Feet From the Distributing Way.

The inquiry into the death of Herbert Harris, who was killed Friday while at work on the I. C. R. elevator, was commenced Saturday night in the probate court room before Coroner D. E. Derryman. Mr. A. George Blair was present in the interests of Mr. J. A. Jamieson, the contractor of the elevator, and Mr. D. J. Mallin was present in the interests of the deceased's relatives.

The jury empaneled were: Judson Fowler (foreman), David Knight, T. W. Seede, D. H. Robertson, Joseph Henderson, E. G. Hennigar and G. F. Thompson. The inquest was attended by a large number of persons and commenced at 7 o'clock.

Walter Downing, a laborer, was the first witness and said he had been working on the I. C. R. elevator since Monday last and was employed in carrying deals on the top of the structure. They were working five men on a staging. His mate who was working with him Friday last and was employed in carrying deals on the top of the structure, they were working five men on a staging. He said he was working with him Friday last and was employed in carrying deals on the top of the structure, they were working five men on a staging. He said he was working with him Friday last and was employed in carrying deals on the top of the structure, they were working five men on a staging.

BORDER NEWS.

Financial Returns from the Pionie—Salary Increases—The Micke Mine to be Assayed—Caisles Does Not Want Militia—A Bridegroom Toasted.

ST. STEPHEN, Sept. 1.—About \$200 was presented to the library committee by the ladies in charge of the refreshment tent at the town picnic on Tuesday last.

Customs Officers A. M. Hill and John O'Shaughnessy have been notified of an increase of \$100 to their salary.

Prof. McFarlane, government assayer of Ottawa, was in town this week and visited the nickel mines now being worked. Mr. McFarlane thought the prospects were good for mining in this vicinity. He ordered a block of one about two foot square and weighing over one ton to be sent to the assay office at Ottawa.

Calais city council decided at the last regular meeting not to grant an appropriation asked for by a largely signed petition, to pay the expenses, some \$300 per year, to keep up a local militia company.

Abolitionist friends of Alderman W. C. Murdoch, of Milltown, accepted an invitation to be present at a farewell banquet, supper, given in the Windsor Hotel on Tuesday evening. It is needless to say the tables and contents were gotten up in Irish-Irish style. Mr. W. C. H. Grimmer acted a chairman, with the host on his right and G. W. Ganong, M. P., on his left. After the good things provided by Landlord Ganong, the disposal of and cigars brought on, the following toasts were responded to: God Save the Queen—sung by the company—a vote of Columbia. The President of the U. S. by Mr. Soper, of Princeton, Me.; Parliament of Canada, by G. W. Ganong, M. P.; International and Municipal Institutions, by Mayors Clarke, of St. Stephen, Graham, of Milltown, and Alderman Henry Murdoch, of Calais; Manufacturing Industries on the St. Croix, Misses Andrew Mungall, J. E. Ganong, A. H. Bell, Robt. Rennie; Banking Institutions, H. S. Field; The Press, H. M. Webber, W. H. Henry, F. W. Hinkley, Geo. McLain; Medical Fraternity, Dr. W. H. Laughlin; Other Progressive Bodies, T. Turner; Beautiful Women, Messrs John Trimble, Martin Cronin, B. W. Whitlock, Bert Bates, Chas. Wilson, Chas. Gove, Bert McGregor, Robt. Wilmora, Gro. Wilkins; mercantile industries, T. W. Butler, J. S. Maxwell; host, F. O. Murdoch; Windsor Hotel, W. E. Ganong; Chairman, by H. C. Grimmer. After further speeches, songs and recitations the joy crowd concluded with the Jolly Good Fellow and every person present pronounced it one of the very best suppers ever given on the St. Croix and all dispersed after wishing Mr. Murdoch unbounded happiness during his coming married life. Mr. Murdoch and Miss Lillian Barfield will be married on September 8.

The Question of Winter Service.

The council of the board of trade had a meeting Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock in one of the board rooms. The object of the meeting was to receive the report of Messrs. McLaughlin, Schofield and Seely on their interview with the minister of railways, on the C. P. R. and I. C. R. matters. The report was considered very fully, the meeting lasting over an hour and a half. It was decided at once to communicate with the common council on the subject. Little could be gleaned as yet as to the state of affairs until the board's council shall have met the city fathers on Tuesday.

A Stipulation—Sunday School Teachers—"In order to be saved we must be born again. Now, Robert, wouldn't you like to be born again?" Robert—"Yes, if I could be named after Dewey!"—[Puck.]

tem of rollers on this building through-

out the work. To the coroner—The building is 94 x 137.5 feet.

To Mr. Mallin—It is part of the foreman's duty to see that due precaution is taken for the safety of the men engaged on the raising of the staging as far as they could see. The engineer, J. R. Wainwright, also has supervision over the work.

Chas. Humphrey was the next witness and said he had been working on the I. C. R. elevator about six weeks and formerly worked on the west side elevator. Lately he had been working on the tramway. He went to work on the tramway about 10 o'clock Friday morning and his duties were to roll the lumber down and distribute it.

There was from eight to nine deals on a pile. Some times one would throw the lumber down and some times hand it down to the workmen. He was discharging lumber near where the accident occurred at the time and delivered a tier to men, but couldn't see how the piece of lumber fell on the man. He did not see the piece fall. He heard cry, and looking over the lumber on the tramway, he saw one end of the staging and one man going down. It would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

To Mr. Blair he said he believed that Herbert Harris was his half brother; recognized the body in Chamberlain's undertaking establishment to be his brother. He would not take much to shove a piece of lumber off the pile, but he did not recollect of touching the piece that fell.

To Mr. Blair—One man could handle one of the deals readily. I always sang out a caution before throwing the lumber down.

To Mr. Mallin—I was not instructed as to how to do the work, and was sent there by Mr. Jamieson. The deal that struck the men must have come from the pile on the tramway. I was doing the work that two men on the other tram were doing, and was doing it as carefully as possible.

THE BOERS IN WAR.

SUMMARY OF THE TRANSVAAL'S MILITARY RESOURCES.

Could Put About Fifteen Thousand Men Into the Field—"Old Piety," the President, "Regrets to Have to Be Prepared"—Former Boer Victories Were Over Small Forces.

PRETORIA, Aug. 21.—President Kruger today announced to the volkraad that he had received a telegram from the governor of Mozambique saying the destined ammunition would be forwarded immediately.

The entire correspondence between the imperial and Transvaal governments was read in open session and President Kruger asked the read to meet secretly tonight for the purpose of considering a reply.

President Kruger also claimed that in the convention of 1851 the sovereignty of Great Britain was distinctly stated. But, he added, there was no mention of it in the convention of 1857. He denied the government had excluded the British from political rights.

A member of the executive council explained that when the Transvaal despatch was ready the state attorney interviewed the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Green, in consequence of which the last reply framed held that Mr. Chamberlain's despatch was no reply to them. Mr. Green then replied to Great Britain certain suggestions, to which Great Britain replied that if the Transvaal made similar proposals they could be considered on their merits. This was the reply containing the alternative proposals of yesterday.

If war between Great Britain and the Transvaal should come the declaration would be attended with an exodus to which history affords but one parallel—the flight from Egypt. The "good folks at home," as a Transvaal correspondent of the Daily Telegraph pointed out, can scarcely realize the situation. In the Transvaal, approaching hostilities with a European nation, an insignificant fraction of people would have to clear out of the enemy's country. In the Transvaal, the whole town would be nearly deserted.

Practically the nearest place of refuge would be Durban, 451 miles from Pretoria, while Cape Town is 1,014 miles away. The railway fare to the capital of Cape Colony is \$43 for a single man, and the British Outlander workingman with a wife and family would find the cost of removal come very high, particularly if, as is probable, he had to sacrifice his household goods, and had no prospect of immediate employment on arrival in British territory. During the last Boer war, in 1881, many Englishmen remained in the country. Now, however, feeling is embittered and only those would stay who absolutely could not get away.

NO DUBIOUS FOR WAR. To a large section of the Outlanders, therefore, war would spell immediate disaster. Accordingly, the Transvaal already cited the Boers also are seriously afraid of war. A new generation has arisen which has learned that the 400 men defeated at Majuba Hill were not the whole British army. "They have," says the Telegraph's correspondent, "a just and dishonorable apprehension of war with England. I must not disguise, however, the truth that they are pretty generally a proud belief in their invincibility. The Boers have been wonderfully fortunate in their military history. Their enemies, the Zulus and the British, have been defeated where they would have wished. One of Oam Paul's earliest recollections, when he was a mere boy, was the fight of "Witching (Battle) when the thousand Matabele were repulsed by a handful of the voortrekkers. He then learned how easy it was for men accustomed to the attempt to force Laing's Neck, and Zulus. At Weenen (English, Weeping), in Natal, a little later, 500 Boers achieved their crowning victory over Dingaan's forces by setting in the same way, purely on the defensive.

"The English have been equally recommended. So far as I can learn, the Boers have never faced over a thousand of the 'rookets' as they call the British. When Sir Henry Smith beat them at Boomplaats in 1848 barely 400 were engaged. Sir George Colley scarcely had 1,000 when he was driven back in the attempt to force Laing's Neck, and later at Ingogo, and less than 500 in the miserable fiasco of Majuba. To good marksmen, strongly posted as they were, these were serious losses. Against the Zulus they lagged; against the British they behind them."

PREPARING FOR WAR. An Englishman who has been in the country a good many years says—"I estimate that the Transvaal, without any assistance from the Free State, can now place 15,000 well armed men in the field. They may not be such dead shot as their fathers were, but, in the event of war, if we pursue the same tactics as of old, a large proportion of them will kill or wound their man. I have no doubt of the issue, but it might cost as more than a Waterloo. The Boers would, of course, follow their old style—never fight in the open, and always on the defensive. They can show nothing if they can help it but the muzzle of the rifle, and the chance of hitting them is about equal to that of hitting a half crown piece 200 yards off. Of course, we shall commit the usual folly of presenting our men in comparatively close order, and attempting to rush these positions."

In reply to the question what ought to be done, this Englishman said—"Why, take all possible shelter; engage them in the front and attack on the flank. The Boers will never wait to be surrounded or outflanked. Laing's Neck, Ingogo, and Majuba Hill, however, are names that awaken such sad memories in the Englishman's mind that General Sir Frederick W. Buller Forester-Walker, who has lately been appointed to the chief command in South Africa, in place of Sir Wil-

GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN.

REVOLUTIONISTS VERY SUCCESSFUL IN SANCTO DOMINGO.

President Figuero, Who Succeeded the Recently Assassinated Head of the Republic, Has Resigned—An Account of the Progress of the Revolutionary Movement.

PUERTO PLATA, Aug. 31.—President Figueroa yielded his executive authority to the council of ministers at 12 noon today. Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by General Imbert, who is the provisional governor of this city by direction of the revolutionary committee. With the fall of Figueroa the revolution in this district. The former 800 revolutionists. Dr. Fies was in command of the infantry. With him was Senator Despradel from Puerto Plata. In his following they had all the young men of this city. Gen. Garrido opened negotiations with the government authorities of Puerto Plata looking to its instant surrender. The city surrendered August 26.

The part of the revolutionary army besieging the city of Santiago de los Caballeros demanded its surrender. Its officials refused to consider proposals, and the revolutionists attacked and captured the city. New negotiations were opened with General Caceres and Vasquez demanding a surrender of the fort. They declined to consider the terms offered. The revolutionists attacked the fort during the night of Aug. 27, and the place was taken by storm. After the capture of the fort the other government troops entered the city and numbered one officer and six men wounded.

Guarantees were given Cordero and Villaverde who are now tranquilly residing at their residence. On August 28 General Manuel Cocco, the revolutionary chief of the revolution, ordered the district of Puerto Plata, who said they were inspired by patriotic and humanitarian ideas for the capture of the fort. The municipal council, the council in turn transferred it over to General Imbert and Juan Garrido. The transfer took place in the presence of the consular corps, prominent citizens and a large number of people. In his address to the municipal council, the revolutionary chief congratulated on their services and victory and thanked them for the fact that the people. The revolutionary chief congratulated on their services and victory and thanked them for the fact that the people.

General Garrido was appointed commander of the revolutionary army. General Cocco, general, and General Eugenio Billanueva town major. Other local government officers were named. The former government officials, leaving approved of the programme of the revolutionary party, will remain at their post.

The ex-governor, General Perdomo, was captured by the revolutionists yesterday. They marched under a white flag. General Vasquez and his followers are in the future. Revolutionary forces to the number of 2,000 men are marching to the city of Santiago de los Caballeros. Not far from the city of the district of Puerto Plata. There was another popular demonstration here today; the people in the city of the district of Puerto Plata. There was another popular demonstration here today; the people in the city of the district of Puerto Plata.

REPAIRING SPANISH SHIPS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Naval Constructor Hobson has submitted to Chief Naval Constructor Hiebhorn an additional report respecting the condition of the former Spanish vessels in course of reconstruction at Hong Kong and the advisability of raising the sister ships of the Don Juan de Austria, still resting on the bottom of Manila Bay.

Mr. Hobson is enthusiastic about the Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, which are nearing completion at Hong Kong and which will be placed in commission in time to participate in the coming fall operations. "After being raised," he says, "all three vessels were hauled out on the slip, their bottoms cleaned and measures taken to close all the openings in the hull. The engines and boilers were meticulously put to sea under their own steam and arrangements were made for steaming."

"The principal damage on all three vessels was done by fire, which in consuming the woodwork caused heavy warping and buckling on the adjacent metal work. On the Don Juan de Austria some damage was done by shot. On the Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon the damage from this cause was unimportant."

Mr. Hobson estimates that all three ships will be completed within six weeks after the arrival of the electric plant; that the cost of making repairs amounts to \$200,000, gold, and that their value is \$500,000, gold. The vessels, consequently, have been raised, reconstructed and fitted out at an expense of about one-half of their actual value.

Regarding further salvage operations Mr. Hobson states that it will be necessary to make examination by divers, which will be done immediately after the completion of the work in hand. Two of the wrecks at least offer prospects of being worth raising, the Don Antonio de Ulloa and the Velasco, vessels similar to the Don Juan de Austria. These vessels were sunk at their bows and were not steaming."

Scholarship for a Memorandum Boy. MEMORACOE, Aug. 30.—Mr. Aubrey Landry has been notified that he has won a \$300 scholarship at Harvard University. This is the third scholarship which he has been awarded, his amounting to \$1,000 in all. This is not a bad thing for a boy of 18. In all the subjects taken up during the past year he has attained the very highest standing, which reflects great credit upon himself.

The college opens on the 5th of next month, and the convocation about the same time.

THEIR FIRST HORSE CAR.

THE PEOPLE WERE SO DELIGHTED THAT THEY RODE ALL DAY.

"I made the survey for the street car lines in the City of Mexico," said the civil engineer, "and when we got the tracks down and the cars running we had a laughable time. Young men of the first families not only ventured to act as drivers and conductors, but insisted on taking these places without wages. The thing was like a new toy to children. People paid fare or withheld it, just as they saw fit, and some would ride around for half a day. The Yankee superintendent of the lines was in a sweat all the time, but it was kicking against a stone wall.

"The tracks were single ones, with switches here and there for the cars to pass, but such little things didn't bother the drivers. Some of them would start the mules on a dead run and go clear to the end of the line, and others would pull out on a switch and go to sleep or indulge in games with the passengers. I guess it was two months before the drivers consented to give up their siesta hours. At 12 o'clock precisely the mules were brought to a halt, no matter where the car was, and the driver would walk off to eat, sleep and smoke and be gone two hours. No Mexican ever hurried. Most of the complaints received were to the effect that the cars went too fast. Even after we got things somewhat systematic, Don Pablo Chora, the president of the road, returned for a trip one day to say to the manager:

"Ah, señor, but I am afraid my self never got our people to accept this enterprise."

"What is wrong now?" was asked.

"Why, one of our greatest merchants paid his fare to be taken to the Alameda in 30 minutes, and, lo and behold, the driver cut the time down to 15. We shall be ruined by moving folks around too quickly. Let us tie up the legs of the mules and take the whips away from the drivers!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DOWN EAST CURIOSITY.

One Instance in Which It Was Not Satisfied. It takes a down east man to get questions, but once in awhile one of them finds his match. Jonathan overtook a gentleman who was traveling on horseback. The gentleman had a horse that had lost one leg. His curiosity was awakened, as he rode alongside of him, to know how he came to meet with such a misfortune.

"Never was in the army in my life," the traveler returned.

"Fit a duel, p'haps?"

"Never fought a duel, sir."

"Horse thrown you off, I guess, or something of that sort?"

"No, sir, nothing of the kind."

Jonathan tried various dodges, but to no effect. At last, almost out of patience, he determined on a direct inquiry as to the nature of the accident by which the gentleman had come to lose his leg.

"I will tell you," said the traveler. "On condition that you will promise not to ask me another question."

"Agreed, agreed!" exclaimed the eager listener joyfully.

"Well, sir," remarked the gentleman, "it was bit off."

"Bit off?" cried Jonathan. "Was it declare; I'd just like to know, powerful well, what on earth bit it off!"—Christian Endeavor World.

A FASHIONED CAT'S PRUDENCE.

At Osaige City Mrs. C. A. Stoddard was cleaning up her garret when by some means the family cat got into an old trunk filled with clothing and was shut in tight and fast. Just 30 days later Mrs. Stoddard was in the garret again and heard the cat's feeble cry from the trunk. When the lid was lifted, the cat had just strength enough to climb out. It had torn the clothing in and had gnawed the sides nearly through in several places. But perhaps the most singular circumstance was found in the manner in which the cat took care of itself after securing liberty. Mrs. Stoddard set before it a big dish of milk and a big dish of water. It would lap a little of each and then lie down for a few minutes, when again it would partake sparingly of the milk and water, and this proceeding it continued through the whole afternoon. If that were not a prudent act, doubtless it would have swallowed all that was placed before it at one gulp.—Kansas City Journal.

ET SAND FOR DYSPEPSIA.

The English, according to Science Pour Tout, have adopted quite an original plan. In many houses, on the table by the side the pepper box and the salt box is placed a sand box—a little receptacle filled with very fine sand, as fine as flour, which is sprinkled over all the food. A medical journal has advised dyspeptics to adopt this remedy. The sand, mingling with the alimentary mass, renders it less compact and makes digestion more easy. This has become the fashion, and since the English have begun to eat sand it is certain that French snobs who imitate their neighbors across the channel like monkeys will soon be devouring it. Besides, gravel for digestive purposes has been in use by ostriches for a long time.

A LOAD OF HIS MIND.

Mrs. Honkley (severely)—It's not necessary for me to ask where you were and what you were doing last night. Mr. Honkley (brightening)—I'm glad that for I couldn't do it to save myself.—Chicago News.

TELLING SECRETS.

The man who tells you a secret and asks you not to tell doesn't treat you right. In the sure telling it and forbids your having just as good a time.—Aitchison Globe.

THE FEAR OF A MOUSE.

ONE INSTANCE WHERE IT MADE A LUNATIC OF A WOMAN.

A mouse has long been known to be the bitterest enemy of womankind. Just why the average run of femininity should fear such a helpless, harmless little creature cannot be explained.

During the civil war a famous female spy was betrayed through the instrumentality of a mouse. The woman was masquerading as a boy and succeeded admirably in deceiving the enemy until one evening while dining with a party of men at a farmhouse a black mouse jumped from a cupboard to the table, almost in the face of the supposed boy. With a shrill feminine shriek the spy threw up her arms and rushed across the room, and, springing on a couch, went into hysterics from sheer fright. The men of course, suspected her and, rather than be searched, she confessed, but by the aid of the loyal old farmer and his wife she made her escape in the night.

A well known woman physician of Chicago says she can do any kind of surgical work without a tremor, but the sight of a mouse turns her strangely ill and thoroughly "unwomanly" her.

Another woman has such a terror of mice that she recently went insane through fright at one of the was creatures. The woman was sweeping her cellar when a mouse darted out from an old barrel and ran about her feet. She tried to step on it and best at it with her broom, calling pitiously to her little boy to help her. But the boy, thinking she was in fun, frightened the terrified mouse toward the woman whenever it tried to get away. At length the boy rushed in and seized her little boy to help her. But the boy, thinking she was in fun, frightened the terrified mouse toward the woman whenever it tried to get away. At length the boy rushed in and seized her little boy to help her.

"What is wrong now?" was asked.

"Why, one of our greatest merchants paid his fare to be taken to the Alameda in 30 minutes, and, lo and behold, the driver cut the time down to 15. We shall be ruined by moving folks around too quickly. Let us tie up the legs of the mules and take the whips away from the drivers!"—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

NO CHINESE IN LEADVILLE.

Two Pigmaleon Celestials Who Were Tossed by the Town. Every well known nationality except the Chinese is represented in Leadville. Only two Celestials ever entered the camp, and the story of their short stay is unique. The Celestials were much of a demonstration on their arrival for it was late at night when they climbed down from the roof of one of the coaches into the busy streets and hastily surveyed the strange surroundings.

Word was whispered about in the dives with which the street was lined, and soon the pigmials were unaccompanied with a quiet and gentlemanly mob of perhaps a hundred miners and hoboes. Scarcely a word was spoken, but as soon as the luggage of the passengers and the mails were taken from the boot of the Concord the China boys were assisted to the seats they had just vacated, the driver was given a tip and the distinguished arrivals were whisked out of town in much quicker time than they had entered it, for it was a downhill pull to Malta, the nearest settlement on the gulch. There they were left to shift for themselves as best they might.

What means of communication with each other these strange little people have I know not, but the news of the reception that was tendered to the first representatives of their race to visit Leadville traveled rapidly, and the fact v-i-l-l-ee too much like hell!"—Santa Barbara.

PROSPEROUS MARINE TRADE.

Farmer (who has never seen the sea before to fisherman on the Great South Bay)—Who's all this here water belong to?

Fisherman (patting his chest)—Oa me, man, to us.

Farmer—How much d'yer charge for it?

Fisherman—Oh, we generally charge 10 cents a gallon.

Farmer—Cheap enough. I'll take a gallon of that hum with me for my old row boat. How much will you charge for it?

Fisherman—Go over there to the tavern, and they'll lend you a jar.

Farmer gets his jar and has his gallon of water put in and leaves it at the railroad station while he goes for a walk. On his return he finds the tide at low ebb. "Goeh," he says, "don't they do a big trade!"

TRAINS WAIN'T WELL.

Here is a story of Mark Twain, whose after dinner speeches are unique. At a dinner to which he was invited his name was associated with the toast of "Literature" by a great, who referred with great eloquence to Homer, Shakespeare, Milton and—Mark Twain. In response the humorist thanked the speaker for his kindly references and excused himself from making a longer speech by saying, "Homer is dead, Shakespeare and Milton are no more, and I—I don't feel very well myself!"—Detroit Free Press.

EARNED THE REWARD.

"Ma, Mrs. Smith gave me a big piece of cake."

"Jimmie, I've often told you not to take anything to eat when you are over there."

"But, ma, she gave me the cake because I told her who was her dinner last night!"—Chicago Record.

THE ENGLISHMAN, IT IS CALCULATED, EXPENDS ON THE AVERAGE \$250 A YEAR FOR SUSTENANCE; THE GERMAN \$215, THE FRENCHMAN \$210, THE ITALIAN \$110, THE RUSSIAN \$85.

A doctor in France is not permitted to inherit property left to him by a deceased patient.

MATRON AND MAID.

Mrs. L. J. Largo of Northam claim a record of no fewer than 69 years' continuous Sunday school teaching.

Mrs. Russell Sage is an admirable needlewoman and, for amusement's sake, insists upon doing much of her own sewing.

Mrs. Lucinda Pratt of Chicago on May 4 celebrated her one hundred and third birthday. She was born in Pittsfield, Mass.

Mrs. Booker T. Washington is her husband's most efficient helper in the management of the Tuskegee Institute. She is a graduate of Fisk university.

The Duchess of Marlborough owns a spaniel whose ancestor was the dog which followed John Churchill, the first duke, through the battle of Blenheim.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is having a bronze statue of her husband made in New York city, which will be placed over his grave in Hollywood cemetery, Richmond.

Mrs. Leland Stanford is to devote a year in the interests of Leland Stanford, Jr., university, to the study of the modes of government of the leading American colleges.

A pension of \$27 a month has been granted Lulu B. Randall, the 75-year-old daughter of Frank B. Randall, chief engineer of Dewey's dispatch boat McCulloch, who died from sunstroke the day after the battle of Manila Bay.

Mrs. T. Benton Letter, niece of Levi Z. Letter and a popular society woman of Chicago, has decided to go on the stage. Mr. Letter is an invalid, and Mrs. Letter says she is actuated by a desire to support him, as their income of \$300 a month is not enough to pay his doctor's bills.

Miss Jeannie Langtry, daughter of the late Mrs. Langtry, who has been in London society is scheduled for this season, is a very pretty girl, though not as handsome as her famous mother. She has been fully reared, and Mrs. Langtry has kept her away from the theatrical and other gay associations.

Miss Lancelotti-Croce, the French artist, has just made for the French government a necklace composed of 19 medals bearing the heads of the 19 most famous women of French history. The subject was inspired by Queen Margherita of Italy, and the ornament is to be presented to the empress.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has just passed her eighty-fourth birthday. As the baroness is the only woman on whom the queen has conferred a peerage, she is "the second lady in the land," or, to use the words of the Prince of Wales, "after my mother, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts is the most remarkable woman in England."

REAR ADMIRAL WATSON.

Rear Admiral Watson, it is hoped, will not find a thing to do when he reaches the Philippines, and we "haven't a thing" against the admiral either.—Wilkesbarre Record.

Rear Admiral Watson, who succeeds Dewey in the Philippines, was a lieutenant on Farragut's flagship at the battle of Mobile Bay and assisted in lashing the admiral to the rigging of the Hartford before he went to do or die.—Baltimore American.

The selection of Rear Admiral Watson as an excellent one, if his long and creditable career in the service be an index of his worth.—The task ahead of him in the Philippines will be the more difficult because he succeeds a man of Dewey's resplendent reputation.—Washington Times.

Rear Admiral Watson, who is appointed to succeed Dewey as commander of the Asiatic station, was an officer who might have achieved distinction in the Spanish war had the opportunity come his way. The navy department always held Watson up its sleeve, as if he were a high trump, yet never played him at a moment opportune for Watson.—Springfield Republican.

SISTERLY CITIES.

It is not the fault of the Chicago aldermen that Mr. Yerkes gets out of that town with \$15,000,000.—Washington Post.

It has come to this in Boston: The people go to church on Sunday and gamble in copper all the rest of the week.—St. Paul Globe.

Sign suggested for a New York justice's office: Divorce obtained while you wait and no questions asked. Absolute secrecy guaranteed to parties having the price.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It has just dawned upon New York that it wants to keep drayage and truckage out of Fifth avenue. It will have to asphalt some of the parallel streets. This would have occurred to any other town long ago.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Kansas City is putting on airs. It claims that an artist living in that town lost \$1,000 worth of paintings in a fire which swept through his studio recently. All the paintings ever painted by any one in Kansas and Missouri are not worth that much.—Aitchison Globe.

ADMIRAL.

Admiral Dewey shows that he can take care of his own enemies. Probably he'd like to be saved from his own friends.—Florida Times-Union.

Among the features of Dewey's reception should be a torchlight procession of the men who stood on the bridge with him.—St. Paul Dispatch.

George Dewey might save himself considerable mauling if he would tour the United States in a balloon.—Philadelphia North American.

Now is the time to arrange for a mass convention of Dewey's schoolmates with a side line of the vast army of Dewey's teachers.—Cleveland Press.

Dewey is a man of few words, and he may find it necessary to limit his vocabulary still further. For some time to come his utterances will consist largely of the word "No."—Kansas City Journal.

GLEANINGS.

Among the exports of Mexico last year are to be noted two tons of dried flies.

In Paris there is a movement on foot to ask the municipal council for ladies only.

The people of the United States consume about 4,000,000 bottles of pickles every week.

Furland, Or., taxes theater ticket brokers out of existence by requiring a license fee of \$50 a day.

A superstitious burglar broke into a Lexington (Ky.) store the other night. There was \$13 in the drawer. He took \$12.75.

A Waldoboro (Me.) bachelor, while watching beside the couch of his sick father last winter, made three fine quilts as were ever produced at an old-fashioned quilting bee.



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

It is a large paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. in accordance with the provisions of the Act...

ADVERTISING RATES

Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—each insertion 10¢ per line...

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Due to the considerable number of communications to the editor, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents to send money for the paper...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received...

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Write plainly and take special pains with spelling on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication...

THE SUN'S LATEST GRIEVANCE

The Sun finds fault with the government for making a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk, yet it was perfectly content that the Intercolonial should remain at the mercy of the Grand Trunk...

THE DREYFUS CASE

The trial of Dreyfus which divides the attention of the world with more weighty matters which more immediately concern each individual nation still continues to go in the same theatrical style in which it commenced...

THE INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS

The Sun seems to be deriving a great deal of comfort from repeating, parrot-like, its cry that the intercolonial surplus of last fiscal year was "bogus"...

THE TRANSVAAL

Although warlike preparations still continue on both sides the indications in the Transvaal are more in favor of peace than they were a week ago...

CANADIAN TRADE GROWING

The TELEGRAPH has always maintained that the true policy for Canada to adopt was to meet the products of the United States in those markets that are free and open...

UNITED STATES POLITICS

It is a great pity that our friends in the United States cannot run their party politics without mixing up other nations in their affairs...

Norton News

Nonroy, Aug. 31—Rev. G. C. Helms of Chalmers' church, Montreal, who has been visiting the relatives of his brother, has returned to Montreal...

The Shamrock Under Sail

New York, Sept. 4—The Shamrock had her initial trial run in racing trim in Arcturion waters today...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

It is a large paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. in accordance with the provisions of the Act...

ADVERTISING RATES

Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—each insertion 10¢ per line...

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Due to the considerable number of communications to the editor, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents to send money for the paper...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received...

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Write plainly and take special pains with spelling on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication...

THE SUN'S LATEST GRIEVANCE

The Sun finds fault with the government for making a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk, yet it was perfectly content that the Intercolonial should remain at the mercy of the Grand Trunk...

THE DREYFUS CASE

The trial of Dreyfus which divides the attention of the world with more weighty matters which more immediately concern each individual nation still continues to go in the same theatrical style in which it commenced...

THE INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS

The Sun seems to be deriving a great deal of comfort from repeating, parrot-like, its cry that the intercolonial surplus of last fiscal year was "bogus"...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

It is a large paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. in accordance with the provisions of the Act...

ADVERTISING RATES

Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—each insertion 10¢ per line...

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Due to the considerable number of communications to the editor, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents to send money for the paper...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS

Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received...

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Write plainly and take special pains with spelling on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication...

THE SUN'S LATEST GRIEVANCE

The Sun finds fault with the government for making a traffic arrangement with the Grand Trunk, yet it was perfectly content that the Intercolonial should remain at the mercy of the Grand Trunk...

THE DREYFUS CASE

The trial of Dreyfus which divides the attention of the world with more weighty matters which more immediately concern each individual nation still continues to go in the same theatrical style in which it commenced...

THE INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS

The Sun seems to be deriving a great deal of comfort from repeating, parrot-like, its cry that the intercolonial surplus of last fiscal year was "bogus"...

Exhibition Only a Few Days Away.

Preparations nearly completed for the grandest show this city has ever seen. Railroads and steamboats are offering reduced fares and will run special excursions. Thousands of people will visit this city.

MEN'S SUITS.

Seeing such good suits ready-made may open your eyes to wastefulness of buying the more expensive custom made suits. Our stock is the largest and values the best we have ever shown.

BOYS' SUITS.

This store is a school of fashion. We educate juniors in the art of dressing. Everything we see their to wear is an object lesson in style, a valuable feature that adds nothing to the cost.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$5.00 will purchase a Dark Gray or Dark Fawn Worsted Overcoat, single breasted, hair cloth, sleeve lining. It is well made and neatly finished.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$10.00 is the price of a splendid Covert Overcoat. Colors Dark Gray and Fawn; made of superior English Whipcord Cloth, single breasted, welt seams, stitched edges, Italian body lining, silk sewn and well finished throughout.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$12.00 will make you the owner of a Covert Overcoat which is strictly "correct" in style with all the details which distinguish a gentleman's coat.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$8.00 will purchase a Dark Gray or Dark Fawn Worsted Overcoat, single breasted, hair cloth, sleeve lining. It is well made and neatly finished.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$10.00 is the price of a splendid Covert Overcoat. Colors Dark Gray and Fawn; made of superior English Whipcord Cloth, single breasted, welt seams, stitched edges, Italian body lining, silk sewn and well finished throughout.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$12.00 will make you the owner of a Covert Overcoat which is strictly "correct" in style with all the details which distinguish a gentleman's coat.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$8.00 will purchase a Dark Gray or Dark Fawn Worsted Overcoat, single breasted, hair cloth, sleeve lining. It is well made and neatly finished.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$10.00 is the price of a splendid Covert Overcoat. Colors Dark Gray and Fawn; made of superior English Whipcord Cloth, single breasted, welt seams, stitched edges, Italian body lining, silk sewn and well finished throughout.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$12.00 will make you the owner of a Covert Overcoat which is strictly "correct" in style with all the details which distinguish a gentleman's coat.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$8.00 will purchase a Dark Gray or Dark Fawn Worsted Overcoat, single breasted, hair cloth, sleeve lining. It is well made and neatly finished.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$10.00 is the price of a splendid Covert Overcoat. Colors Dark Gray and Fawn; made of superior English Whipcord Cloth, single breasted, welt seams, stitched edges, Italian body lining, silk sewn and well finished throughout.

MEN'S FALL OVERCOATS.

\$12.00 will make you the owner of a Covert Overcoat which is strictly "correct" in style with all the details which distinguish a gentleman's coat.



16 SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS. APPARENTLY A SETTLEMENT IS NOT NOW IMPOSSIBLE.

The Boers Will Grant Concessions and a Conference—Krugger, How ever, Will Not Be Allowed to Leave the Transvaal—The Schreiner Cabinet May Be Dismissed.

PRETORIA, August 31.—The Transvaal's note to Great Britain and other countries, was strongly worded and explained that the concessions were made with a sincere desire to settle all differences and to avert a disastrous war. Therefore, a prompt answer was requested.

The note of Mr. Conyngham Green in reply was conciliatory and tantamount to an acceptance of the five year offer. It agreed to waive the suggestion of a commission of inquiry provided a representative, to be appointed by Sir Alfred Milner, should be desired to be invited to make an investigation of the franchise question and provided the report of such representative should prove satisfactory. Otherwise the Transvaal government was requested to await further suggestions from the Imperial government before submitting any proposals to the Volksraad. Mr. Green's note in conclusion suggested a further conference at Cape Town.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Much disappointment is felt here at the proposal of a conference, as leading to prolonging the agony indefinitely. The rumors that the Schreiner cabinet would be dismissed caused an unusual episode in the house of assembly. Mr. Cecil Rhodes asked a speedy passage of the estimates in order to enable him to go to Rhodesia. The other leaders of the opposition supported the demand; but the ministerialists, fearing that the completion of the estimates would be the signal for their downfall, declined to be forced, and after the passage of a few votes the house proceeded to other business.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Chronicle is not likely to agree to confer with Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town but he might go to Colerberg, just within the borders of the Cape Colony.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle publishes the following from Cape Town: "It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Cape Colony, contemplates dismissing the Schreiner ministry under his special powers. If he does, it is feared that a rebellion will break out, as the Dutch and Boer elements are again looking to Cecil Rhodes to the front."

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The situation in Africa has become rather complicated. The strong feeling against Great Britain in the Cape Colony evidently influences the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to do everything possible to avert a rupture and explains the further endeavor after a conference at Cape Town to arrange for the constitution of an arbitration court and to deal with the question of suzerainty which, rather than franchise, now takes the leading place in the controversy.

Portugal's action in permitting the transit of the armament on, consigned to the Transvaal by way of Delagoa Bay, occasioned some surprise, and after the action of the Cape government and until an actual state of warfare exists, it is recognized that the Portuguese government could hardly have acted otherwise.

The British papers now follow themselves with the remark that England has a duty to prevent such shipments, if a crisis demands extreme measures and that the action of Portugal does not imply unfriendliness toward Great Britain.

The special despatches from Johannesburg express the belief that the Volksraad will oppose the Transvaal going to Cape Town. Gen. Joubert is credited with saying: "There will not be war but Great Britain will not get all she wants."

The Outlanders are much irritated at the prospect of further delays.

CANADA'S CONQUEST. THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING RACE IN A MINORITY.

Spread of the People of French Descent Over the Dominion—An Object of French Legislators Ever Kept in View, the Increase of Population—Success of the Measures.

The most remarkable example in modern times of obedience to the command to be critical and multiply and explain the earth is undoubtedly that furnished by the people of French Canada, who cannot understand the increased number of childless marriages among people of their own race in France, described by Emile Zola in his new book, "Frondeurs."

Some of the reasons for the increase in the number of childless marriages among the people of the United States, and are in the habit of turning with some satisfaction from the contemplation of these figures to their own large families, not without indulging the hope that French Canada would be a source of population to extend not only throughout the Dominion of Canada, but over a great part of the United States of America.

So rapid is the increase in the French-Canadian population of the Dominion that these people have left their English-speaking fellow-countrymen in a hopeless minority, even in what were a few years ago almost exclusively English-speaking provinces, such as the Province of Quebec, and they constitute now a majority of the population of several counties of western Ontario, and have very large and promising settlements in western Ontario, in Manitoba, and in the Northwest Territories.

The English-speaking Province of Ontario to those that the French-Canadian population last year would have stood at 20.3 in 1898, and 19.3 in 1897. The enormous birth rate of the Province of Quebec must not be attributed solely to the simple matter of living that makes the population increase so rapidly. Early marriages are the rule, dictated by the wonderfully early development of the people. The rapid growth of the population is also due to the fact that the summer finds its counterpart in the early maturity of the youth of the land. Many French-Canadian girls, at the age of 15 or 16 years, are better developed specimens of womanhood than English or American girls of 19 or 20.

The duty of fruitfulness in the marriage state is urged by the Roman Catholic priesthood, and patriotic devotion to the mother country is fostered by the rearing of large families of children. Hence, too, the state awards premiums for large families in the shape of a small portion of the land which the father of a family, whether he be born French-Canadian or not, who has had 12 children living, issue of a lawful marriage. In order to obtain the grant he must present a companion by his certificate of marriage, a certificate of baptism of each of his children, as well as a certificate sworn to by the priest, giving the names of the children. Through this system of bounties has been in force for only nine years, the number of children who have been made under it. An unusually large number of applications for these bounties were made in 1897-98 against the total of 187-88 against the total of 187-88.

Some interesting facts are brought to light by some of the applications filed. One father of a large family withdrew his application for a grant, and in its place produced a certificate of marriage. Paul Belanger of River du Loup, an old man who fought in 1837-38 against the rebels, and who has written to the Government regarding his family, that, desiring to serve his country both in peace and in war, he has had 12 children as he had killed enemies of his nationality, namely, 86. Mr. Belanger stops to enquire whether three lots of land will be given to families which, like his own, consist of 86 children. Otherwise he contends that the law would not be complete and would not render a full measure of justice to Canadians who seek the prosperity of their country. He expressed the belief that he owed to his country, and the hope that he will receive his due share of the proffered bounty.

Another recipient of the Crown's bounty called at the Parliament House in the first instance when a widower with four children short of the number required to entitle him to the grant. He had been reared on a farm, but for many years past had been a factory operative. He was out of work and desired to return to farming, but was without the means to purchase a farm. After many enquiries he mastered the details of the Government's conditions and returned in a few days to demand his hundred acres of land, having in the meantime married a widow with five children.

The act under which these bounties are given is entitled, "An act to confer a privilege upon fathers of families who have children living." The preamble contains the following: "Whereas it is advisable, following the example of past centuries, to give marks of consideration or fruitfulness in the sacred and civil bonds of matrimony, therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacted as follows." This reference to "example of past centuries," recalls the famous Minister of Louis XIV., which accorded 800 livres a year to the father,

in Canada, of ten living children, born in legitimate wedlock, and 400 livres to the father of 12, born under similar conditions. By the same ordinance 300 livres were paid to every young man marrying at the age of 20 or under, and 200 to those who had not yet married at the age of 16 or under. Then, as now, it was no uncommon thing in French Canada for girls to become wives at 13 and 14 years of age.

It was thought in the early days of the colony that the Indians, mingled with the French, might become a valuable part of the population. The child-bearing qualities of the Indian women, therefore, became an object of the Intendant Talon's attention, but he reported to his superiors in France that they impaired their fertility by nursing their children longer than it was necessary. "However," he added, "this obstacle to the speedy building-up of the colony can be overcome by a police regulation." Others had previously offered a reward, intended specially for the better class, of 1,200 livres to those who had 15 children, and 300 to those who had 10. These wise encouragements, as the historian Fallou calls them, were crowned with the desired result. A despatch of Talon to Colbert in 1673 informed the Minister that from 600 to 700 children were born in the country during the year, a prodigious number in view of the small population. The climate was supposed to be particularly favorable to the health of women, "which is somewhat surprising," says Francis Parkman in view of recent American experience.

Colbert went further in his paternal solicitude for New France than the present Governor has done. He provided for the arrival of the yearly ships from France that all single men should marry within a fortnight of their landing in the colony, and he ordered that the women who arrived with the yearly ships from France should be married as soon as possible. He wrote: "Those who may seem to have absolutely renounced marriage should be made to contract a forbidden marriage, and be excluded from all honors; it would be well even to add some marks of infamy."

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. Instructive Incidents in the Life of the Recognized Leader in the U. S. of the Colored Race.

Booker T. Washington was born in Franklin County, Va., but he does not know when—no record having been kept of colored children's births in the days of slavery.

His first memory is of clinging to his mother's skirts while she shouted, hallooing for her freedom. Whether it was under this mother's instruction or that of his teachers in the colored schools, or both, the boy evidently grew up with a conscience and an ideal of doing things well.

He worked in a coal mine after he was old enough to earn his living, but his hunger for knowledge drove him to study whenever and wherever he could get a book.

Dr. John F. Cowan, in The Christian Endeavor World, tells how Booker heard of a place where students worked for their education, and how he finally entered Hampton Normal Institute.

He arrived there, shabby and without a cent, but he was not discouraged. He knew what to think of him, and doubted whether they could offer him anything beyond a meal of victuals and a room to wash himself. But at last they concluded to give him a room to sweep, and accordingly a broom was put into his hands.

He swept the floor once, and looked at his work. It did not satisfy him. He went over it a second time, carefully brushing out all the dirt, but another inspection did not convince him that he had done a perfect job. He swept that room a third time, and he then concluded he had done the best he could.

Soon after one of the lady teachers came in and took note of his performance. A fortnight later she handed the broom the floor was clean. She touched the walls and chairs with her white handkerchief in search of dust, but if she found any she did not say so. The next day he was admitted as a student at Hampton Institute.

Booker continued to use the broom, and pay his way with it, when not handling the broom and spade to the same purpose on the school farms. He became the representative man in his class. Every task he undertook, whether in learning or labor, was as carefully finished as his first.

And when, in 1881, Gen. Armstrong sent him to teach school in a Tuskegee shanty, he swept and felt, as he had never felt before, the helpless ignorance of his race, and resolved that he would try to sweep some of it away. The story of his thoroughness and his success is now part of the national history of the republic to the south of us.

The Society of the Queen's Kins. There has just died in Essex, England, an old lady who enjoyed a rather original name, Mrs. Mary de l'Incarnation, writes: "No sooner have the vessels arrived than the young men go to get their wives by reason of the great number they are married by thirties at a time." Parkman defends the character of these mothers of Canada against some of the charges made by the time. The Mother Mary, in 1668, called them "mixed goods"—one merchandise mellee—and La Hontan, writing in 1683, says: "Shipwrecked men were sent off freighted with girls of indifferent virtue under the direction of a few pious old dames, who divided them into three classes. These vessels were, so to speak, piled one on the other in three different halls, where the bridegrooms chose their brides, and the priest, sitting in the midst of the flock, there was where with to content the most fastidious in view of the altar and the altar of the end of a fortnight not one was left, and he believed that the priest was first, because it was thought that, being less active, they were more likely to keep at home, and that they could resist the writer could best.

It will thus be seen that in the matter of state encouragement of the increasing of the population of Quebec is but continuing the traditions of the early French Governors of the colony. The Provincial Council, in 1674, and following the example of past centuries.

The Minister, one of the leading organs of French-Canadian public opinion in this province, foresees far-reaching results from the difference in the birth rates of Ontario and Quebec. "Mauritan ideas" he says, "unfortunately so widely spread throughout the United States, have invaded Canada by way of the largest Province of the colony. Our young men take a footing among our French-Canadian people, who, alas! are already not entirely free from the contagion. It is known that the neighboring province is already largely populated with French-Canadian. Were it not for our comparative paucity of population, the rate to somewhat the same level as that of France, that rate would come down to the level and perhaps below that of the Province of Ontario and New Hampshire. If the conditions do not change, it is certain that gradually the Province of Ontario will be populated with our comparative patriots, and the same thing may perhaps take place in the neighboring States."

BOYCOTT DECLARED. New York, Aug. 31.—The Brooklyn Eagle says: "A boycott has been declared against the Rapid Transit Railroad Company by the allied labor unions of Greater New York. This information was given by one of the leaders in a recent railroad strike, and it was said that the boycott would never be lifted until the railroad company recognized the Knights of Labor."

FIRE IN OLD TOWN. BANGOR, Me., Aug. 30.—A special to the Whig says that the building known as the Carleton James Bldg., at 101 1/2 Broadway, owned and occupied at present by I. W. Bussell, a canoe manufacturer, were totally destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss will be about \$2,000, and is covered by insurance. The storehouse of the Old Town woolen mill was threatened but has been saved.

NEW CARS FOR GRAIN. MONTREAL, Aug. 30.—The Canadian Pacific will use about 2,000 new 30-ton box cars constructed at the car works of the company, for the western grain business this season. The new cars will have a capacity of a thousand bushels each.

WILL MEET HALF WAY. MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—Lieut. General Digby Baker, governor of Bermuda, arrived in Montreal last night on his way to the Pacific coast to meet and spend a couple of weeks with his son-in-law, Hon. Henry May, who, accompanied by his wife and family, is coming from Hong Kong for the purpose.

WILL NOT COME TO MONOTON. BANFF, Aug. 31.—Rev. D. Hutcheson, pastor of the Park Baptist church of this city, has decided to decline a call he received from Monoton, N. B., church on the ground that his work here is not yet done.

"YES OR NO." A young man answers "yes" to the impetuous young man, it depends largely upon her health whether she will be a happy or an unhappy wife. A young wife who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that are distinctly feminine is sure to fall of happy wifehood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts health, strength and elasticity to the womanly organism. It fits for healthy husband and capable motherhood. It cures inflammation, bleeds, ulcers, sooths pain and invigorates and vitalizes. It banishes the nausea and complaints of the expectant period and makes the little one's arrival easy and almost painless. It insures baby's health and a beautiful supply of nourishment. Thousands of honored mothers for years had only needed the added tie of a baby to make them happy, and this remedy, over 90,000 women have testified to its marvelous results in writing.

KILLED IN THE ALPS. ZERMATT, Switzerland, Aug. 30.—A serious mountain climbing accident has just been reported. While two Englishmen, Hill and Jones, were ascending the Dent Blanche, their ropes broke and Jones and three guides were precipitated down the mountain. The four bodies have been recovered. The accident occurred at an altitude of 14,000 feet. Mr. Hill wandered two nights on the mountain, unable to descend. His escape was miraculous, as the five men were roped together.

ANOTHER CAR BLOWN UP. CHELSEA, O., Aug. 30.—A combination car on the Wilson avenue line was blown up by a powerful explosion between Scovill and Quincy streets tonight. There were six passengers on board and several of them sus-

MEN CURED FREE. A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, stricture, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to their natural strength and vigor.

JUST RECEIVED. Hams, Bacon and Lard. Tea in 3, 6, 10 and 20 lb. pkgs. Coffee in one pound stone jars. Oats, Bran, Feed, etc. PRICES LOW.

JAMES COLLINS, 208 and 210 Union St., St. John, N. B. FAMILY KNITTER. Agents Wanted. Write for particulars. Dundas, Ont. Price \$2.00

MAKE YOUR HENS LAY. By the free use of our BONE GRINDERS. J. THOMPSON'S Machine Works. 45-49 Smyth Street - ST. JOHN. Telephone 968.

CASH. Paid for consignments of Oats and Potatoes. N. S. SPRINGER, - - St. John, N. B. Boston, 9 Ashburton Place. BOSTON UNIVERSITY Law School. Full term opens Wednesday, Oct. 4. For circulars address: SAMUEL O. BENNETT, Dean.

740. The Exhibition. Live stock entries are being received in good numbers. Already the entries in this department number 152. Prince Edward Island sends a large agricultural exhibit. Mr. W. G. Peters, of Sussex, is busy advertising the exhibition in the eastern part of New Brunswick. Mr. S. L. Peters, also with this object, will visit Carleton and Victoria counties this week.

Million Dollar Incess. MONTREAL, Aug. 29.—Molson's Bank announces a dividend of 4 per cent, for the current half year, payable Oct. 2. At the annual meeting to be held on Monday, October 9 a by-law will be submitted to the meeting increasing the capital stock by \$1,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each.

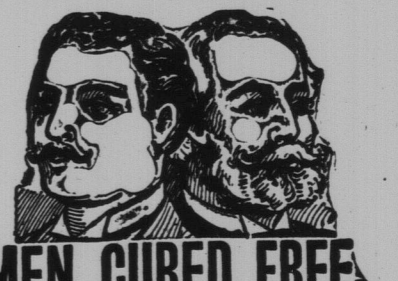
Boston & Maine Smasher. PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 30.—There was a smashup on the eastern division of the Boston & Maine R. R. Tuesday afternoon at Agamentash. A gravel train, number 18, being badly damaged and about a dozen cars being wrecked. There were no persons injured.

Fire's Destruction. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 30.—Advice by the steamer Empress of China say that Yokohama experienced on the night of the 12th inst. the greatest fire in its history. A densely populated square mile of the city was burned, the loss being 16 lives and over a half million of dollars in property.

A Million in Raw Silk. VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 30.—The steamer Empress of China arrived here last night with the largest and most valuable cargo of raw silk ever brought to America. The value is placed at upwards of \$1,000,000.

Jerusalem's Population. The population of Jerusalem has been rapidly increasing of late, and is now about 45,000; of these, 28,000 are Hebrews.

Johnny.—What are nonsense ver. es, papa?—Nearly all of them my son.—[Brooklyn Life.



Booker T. Washington was born in Franklin County, Va., but he does not know when—no record having been kept of colored children's births in the days of slavery.

His first memory is of clinging to his mother's skirts while she shouted, hallooing for her freedom. Whether it was under this mother's instruction or that of his teachers in the colored schools, or both, the boy evidently grew up with a conscience and an ideal of doing things well.

He worked in a coal mine after he was old enough to earn his living, but his hunger for knowledge drove him to study whenever and wherever he could get a book.

Dr. John F. Cowan, in The Christian Endeavor World, tells how Booker heard of a place where students worked for their education, and how he finally entered Hampton Normal Institute.

He arrived there, shabby and without a cent, but he was not discouraged. He knew what to think of him, and doubted whether they could offer him anything beyond a meal of victuals and a room to wash himself. But at last they concluded to give him a room to sweep, and accordingly a broom was put into his hands.

Soon after one of the lady teachers came in and took note of his performance. A fortnight later she handed the broom the floor was clean. She touched the walls and chairs with her white handkerchief in search of dust, but if she found any she did not say so. The next day he was admitted as a student at Hampton Institute.

Booker continued to use the broom, and pay his way with it, when not handling the broom and spade to the same purpose on the school farms. He became the representative man in his class. Every task he undertook, whether in learning or labor, was as carefully finished as his first.

And when, in 1881, Gen. Armstrong sent him to teach school in a Tuskegee shanty, he swept and felt, as he had never felt before, the helpless ignorance of his race, and resolved that he would try to sweep some of it away. The story of his thoroughness and his success is now part of the national history of the republic to the south of us.

The Society of the Queen's Kins. There has just died in Essex, England, an old lady who enjoyed a rather original name, Mrs. Mary de l'Incarnation, writes: "No sooner have the vessels arrived than the young men go to get their wives by reason of the great number they are married by thirties at a time." Parkman defends the character of these mothers of Canada against some of the charges made by the time. The Mother Mary, in 1668, called them "mixed goods"—one merchandise mellee—and La Hontan, writing in 1683, says: "Shipwrecked men were sent off freighted with girls of indifferent virtue under the direction of a few pious old dames, who divided them into three classes. These vessels were, so to speak, piled one on the other in three different halls, where the bridegrooms chose their brides, and the priest, sitting in the midst of the flock, there was where with to content the most fastidious in view of the altar and the altar of the end of a fortnight not one was left, and he believed that the priest was first, because it was thought that, being less active, they were more likely to keep at home, and that they could resist the writer could best.

It will thus be seen that in the matter of state encouragement of the increasing of the population of Quebec is but continuing the traditions of the early French Governors of the colony. The Provincial Council, in 1674, and following the example of past centuries.

The Minister, one of the leading organs of French-Canadian public opinion in this province, foresees far-reaching results from the difference in the birth rates of Ontario and Quebec. "Mauritan ideas" he says, "unfortunately so widely spread throughout the United States, have invaded Canada by way of the largest Province of the colony. Our young men take a footing among our French-Canadian people, who, alas! are already not entirely free from the contagion. It is known that the neighboring province is already largely populated with French-Canadian. Were it not for our comparative paucity of population, the rate to somewhat the same level as that of France, that rate would come down to the level and perhaps below that of the Province of Ontario and New Hampshire. If the conditions do not change, it is certain that gradually the Province of Ontario will be populated with our comparative patriots, and the same thing may perhaps take place in the neighboring States."

D. R. A. MEET. PROVINCIAL MARKSMEN ARE NOT AMONG THE LEADERS

As Often as in Former Years—Many of Them, However, Prominent With Scores for Money Positions—Officers of the Association Were Re-elected.

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.—The D. R. A. is having magnificent weather for the meet. The men, however, have suffered from heat and today there was one case of sunstroke, but the conditions were favorable on the whole for shooting.

The Kirkpatrick challenge cup, open to battalions and district teams, was won by the 5th military district of Montreal with the Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, second.

The scores in skirmishing volley firing and independent atoting were calculated separately, but the British challenge shield also went to the 45th Highlander.

The Walker match, open presented by Hiram Walker & Sons and \$25, went to Bomb Bodley, 5th C. A. (Victoria), with scores 95 out of a possible 100.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Congress will be asked to Grant Eighteen Million Dollars this Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The secretary of the navy has directed that all estimates for the requirements of the naval service next year shall be submitted by tomorrow, Sept. 1, thus giving him three months for co-ordinating them for submission to congress.

The largest item is \$18,000,000 under the head of the navy, which is \$5,000,000 more than any previous estimate under this head.

The Shamrock's Qualities.

Boston, Aug. 29.—David Barrie, the American representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, and Captain Matthews, of the steam yacht Erin, came to Boston today to inspect the steamer Plymouth, of the Winthrop Steamboat Company's line, which has been chartered by Sir Thomas Lipton to be used as a tender to the Shamrock, beginning Sept. 6.

Among Tyro prizes in this series Sgt Major E. N. Kent, 75th Batt., Truro, with a score of 95 and Capt. A. F. Foster, 8th O. A., St. John, with 94, won each \$4.

The scores in skirmishing volley firing and independent atoting were calculated separately, but the British challenge shield also went to the 45th Highlander.

The Walker cup team prize went to the 77th Batt. of Dundas. The Gillespie cup, which goes for aggregate scores at 500 and 300 yards in the Bankers, Mr. Douglas, Dominion of Canada, Minister of Militia, Victoria and Walker matches, has been won by the 48th Highlanders of Toronto.

TO REPORT THE RACES.

The New York Herald Will Get News of the Columbia-Shamrock Contest by Wireless Telegraphy.

New York, Aug. 30.—Arrangements have been made by the Herald with those in charge of the ocean going steamer Grand Duchesse, of the Flota line, to report from its decks by wireless telegraph the international races between the yachts Columbia and Shamrock.

This is an event which will attract wide attention, not alone because it will be the means of obtaining the earliest reports of the results of the cup races, but because it will be the first attempt to use the Marconi system in obtaining reports of a great event.

St. Ann's College Superior.

CHURCH POINT, N. S., Aug. 30.—Rev. Father G. Blanch left yesterday for France. He was superior of St. Ann's College from the time of its establishment in 1850.

Timber Land Sale Today.

FREDERICTON, Aug. 29.—The big sale of timber lands takes place at the crown land office tomorrow. All unleased square lands in the province will be offered for sale, amounting to 3,877 square miles.

The American Army.

Revolutionist Cause Growing.

CAPE HAYDEN, Aug. 30.—Advices received from the cities of Santiago and Puerto Plata, in Santo Domingo, Ory, that both have proclaimed in favor of Gen. Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant to the presidency.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Aug. 30.—Today the revolutionists established a provisional government in the city of Santiago, with General Toranzo Yaque as president and Gen. Ramon Caceres as minister of war.

New Union Pacific Stock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Today's treasury statement shows that the amount of net gold on hand is \$247,880,601. This is the largest amount on hand at one time in the history of the department.

Canada to Be Protected.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—The Globe's Ottawa correspondent, referring to the reciprocity treaty which it is announced has been negotiated between the United States and Jamaica, says that Canadian exporters need have no fear of the Jamaica government being permitted to put into force any reciprocal arrangements which will discriminate against the island.

Showing Them How She Did It.

Observing That the Signature

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Co. Montreal.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Restigouche Circuit Court.

August 29.—The Restigouche circuit court met today, Chief Justice Tuck presiding.

Result of a Feud in Maine in Which Families Are Divided.

HOUSTON, Me., Aug. 31.—A message received by County Attorney Shaw from Sheridan Plantation, a small hamlet in North Ashland, 60 miles from here, this afternoon, stated that Oliver Oakes had been shot and killed by his father as the result of a family quarrel long standing.

A Father Kills His Son.

Restigouche Circuit Court.

2,400 Dozen Pairs FREE Fine Hosiery

Restigouche Circuit Court.

Restigouche Circuit Court.

August 29.—The Restigouche circuit court met today, Chief Justice Tuck presiding.

Result of a Feud in Maine in Which Families Are Divided.

HOUSTON, Me., Aug. 31.—A message received by County Attorney Shaw from Sheridan Plantation, a small hamlet in North Ashland, 60 miles from here, this afternoon, stated that Oliver Oakes had been shot and killed by his father as the result of a family quarrel long standing.

A Father Kills His Son.

Restigouche Circuit Court.

2,400 Dozen Pairs FREE Fine Hosiery

Restigouche Circuit Court.

