

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1903.

NO. 84.

HARVARD WAS BEATEN BY YALE IN THE 'VARSITY RACE.

The Greatest Struggle Which the Two Big Universities Have Ever Had--Harding, Who Was Rowing Stroke for Harvard Collapsed--Seven Oars the Last Half Mile.

New London, Conn., June 28.—A race full of sensations and ending with the greatest sensation of all—this tells the story of the annual "boating contest" between Yale and Harvard.

The water grew rougher as the race progressed and both crews splashed considerably. Yale's watermanship, however, was much less finished than Harvard's.

With the four-oar, and the freshman races won and lamely won, too, and with a lead when nearing the finish in the big "Varsity event," defeat came to Harvard in a sudden and unexpected manner.

The two Freshman crews were in their shells at their starting point just off the navy yard when the tugs finished there.

THE BOERS AND ENGLISH SKIRMISHING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Roberts Reports Two Small Engagements—West Australians In a Brush—Powell Has Captured a Big Boer—Hospital Scandals.

London, June 29, 2.30 p. m.—Lord Roberts has sent a bulletin of two small fights, occurring on June 26 and June 27, in which the Boers were defeated.

Orange River Colony where General DeWet is causing some trouble. A cosack post of "D" Squadron was attacked on June 22 by a superior number at a point four miles from their camp at Honing Spruit.

London, June 29.—The war office has issued correspondence with Lord Roberts regarding the charges of Mr. Burdette-Coutts. On June 4 his attention was called in brief telegrams to the alterations and also to other complaints of a general breakdown in the hospital system.

London, June 28.—The exposures regarding the hospitals in South Africa, which began with a three-column letter to the Times, Monday, from W. A. Burdette-Coutts, M. P., Conservative, detailing the great suffering endured by soldiers owing to mismanagement led to a number of questions in the House of Commons today.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS WERE NOT RESCUED BY LORD SEYMOUR.

He Was Unable to Force His Way Into the Chinese Capital--The Foreigners Are Now Advancing In Greater Strength--Fate of the Legations Is Unknown.

London, June 29, 4 a. m.—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tsin were the following: Americans killed, 3; wounded, 2; British killed, 2; wounded, 1; Germans killed, 15; wounded, 27; Russians killed, 10; wounded 37.

Because they were cut off from communication with Minister Conger, from whom they should receive instructions in normal conditions, the American legation in China had been embarrassed in dealing with the local Chinese authorities by reason of the necessity of securing instructions from Washington at every point.

London, June 28.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: Three hundred Canadians of "C" Battery, who accompanied Gen. Carrington from Beira to the Boers, west of Pretoria, and the headquarters of Major General Baden-Powell.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writing at 8.05 p. m. yesterday says: "It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the compulsory inspection of the Boxers and announcing decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

A PROHIBITION PRESIDENT.

Nomination Made by American Temperance Workers.

Chicago, June 28.—The prohibition convention adjourned sine die today after having placed in nomination for president John G. Woolley, of Illinois, and for vice-president, Henry B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY AT DAWSON.

John Legraio Shot His Wife and Himself—She Will Live.

Victoria, B. C., June 28.—News has reached here from Dawson City that John Legraio shot his wife there and then committed suicide. The couple were married at Hamilton, Ont., in 1876, but had been separated for several years. The woman will recover.

THE KHEVIE AT WINDSOR.

The Queen of England and the Ruler of Egypt.

London, June 28, 4.55 p. m.—The Khevie of Egypt paid a state visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor castle this afternoon. Accompanied by the Duke of York and the Turkish ambassador, Anthopoulos Pasha, and staff, he drove in state carriages, escorted by household cavalry, to the Paddington railway station, whence he took the train for Windsor.

GOLD BRICKERS GOBBLED.

The Old Game of Something for Nothing Being Worked in Quebec.

Montreal, June 28.—The detective department has arrested two men giving the names of Steven Partt and A. G. White, who are alleged to be full fledged gold brick swindlers. A third man named John Saunders is under arrest at St. John's, Que., where part of the game was being played. All the gold brick paraphernalia was found with them.

WANT TO KNOW IN CASE.

Personal Particulars of the Applicants for Places in the Niger Constabulary.

Ottawa, June 18.—Lord Minto has written to the militia department asking further particulars concerning the age, whether married or single, of the 20 or 30 candidates for commissions in the Niger constabulary offered to Canadian officers. The information is required for the imperial war office.

TO UNIFORM INSPECTORS.

Ontario, June 28.—The department of customs has decided that its customs officers shall be required to wear a uniform.

PREMIER LEAVES FOR THE WEST.

Moncton, June 28.—Premier Emmerson, accompanied by Mrs. Emmerson, left tonight for Winnipeg.

TO CONTEST [North Perth].

Milverton, Ont., June 28.—At an adjourned meeting of the North Perth Liberal Association held here today George Gaetz, Reeve, of Ellice, was unanimously chosen to contest the riding at the next election for the House of Commons.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JUNE 30, 1900.

Dr. Briggs' Compound Blackberry Syrup or Dysentery and Diarrhea Cordial.

This is the Most Certain Cure for Looseness of the Bowels of Whatever Name or Nature, Chronic or Acute, in Man, Woman or Child.

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Free From All Mineral Salts, Dangerous or Otherwise; and While Being Moderate and Not Sudden in Its Action, is Yet Invariably Sure in Its Results.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Stories Told by Missionaries of Wonderful Escapes.

Nearly three and a half millions sterling is spent annually now at the end of the nineteenth century on missionary effort by the churches of the Reformation as against 210,000 at the beginning of the century. Above 12,000 missionaries, of whom 5,000 are women, are at work as against only 900 men when the century began. In every quarter of the globe, India, China, Africa, South America and Siberia, without noise, these men of peace carry on their work with hardly the slightest recognition from those around them. A missionary's life is often full of danger and that some have willingly given their lives for the cause has been mentioned in the daily papers in China in the last few days. Many of them came on furlough to London for the May meetings, and several of them had stories of remarkable adventures to tell.

A Cannibal Feast.
Mr. Stapleton, of the Baptist Missionary Society, went out to the Congo in 1880 and commenced work at Mossendi. The place is some 700 miles from the coast. The natives of the district were the cannibal Bangala. Mr. Stapleton quickly reduced the then unknown language to writing, built a school, and generally founded a well-equipped mission station. His life has been full of adventures, and he tells the story of a cannibal feast. "I had not been out at Mossendi more than three months when we were visited upon by the chief and headmen of the village, who told us they had quarrelled with a neighboring tribe and that these people intended to attack them shortly. My villagers warned me that the Bushmen would most certainly beat them, and that they would afterwards turn on our poor missionaries. "We pool-poohed the idea, and said that we felt no fear. "Evidently we treated the matter too lightly, for shortly after eight o'clock the next morning the enemy moved down to the village. By their dress and behavior their intentions were obvious. They meant to fight. "Preparations on our side were rapidly made, with the result that 200 or 300 men armed with their spears, knives and old muskets, were sent to meet the attacking hosts. The conflict only lasted a few seconds, when the Bushmen took to their heels and fled. "Delighted with such an easy victory the villagers followed the enemy into their own district, cutting down their plantations and bananas and looting their huts on the way. "For several hours nothing was heard of the warriors, but about nine o'clock in the evening the victors returned with their spears and shields decorated with their success. In procession the warriors passed my hut, every man laden either with a goat, a basket of fowls, or some other spoil. This was only the beginning. "Suddenly I noticed some eight or ten grinning men with ivory-capped bits of human skulls in their hands. They were carrying and holding detached legs and arms were dangling over the conquerors' shoulders, and limbed trophies were handled under their noses. The meaning of the scene was only too plain. The Bushmen had been beaten and the prisoners cut up to supply food for the great feast of rejoicing. "A few hundred yards from my house was a large open space. To this place the mutilated remains of the slain were cooked and eaten. This was my first and only experience of a cannibal feast. Horrified, I fled to my room, and wondered when our turn was to come."

In the Great Lone Land.
The life of the Rev. Egleton R. Young has been full of the incidents. For hours he can entertain one with yarns, escapades, and dangers undergone in that great romantic lone land of the North American Indians. The great storm he describes are around you and upon you. You see the snow fly and hear the wind shriek. The tandem canoes, the gnawing runners before, the sledges skimming over the frozen lakes, the dark figures gathered around the camp fire struggling against the storm, and the bed in the snow, are all living realities. "It was in 1888 that Mr. Young and his wife first struck the prairie trail, and travelled hundreds of miles that they might reach the wigwam haunts of the Red Indians. "During the first 10 years of his life the missionary, author, canoeist, and dog-team traveller lived among the Crees and the Saulteaux fishing and hunting for his food. Among other species from death, Mr. Young has often been under the risk of losing his life by drowning. "One such escape," he said to our representative, "stands out very vividly before me. It was when I was within an ace of falling down a crack through the ice near Lake Winnipeg. The hard-crunching snow with our St. Bernards and Newfoundland—I had given up the Eskimo dogs, for they were thievish and they preferred stealing and eating my leather coats to having a proper meal—when suddenly my Indian guide, who travelled some way in an open canoe, broke his leg. The situation was desperate. All I could do was to put the crippled guide on my sleds, don his shoes, and take his place as the maker of the trail. "For some hours we travelled mile upon mile of the great snow and frost-bound country. "Suddenly, upon the dead silence of midnight a tremendous booming reverberated again and again through the still clear air. At such an hour, in such a place, those tremendous sounds did not soothe my troubled mind. But, accustomed to novel phenomena in that great wilderness territory, I soon recovered my normal composure, and resumed the journey. For the next two hours nothing untoward happened. "At two o'clock in the morning I saw to my amazement, what I took to be a reflection of the stars on the ice. The night was grand and beautiful. There seemed to be no more—the stars seemed to shine from out of space itself. I skim-

med on over the snow to the very edge of the space where the ice alone broke. Just in time I realized that it was simply water and that I was standing there on the edge of a cliff of ice, saved by a kind of Fate from a death too terrible to contemplate. With the atmosphere 70 degrees below zero, the mere thought of being plunged in that lightning-striking water seemed to freeze my very marrow. "Then I remembered the great disturbance of two hours before. The engine was solved. The ice had split away with a noise of much thunder."

Battling With Alligators.
The Rev. J. Brown was appointed by the Wesleyan Conference of 1886 as missionary to the North Ceylon district, and he stayed for 10 years in the stations of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Jaffna. Seventeen years ago he was transferred to Calcutta as the chairman of the Bengal Mission. The story Mr. Brown delights in telling is that of a boat accident, during his Ceylon days, when he found himself in all-water in company with numbers of alligators. "During my travels in Ceylon," began Mr. Brown, "I one day found myself on a lagoon on the east coast of the island, and heary to the North Ceylon district, and he stayed for 10 years in the stations of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Jaffna. Seventeen years ago he was transferred to Calcutta as the chairman of the Bengal Mission. The story Mr. Brown delights in telling is that of a boat accident, during his Ceylon days, when he found himself in all-water in company with numbers of alligators. "During my travels in Ceylon," began Mr. Brown, "I one day found myself on a lagoon on the east coast of the island, and heary to the North Ceylon district, and he stayed for 10 years in the stations of Trincomalee, Batticaloa, and Jaffna. Seventeen years ago he was transferred to Calcutta as the chairman of the Bengal Mission. The story Mr. Brown delights in telling is that of a boat accident, during his Ceylon days, when he found himself in all-water in company with numbers of alligators."

Mistaken for Ghosts.
In 1870, Mr. Cole, of the Church Missionary Society, first commenced his missionary work in South Africa. He reached Durban on his outward journey subsequent to the Zulu war. Thence he crossed the great cattle range, and the second of a sort of brigands, accustomed to ambush the Masai and hold them up to heavy ransoms. It can easily be imagined that in these conditions Mpwawa was in a constant state of warfare. "Matters came to a crisis when the Wagogo, in large numbers, came down near the mission house on a cattle-raiding expedition. "To Mr. Cole's own words this is what happened: "I said to my workers, should we not try to stop this raid, or we shall have all our cattle and sheep taken. After a great deal of persuasion I managed to get 12 men who were not afraid to follow the raiders. "There was a plain of about a mile and a half between the mission house and the forest. This we had to run across, for if the Wagogo once reached the forest it was almost folly to pursue them further. We failed, however, to intercept them. They escaped, and plunged into the dark and apparently impenetrable forest, taking with them our live stock. "My men demurred to entering. "They said the Wagogo would lie in ambush, most certainly catch us in a trap, and spear the whole party to death. With great trouble I persuaded my men to follow the raiders. We dived into the thick undergrowth of the forest. By the broken twigs we traced the miscreants. With torn coats and hats and trousers in shreds we struggled on half a mile into the pathless entanglement of gnarled trees, twining creepers, and thick thorn bushes. "At last we came across the men. We found them chatting and quarrelling over their spoil. "After watching the Wagogo for some time we went up a mighty shout. "The raiders were awestruck. Never before had they been followed into the forest. "They evidently took us for ghosts, for they fled ignominiously, leaving our cattle behind."

60 Specialists on the Case.
In the ordinary run of medical practice a greater number than this have treated cases of chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (in a box at 35 cents cost)—have made the cure and put to rest the mistaken notion that proprietary remedies are trash, and may help but never heal. These little "specialists" have proven their real merit. Sold by E. C. Brown.

A. O. H. in Moncton.
Moncton, June 28.—The provincial convention of the A. O. H. met here today, holding two secret sessions. About forty delegates are in attendance. The principal business today was the appointment of committees and other routine business.

The Anti-Christian Crusade in China is Extending—The Relief of Tien Tsin Announced—Seymour Not Heard From Yet.

London, June 27, 3.45 a. m.—A fresh phase of the ebullition in China is the probability of immediate outbreaks in the great southern provinces. The hostile attitude towards foreigners; the latter perceive symptoms of a general rising, especially at Nanking, were, according to a despatch to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, Kang Yu, one of the most truculent enemies of foreigners, has arrived by way of the Grand Canal, armed with full powers to deal with the southern provinces. The friendly attitude of Viceroy Liu Kun Yih toward foreigners has brought him into disrepute with Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen.

The unrest at Canton is described by a despatch from that city to the Daily Telegraph, dated Monday, via Hong Kong yesterday. "It is feared that we are on the eve of a scene of bloodshed and anarchy in the two Kwang only paralleled during the Taping rebellion. "The signs of a murderous uprising are so manifest that wealthy Chinese are hurrying from Canton and the vicinity, taking their wives, families and valuables. "Li Harg Chang has been again prominently mentioned. His enemies declare that he will murder him before he can reach there. His presence alone restraining the revolutionary elements here. His departure will let loose the "Black flags" and "Red girdles." Knowing this, Li's trusted officers are sending their families to Hong Kong to clear their consciences. "The viceroy himself trusts the Americans in this crisis. He says that they alone want no territory and he places himself largely in their hands. "All the missionaries have been notified of the imminent peril through confidential runners. They are leaving Canton hurriedly and only a few are now here."

A Force of Americans.
Washington, June 28.—The purpose of the government to place an adequate military force in China, was made more definite today, when orders were issued to Brigadier General Adna R. Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant, probably, than the assignment itself, was the wording of the formal orders to General Chaffee, issued late in the day by Acting Secretary of War Meckelton, directing him "to take command of the troops ordered to China" and to proceed to Peking by way of the coast, and Taku, accompanied by his aides. It had been expected that the military forces would be concentrated at Chefoo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Peking, the capital of the Chinese Empire, indicated a firm determination on the part of the government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese government. This announcement of General Chaffee's assignment to the command of the troops at Chefoo, June 28.—The officers of the

ment and the orders to proceed to Peking, came after the state department had declined to accede to a second proposition from six great viceroys of China that foreign troops be kept out of China until Li Hung Chang reaches Peking. In a more formal manner, with the signatures of the six viceroys, representing the greater part of the empire, Minister Wu repeated to Li Hung Chang his protest that the foreign troops be kept out of the country.

In Spite of Protest.
Secretary Hay laid the formal request of the viceroys before the cabinet meeting, but there was no disposition to vary from the president's determination, already made known by Secretary Hay to the Chinese minister, to send our forces to such points as were menaced and where our officials and citizens were in danger. While the viceroys spoke for their provinces they could not speak for Peking and it is to Peking that the officials most anxiously look. Minister Conger is still silent and the latest advices have shown that little reliance can be placed on the dispatches from Shanghai saying that the ministers and legations at Peking were safe. For this reason the orders to General Chaffee proceed to Peking took on an added meaning.

General Chaffee was in conference with the war department authorities much of the day and in the afternoon spent nearly an hour with Secretary Hay, going over those phases of the Chinese situation in which diplomacy will have to be mingled with military action. Secretary Root received nothing during the day beyond the early despatch from Admiral Kempf stating that the combined forces had entered Tien Tsin, and that the Seymour expedition was reported ten miles from Tien Tsin, surrounded. This cleared up one situation, only to present another and driving away what may prove even more grave. The casualty list on the first engagement was awaited anxiously and arrangements were made by the officials to have relays through the night in order that this list might be handled with the greatest despatch and be given to the public at the first opportunity.

Naval Officers Wanted.
The navy department today received a telegram from a number of the officers assigned to the Wisconsin, now under construction at San Francisco, asking to be assigned to active service in Chinese waters. The officers signing the despatch were Captain Reiser, Lieut. Commanders Milton and Mayo, Lieutenants McElroy, Ackerman and Vogelzang and Ensign Cronan. The department today accepted the services of an officer on the retired list, under authority conferred by a recent act of Congress. The officer is Lieut. J. G. Towley, retired, who is ordered to sail on the steamer leaving San Francisco July 10. It is expected that many other retired officers will be called back to active service if the emergency becomes pressing.

Russians Poor Allies.
Chefoo, June 28.—The officers of the British first-class cruiser Terrible assert that discord exists between the Russians and Anglo-Americans and say they believe the Russians are planning to break out and take possession of Peking immediately. They assert that Admiral Seymour's command lacked unity, the foreigner sulking because they were under the British leadership. They bitterly denounce the general conduct of the Russians as unwise and barbarous, and charge that the slaughter of peaceful Chinese at Taku has aroused the otherwise passive natives against the foreigners.

Is Seymour a Hostage?
The foreigners everywhere are urging the immediate concentration of an army of 100,000 men, or at least 50,000 men, for an advance on Peking. Many persons familiar with the Chinese character, think the foreign ministers and Vice-Admiral Seymour are held as hostages for good terms of settlement. They also believe the whole Chinese army is engaged in the movement under the leadership of Tung Fu Hsiang, who crushed the Mohammedan rebellion. Recently he was nominally degraded for the purpose of organizing an anti-foreign uprising, quietly. It is estimated that 60,000 soldiers, well armed, but poorly disciplined, are about Peking and Tien Tsin. The Chinese officers boast that they have 400,000 soldiers. Admiral Seymour's force carries a week's rations, and the men had an average of 150 rounds of ammunition.

Russian Barbarism.
The Russians' conduct at Taku, according to the other officers, inflamed the natives. The Russians are reported to have been shooting the soldiers from their rifles and driving away the peaceful Chinese who would have procured transportation and provisions, and to have looted the town. A great naval demonstration at all the treaty ports is also said to be desirable, in order to influence the wavering Chinese merchants who are friendly to the Russians. The masses are becoming excited at the reports of their countrymen's successes against the powers. Merchant ships arriving here report that the Boatswain of the Wisconsin, now under construction at San Francisco, asking to be assigned to active service in Chinese waters. The officers signing the despatch were Captain Reiser, Lieut. Commanders Milton and Mayo, Lieutenants McElroy, Ackerman and Vogelzang and Ensign Cronan. The department today accepted the services of an officer on the retired list, under authority conferred by a recent act of Congress. The officer is Lieut. J. G. Towley, retired, who is ordered to sail on the steamer leaving San Francisco July 10. It is expected that many other retired officers will be called back to active service if the emergency becomes pressing.

Relief of Tien Tsin.
Washington, June 28.—The navy department has received the following telegram from Admiral Kempf: "Taku, June 25.—Secretary of the navy, Washington: Relief force reached Tien Tsin 23rd; loss very small, Peking relief force, which left Tien Tsin June 19, reported ten miles from Tien Tsin surrounded. Force left Tien Tsin 24th to render assistance. (Signed) Kempf. "Washington, June 26.—The secretary of state has received a despatch from United States Consul John Fowler at Chefoo, saying: "Combined forces entered Tien Tsin 23rd. (Signed) "Fowler." Request from Six Viceroys. Washington, June 26.—The six great viceroys of China, acting through the Chinese minister here, today renewed their efforts to have foreign troops kept out of China until Li Hung Chang shall reach Peking. The request was a formal document signed by the six viceroys, including Li Hung Chang. The answer of the United States government was that as matters stand the informal request of Minister Wu Ha and amounted to a declaration of war.

Americans and British First.
The Foo, June 28.—The Americans and British entered Tien Tsin first, silencing the guns of the arsenal and breaking through the Chinese lines. The foreigners were close behind. The Russians lost four killed and thirty wounded. The losses of the other nationalities were small. Admiral Seymour's force is about ten miles from Tien Tsin. It is surrounded by Chinese troops and Boatswain and hampered by the presence of sick and wounded. It is reported that all foreigners were sent from Peking with a weak Chinese guard and it is assumed that they are with Admiral Seymour. One thousand Japanese are landing at Taku and two thousand more are expected tomorrow, when a battalion of French is also due. The foreign admirals have appointed Captain Wise, commander of the Monocacy, to be commander at Taku. The Netherlands cruiser Holland has left Java for Chefoo.

China Also has a Raining Season.
New York, June 28.—Speaking of sending troops into North China at this season of the year, V. Henry Grant, of the Presbyterian board, who has been in China several times, said today: "The Chinese have chosen the most favorable time for their outbreak. The foreign troops are likely to have a hard time of it, as this is about the opening of the rainy season. By the time our troops arrive at Taku the rainy season will have set in. I have seen the district between Taku and Tien Tsin flooded so that the entire trip could be made by boat. Miles and miles of flat lands are submerged and traffic is sometimes suspended entirely. The season so far has been very dry so that the rains during the coming wet season are likely to be unusually heavy."

Great Bargain Opportunities for Money-Saving People.
LADIES' JACKETS
At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear.

15 BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, sizes 32, 34 and 36 at \$1.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$6.00.
12 MIXED TWEED JACKETS, unlined, sizes 32, 34 and 36, at \$2.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$8.00.
10 MIXED TWEED JACKETS, satin lining, at \$3.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$9.00.
15 NAVY HEAVY CLOTH JACKETS, unlined, at \$3.50 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$9.00.
10 BLACK BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, same price.
15 NAVY HEAVY CLOTH JACKETS, silk lined, at \$4.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$8.00.
6 DARK GREEN BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, unlined, at \$4.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$8.00.
2 BLACK BEAVER CLOTH JACKETS, last year's, very long size 32, \$2.00 each. One was \$12.00, the other \$16.00.
If parcel to be sent by mail add 50c. for each jacket.

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HEADQUARTERS FOR Wall Paper and Window Blinds.
All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper, Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attention given to out of town orders.
A. McARTHUR, 648 Main Street.

Agents Wanted
To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, hedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freedom from disease, for THE FONTHILL NURSERIES.
We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can, therefore, give the best assortment of stock.
STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS and good pay weekly; all supplies free.
We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials.
Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

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LOOK FREE
We give this valuable and beautiful book for free to every person who sends us a photograph of their face. The book contains a complete course of instruction in the art of photography. It is a most valuable and interesting book, and one that every person should have. Write for it today. No money required. The book is yours free of charge. Write to Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

FREE RIFLE
We give this valuable and beautiful rifle for free to every person who sends us a photograph of their face. The rifle is a most valuable and interesting gift, and one that every person should have. Write for it today. No money required. The rifle is yours free of charge. Write to Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

FREE CAMERA
We give this valuable and beautiful camera for free to every person who sends us a photograph of their face. The camera is a most valuable and interesting gift, and one that every person should have. Write for it today. No money required. The camera is yours free of charge. Write to Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Diamonds that will not wear glassy. Settings that will not wear brassy.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to the genuine diamond—the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy, and the same fiery, blue-white color—the only perfect substitute ever discovered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.

When ordering a ring always send a narrow slip of paper that just meets around finger.

- Ladies' Tiffany-Style Ring, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.
- Gentlemen's Bordeaux Ring, 1½-K Diamond, \$1.50.
- Ladies' Drop Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50.
- Ladies' Screw Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50.
- Stick or Scarf Pin, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.
- Gentlemen's Stud, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.
- Gentlemen's Stud, 1½-K Diamond, \$1.25.
- Gentlemen's Stud, 2-K Diamond, \$1.50.

...FORTHWARD CHARLES PREPARED...
We do not ship goods C.O.D. or on approval; but if article purchased is not entirely satisfactory, we will either exchange it or return money, promptly and cheerfully.

BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO.,
55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1906.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. in advance by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick, Thomas Dunlop, Business Manager, James Hannay, Editor.

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THE PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

MR. T. W. RAINFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Northumberland County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 30, 1906.

CHINESE IN CANADA.

The imposition of the legal restrictions on the immigration of Chinese into Canada, by a measure which the government has introduced in the House of Commons, is but the natural response to the demand which comes from British Columbia for such legislation. While it may seem a hard thing to exclude any race from Canada or to restrict the number of those who are permitted to enter our country, we must take into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case and the character of the immigrants who are seeking admission to our land. The British Columbia people have had a long experience with the Chinese and the result of that experience has been to make them very much opposed to Chinese immigration. They say that the Chinese are incapable of ever becoming an integral part of a free state. They do not assimilate with European populations. Their views of life and their manner of living are altogether different from those which prevail among people of European origin, and the fact that they are willing to work for less wages than Europeans is held to be a good reason for excluding them, because if they displace a considerable number of people of European origin they add no strength to the state, but rather weaken it. The people who live in this part of Canada and who see very few Chinese can hardly realize the feeling that exists in British Columbia on this subject where the Chinese are numerous. Still less can the people of the British Islands understand the situation in a country which contains many thousands of Chinamen. Although we hear objections raised in England to anti-Chinese legislation in Canada and elsewhere, these objections are made by people who have never been themselves subjected to the stress of Chinese competition. We are of the opinion that if a large body of Chinamen, ten or twenty thousand, should enter Yorkshire or Lancashire and by their cheap labor displace ten or twenty thousand true born Englishmen, the British people would not be so generous in their estimation of the people of China or so willing to welcome them as they seem to be at present. Circumstances alter cases, and every country must sustain that policy which seems most advantageous to its own people. Canada is willing to welcome the people of all nations who are likely to become good citizens. There is no nation of Europe that cannot in time be blended into the Canadian stock, but when we go to the east, among men of a different race, whose looks and customs and religion are all alien to our own, we may be pardoned if we decline to enter into an alliance with them. The legislation introduced by the government on this question will, we think, prove generally satisfactory. It may not please all extremists on either side, but it will be accepted as a fair settlement of the Chinese question for the present.

OUR MILITIA.

The speech made by the minister of militia on Monday in the House of Commons will commend itself to the favor of the Canadian people generally although it may be carried at by the opposition press who would like to minimize the achievements of the present government. We must confess a feeling of surprise at some of the remarks made by Sir Adolph Carron who claimed that the superior efficiency of the militia at present was due to the fact that the appropriation for the militia force is twice as large now as it was when he was at the head of the department. Whose fault was this, pray? Was not Sir Adolph Carron a member of the government which was supposed to be looking after every interest in Canada? Why did he not insist on the government giving him sufficient money to keep the militia system in a proper condition instead of starving it? A pretty excuse it is to make now for an ex-minister who in that his day there was not half enough money appropriated to keep the militia in a proper state of efficiency. Everyone knows that the militia was starved under the late government, but we never expected to find this set up as an excuse by the former head of the department for its shortcomings, because he was one of those who himself was responsible for the deficiency in the militia grant.

Under the present government of Canada the militia has won great renown. It has in the course of the eight months it has been in the field become a veteran battalion and has won great praise from all who have had their attention directed towards it. The mounted infantry and artillery of Canada although they have been a shorter time in South Africa have proved themselves very efficient in every action in which they have been engaged, for Canada is a country which produces men of the finest type for service in the field. Now while the glory of the engagements fought in South Africa by our Canadian troops is still fresh, it is natural and proper that the minister of militia should say something in praise of the good work of his department, which has made these victories for our men possible.

It was also natural that he should deal with the subject of the remodeling of our militia forces in accordance with the lessons which have been learned in South Africa. The great lesson that has been taught in this war is that mobility on the part of troops is as necessary as numbers, and that a comparatively small body of mounted infantry, well drilled, could oppose a much larger body of troops that are less mobile. The minister of militia proposes to make the infantry of Manitoba and the Northwest mounted infantry and this we think is wise. This will be done gradually beginning with the cavalry regiments of the Northwest which will be made mounted infantry. No doubt this arrangement will be very advantageous in an open country like Manitoba, which can be travelled in every direction, but we are of the opinion that in New Brunswick and the other parts of Canada our infantry battalions will still prove their usefulness and remain as they are at present. Probably it would be wise to change our cavalry into mounted infantry, and there is no doubt that a larger body of mounted infantry could be supplied by the rural districts than there are of mounted men at present.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

As already stated in our dispatches, the Australian federation bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons and as there will be no opposition to it in the House of Lords it will very shortly become law. This is a measure which has for a long time been pending and which has been very much desired by all true friends of the British Empire. It is some fifteen years or more since it was first mooted but various circumstances combined to delay it, the chief being the jealousies of the various Australian provinces. The smaller colonies were afraid that they would not receive justice from the larger ones in a confederation, while one or two of the larger ones feared that their peculiar views with regard to fiscal matters might not prevail in the new confederation. Considering the amount of colonial jealousy which exists among the members of the future Australian federation we need not be surprised that the measure was so long delayed but rather that it was ever accomplished. For instance it would be difficult to believe were there not tangible proof of it, that in building their railways the colonies of Victoria and New South Wales built their lines on a different gauge so that when they joined each other a transfer had to be made to a different train whether for goods or passengers. This was supposed to be a measure which would give each colony control of its own railway traffic, but as a matter of fact it proved a source of loss and inconvenience. However, after many delays and disappointments Australian federation has been adopted by all the colonies even by West Australia, which was the last to come into federation, which will include Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania. New Zealand does not form part of it. As New Zealand is about a thousand miles from the Aus-

tralian continent, the people of that colony are persons who are thinking that their interests are not sufficiently identical with those of Australia to render it necessary for them to join the union. New Zealand has an area almost as large as the British Islands and as its resources are great there is little doubt that in the course of time it will have a population of many millions. It therefore can afford to stand apart for the present from the other Australian colonies, although we are inclined to think that before many years even New Zealand will enter the confederation. As it is the new confederation or Australian Commonwealth will begin with a population of about four millions. Its constitution is in most respects similar to that of Canada and there can be no question but that there is a great future for it.

HYSTERIA AGAIN.

Hysteria and panic are the two chief characteristics of the opposition press. They seem utterly unable to treat anything affecting the government in a calm and common sense spirit. No sooner does an event occur in which there is room for sentiment than they fly off the handle, and for some time thereafter become the subject of great anxiety on the part of their friends. It was so when the war in South Africa broke out. It was so when the students' riots occurred in Montreal and again in aggravated form, apropos of the emergency rations. This time it looks like genuine insanity, although we are disposed to await the effects of time. The Montreal Star has it in the most distressing form, the chief symptoms of which are the three-column variety and the black-face type. The single-column variety is had enough, but the three-column variety suggests a hopeless case. Here is a sample paragraph from the Star's latest ravings:

"Imagine a poor soldier lad sent off on a hazardous duty, the more willingly undertaken on account of his danger, seeking safety in the refuge which the kopjes afford. His hope of escape from the enemy lies largely in his strength and endurance. With food he has no fears of encompassing dangers; without it he is utterly helpless. He carefully guards his precious compressed food, and he has in his dietary longings the one encouraging hope that through it are means of prolonging his life. What a hollow mockery it would be were there to be bogus trash; what a sin and a shame; what a hideous crime would each worthless grain represent! There a mother, a sister, a sweetheart in the whole land who would not cry out for vengeance against the scoundrels through whose lust for gain the young life was so cruelly lost!"

As a "little lable" this is but a poor imitation of its prototype, as told by the friend of our childhood, Mr. Gimim. Little Elsie was sent down into the cellar to draw a pitcher of beer for the company upstairs. Not returning the maid was sent down to ascertain the cause. Elsie explained, amid her tears: "While the beer was running I looked up and saw that hatchet left sticking in the sleepers by the workmen who built the house. I thought if I grew up and had a little girl, and sent her down to draw beer and the hatchet should fall and kill her what a terrible thing it would be!" This so impressed the maid that she also went down and began to cry. Then the hired man followed, heard the story and joined the weeping couple. Father, mother, visitors, one by one descended to the cellar and swelled the blubbering party. Meanwhile the beer ran on until the last drop had been exhausted and wasted. Then they realized their folly.

If the Star hopes to work off another little Elsie fable on the people of Canada it cannot have a very high appreciation of popular intelligence. The food may not have been what the department desired it to be, nor what it ought to be, but it was very fair emergency food nevertheless. What is the use, however, of abusing a rational person to work themselves into a paroxysm of fear and panic over imaginary possibilities? It will be time enough to consider the agony of the sweetheart and her wild thirst for vengeance when something has actually happened to warrant it. If the government acted on the logical conclusion to be drawn from the protest tables it would be able to authorize Cape Town to send up a few pounds of paraffin to the Canadian contingents in substitution for the emergency rations, paraffin being the richest substance in carbo-hydrates known. But we apprehend our soldier boys would not appreciate the change. Let us, what else we do, show that we have not parted with our reason.

THE PROTEID HUMBUG.

We do not propose, after the evidence which has been heard before the special committee at Ottawa, to insist that the emergency rations sent out to South Africa were the very best that could have been procured, but we do say that the militia authorities conscientiously believed they were getting the best. Under any circumstances no blame attaches to the minister of militia. He, at least, is free from culpability. In the report of his chief medical officer, he ordered the special rations that were represented to him to be in every respect the best. He could not in the emergency of sending away the troops be supposed to give the selection of materials for a bridge to his chief engineer. If the bridge is afterward shown to be defective, no one would say that the general manager should be held personally accountable. He would, however, be supposed to punish the engineer unless that officer could exculpate himself.

What we want to point out, however, is the folly of taking serious stock in this proteid theory. It is one of those fads of science which from time to time are given prominence and then pass away. Nobody on earth can say that the percentage of proteids which any particular substance contains is the measure of its value as a food. Physiologists and the chemist count for something, and the chemist is not a physiologist. He simply tests for fat and carbo-hydrates, and, according to a table which someone else has prepared, he calculates the sun found in proteids. The substance thus treated may be sawdust or crude petroleum. Both are rich in food elements as revealed in the laboratory, but we all know that a mixture of sawdust and crude petroleum would neither be palatable nor digestible. And right here let it be remarked that it has always been one of the notions of some reputable chemists that sawdust could be made a popular article of diet. Down at the base of the proteid theory lies the doctrine that boiled peas and raw linseed oil are the most nutritious articles of food known to science. The chemist who had to subsist on this diet for a week or two would probably, if he were alive at the end of that period, find some convenient way of changing the scale of food values. He would discover, at all events, that there was something wrong with a theory which excluded the nice things we ordinarily eat and ran in raw oil. We are not disposed to be factious on this subject, but after consulting the best authorities available, we unhesitatingly say that the proteid theory is all very well as a standard among chemists, but it has no place among the practical things of life. No one would find Mr. McGill, who talked so learnedly the other day about proteids, pretending for one moment that he himself knew the remotest thing in the world about the subject. He was simply repeating what he had read in some theoretical works on chemistry. A little common sense disposes of the proteid business as a humbug.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

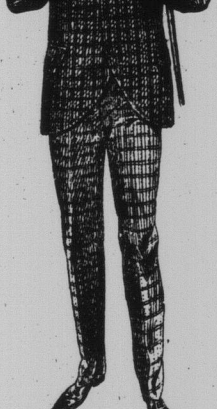
The school children of this city are now taking their holidays, having been relieved from their attendance at the schools on Tuesday, and school work will not begin again until the 27th of August, a period of almost nine weeks. The children will have another holiday of a fortnight during the Christmas season, so that together they are relieved from school duties for about eleven weeks of the year, and on the other forty-one weeks they are engaged in school only five days out of the six. We have no doubt that these holidays are necessary and good for the children as well as for the teachers, and that the relation they enjoy during the holiday season enables them to grapple with their tasks with greater energy when the term of this active work begins. At the same time the schools' discounts in some measure the statements that are frequently made in regard to these people being overworked beyond all others. There are few working men and still fewer workers who can take eleven weeks of the year for holidays, and work only five days in the week. It may be that school work is more arduous than other kinds of labor although we should imagine that many employments that we can name are quite as trying to the brain and muscle of the worker as is the business of teaching. Without going any further than the precincts of the newspaper office, we may state that it is our opinion that the work of a newspaper reporter is twice as hard as that of any teacher, yet the reporter has to work six days in the week, if not seven, and if he gets a fortnight's holidays during the year he is not better off than the teacher. We are well pleased to see that the business of teaching is held in such high honor and that the profession, and we hope that during the coming holiday season they will take full advantage of their opportunities by laying in new resources of health and vigor which may be applied to their school duties when they resume them. There are many ways in which the teacher may improve their minds and render themselves more fitted for their positions during the holidays and we trust that this feature will not be neglected.

MISREPRESENTING ST. JOHN.

Our attention has been called to the last issue of the publication entitled "Hine's Fire Register," which is printed in the city of New York and in which a very shameful attack is made on the citizens of St. John. In this publication, under the heading St. John, N. B., we find the following: "The companies generally complain of the difficulty of obtaining any fair settlement when a loss occurs. Impostuous overcharging is the rule. It is next to impossible to get a local appraiser who will do the companies justice, and when an outsider is sent to settle a loss he is met by a platoon of coronators whose gluttonous demands it is hard to satisfy. The townspeople hang together so closely and with apparently only one purpose—that of defrauding the companies—that it would be difficult to compass more misrepresentation than the above in the same number of words. Among our citizens a law by fire occurs and the matter has to be adjusted, the companies are more likely to get the better of the insured than the insured of the companies. If there are any instances in which there has been a fair settlement when a loss occurs, it has not come to our notice. To represent the people of St. John as being band-

Men's Suits for \$10.00.

There are not a great many clothing houses in Canada in which are shown as many different kinds of men's suits as you will see at Greater Oak Hall. There are very few, if any, clothing stores where you will find so much of style and sterling merit at any given price. For instance, if \$10 is the price you intend to pay, you may come here with absolute certainty of securing the very best value for that money.



TWEED SUITS, \$10.

Light, medium and dark grey Tweed Suits, in checks, stripes, plaids and over-plaids, Italian body linings, full shoulder facings, single breasted sack coat style. Just right in weight and lining for this season. \$10.00

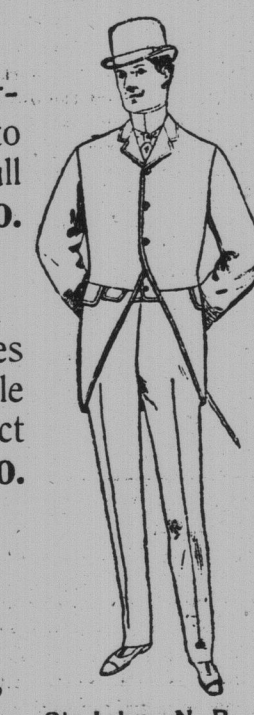
Dark brown Tweed Suits with small distinct check. A suit any one would be proud to wear. \$10.00

Plain brown and bronze Tweed Suits, single breasted sack coats, made in the season's latest style. \$10.00

Then the light grey mixture and black and white checks, which are really excellent values. Where are their equal for less than \$12.00? Here \$10.00

BLUE SERGE SUITS, \$10.

Our blue Serge Suits at this popular price are wonderful value. They are made and finished with all attention to details. Single and double breasted sack coat styles, full facings—a good \$12.00 value. Here for \$10.



OUR \$10 BLACK WORSTED SUITS

Continue to stand unrivalled among black clothing values in St. John. Oak Hall is famous for black suits the whole country over. These fine worsted suits are in perfect fitting sacks and cutaways. The entire suit \$10.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, King street, Corner Germain. SCOVIL BROS. & CO., St. John, N. B.

THE BOERS AS IMMIGRANTS. The Sun appears to be in a high state of indignation because Mr. W. T. R. Preston in an interview with a representative of The London Mail suggested that some of the Boers from the Transvaal might come to Canada as immigrants. We fail to see why the Sun should be at all perturbed at this simple statement or should doubt the ability of Canada to take good care of any reasonable number of Boers, who might think proper to come in this direction. Canada has made good citizens of the descendants of people no more loyal than the Boers, and we have a notable instance of this in the leader of the opposition, Sir Charles Tupper, who is the descendant of a Hessian, according to his own showing, and yet who is considered worthy to be at the head of the Conservative party in Canada. It is quite possible that if Mr. Preston succeeds in bringing a number of Boers to Canada, some future Conservative leader will be a descendant of one of those Transvaal exiles, possibly of Paul Kruger himself, who, we think, would be more comfortable in Canada than he is likely to be in the Transvaal for the brief remainder of his life.

One of the Sun's objections to the coming of the Boers is that the latter are an agricultural people and devoted to their own land and that their farms and homes are awaiting their return from the war. The writer of the article could hardly have read the frequent declarations of the Boer leaders that they intended to fight against the British to the bitter end, and that they would take refuge in the Lydenburg district and abandon their farms rather than come under British rule. As to the Boers being an agricultural people every person familiar with their history knows that they are nothing of the kind. The Boers are a pastoral people who raise flocks and herds and who live on the products of their live stock and do just as little farming as possible. Such farming as they are willing to carry on is done by their native servants whose condition is practically that of slaves. We think, however, that the scheme of Mr. Preston is not likely to lead to any tangible results because the Boers are not sufficiently industrious to be desirable settlers. After a life of indolence in South Africa they would hardly be fitted for the hard labor involved in farming in the Northwest. Perhaps a residence in a colder country than that to which they have been accustomed might stimulate their energies, but it looks now that the place where the Boers would be happiest is South Africa.

GENTLEMENLY TORIES.

If anyone who is curious to ascertain the reason why the tone of our parliament has been so shockingly degraded during the past four years has only to glance through the official debates, and he will find the cause plainly written on almost every page. The men who are now at the head of the opposition, Mr. Clarke Wallace, Dr. Sproule, Mr. George Taylor, Dr. Montague and Mr. Foster, seem to have the notion that their mission in parliament is to make themselves as offensive and obnoxious as possible to those who sit on the other side. An incident which occurred the other day will make this plain. Mr. Clarke Wallace had asked why more information was not received from the Canadian troops in South Africa, and in a very coarse way said he had supplied the militia with money to pay the cost of cabling. Dr. Borden replied curtly, and in confounding said he had not heard from his own son since 14th April.

A MATTER OF POLICY.

The Toronto organ of the Conservative party declares that "more protection, not less protection, is the need of the time." This is going a little farther than Sir Charles Tupper went in his declaration of policy at Montreal, but it is just as well to know precisely what the Conservatives have in view. More protection, however, would scarcely commend itself to popular judgment. We fancy that the experience of the country during the past four years would sustain the view that a lowered tariff has been singularly successful in promoting general prosperity. Certainly we have never enjoyed in Canada such good times, and so much commercial activity, an increase of over \$100,000,000 in our aggregate trade has taken place, and there has never been a time when the people as a whole were so well satisfied with the tariff.

We apprehend that there is no desire on the part of the people to return to the era of tariff tinkering which prevailed under the Tory regime. Those were days of constant disturbance and uncertainty, and there is absolutely nothing to show that our manufacturers are in need of more protection. It is a significant fact that during the past eleven months our exports of manufactures exceeded the exports of the corresponding period last year by the substantial sum of \$2,214,087, the respective amounts being \$11,315,538 and \$13,530,525. The exports of manufactures for the full year 1896 did not exceed \$9,365,384. This means that our manufacturers have not only been able to control the home market, but are in a position to make large shipments abroad in competition with the world. More protection would scarcely improve this position, while cheaper raw materials probably would. It is in that direction the fiscal policy of the Liberal party, as shown also in the preferential tariff, is leading.

It would be difficult to imagine anything more insulting than such remarks, and yet this is precisely what ministers have to put up with day after day. Never by any mistake do the names who are now

at the head of the Conservatives in parliament make the mistake of acting like gentlemen. Of course this does not apply to Sir Charles Tupper; but Sir Charles is being slowly shored aside by these rising statesmen.

PULP MAKING IN ST. JOHN.

A month hence, or probably in a shorter period, the Cushing pulp mill at Union Point will be in operation and the business of making pulp in St. John will have commenced. Every reader of the Telegraph will be glad to learn that this mill is so near completion and also that its prospects of being a paying investment to its shareholders are so good. The difficulties that have beset this undertaking from the first have been very great. It had to contend against almost every kind of opposition, to say nothing of the apathy of many of those who might have been expected to take an interest in it. A pulp mill is a costly investment and very few people could be found in St. John who were willing to risk their money in it. Yet we have no doubt that in future years this reluctance on the part of our people to embark in an enterprise which is particularly well suited to the city of St. John will be looked upon with astonishment, and as an indication of the lack of foresight on the part of those who declined to assist the pulp industry. The new mill, which is now being completed, would be called a hundred ton a day mill in the United States, but Mr. Partington, the chief stockholder, who is an expert on pulp and who believes in thoroughness, prefers to call this a four hundred ton a week mill. When the mill is started it will begin working with one machine, which is capable of turning out two hundred tons of finished pulp per week and very soon it is expected that the other machine will be added and the mill worked to its full capacity. Moreover the owners of the mill confidently anticipate that this will be merely the beginning of the pulp industry in that part of the city. A well informed pulp manufacturer expresses the opinion that St. John is or ought to be the Eldorado of the pulp maker, because it possesses everything that enables that article of commerce to be produced at a minimum of cost. He trusts that these expectations will be fully realized and that before the end of the year the pulp industry will take its place as one of the leading lines of business in St. John.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.

The carping of the members of the opposition over the militia estimates is not creditable to them. Mr. Foster, who knows no more about the requirements of the militia force than a child, wants to substitute isolated rifle matches for camps of instruction, although every officer of the militia knows that these camps, in which large numbers of men are brought together for drill, are the very life and soul of the militia system. Sir Charles Tupper attacked the Hon. Dr. Borden because he had ventured to hint that a better rifle than either the Lee-Metford or Lee-Enfield might be provided for the Canadian militia. What Dr. Borden demanded and what our officers demand is that the militia of Canada should be supplied with the very best rifle and the very best artillery it is possible to obtain. Our militia force is not very large and therefore it is more necessary that it should be in the highest degree efficient. We are not in a position to decide whether Dr. Borden's views with regard to the matter of rifles are right or wrong. No doubt the question of the best rifle is one that has yet to be solved. A few years ago the Martini-Henry was considered to be the best rifle in the world, now it is altogether out of date, first because its bore is too large, second, because it is not a magazine rifle. The British government has always been so slow to move in the matter of obtaining improved weapons that there is a danger in the rifles they adopt one year being found to be out of date the next. The Lee-Metford rifle is the one that is now used by the British army. The Lee-Enfield is a modification of the Lee-Metford, the only difference being in the bore of the barrel. In the opinion of most experts the Lee-Enfield, which is the one used by the militia of Canada, is the better rifle of the two, but the difference between them is trifling. All the modern military rifles, the Mauser, Jorgensen and others are constructed on the same principle, and it does not appear that there is very much difference between them, but if one rifle is better than another, then the militia of Canada should have it. This we take to be the meaning of Dr. Borden's remarks in regard to the arms of the force over which he now exercises control.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The interest in the war in South Africa is gradually dying out in view of the tremendous convulsion now going on in China and the possibilities that may arise from it. Still the British people all over the world will be glad to learn the news when the present war is ended and the Boers have made such new newspapers are urging that the Boers should be treated with leniency and not deprived of their independence, but that is something that is not likely to be granted. The war was brought on by the Boers as part of their scheme for the destruction of British power in South Africa, a scheme which has long been in existence and which had its supporters among the Dutch of Cape Colony and Natal as well as the Orange Free State and in the Transvaal. The Boers have been beaten

and the only logical conclusion of the matter is that having been beaten their country should be annexed to the territories of Great Britain. If they had been willing to remain at peace in their own territories their independence would have been guaranteed, but as they desired to rule the whole of South Africa they must take the consequences of their own folly now that they have been defeated. It would be intolerable if after having waged a war in South Africa in which so many precious lives have been lost the whole fruit of the victory should be wasted and the Boers allowed to go free. The destiny of South Africa is to be under one flag and that flag the British.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

The Hon. Mr. Blair's account of his stewardship as head of the department by which the Intercolonial railway is run was in the highest measure satisfactory. Mr. Blair has been able to show an immense increase in the business of the railway for the current year over any previous year, and the largest surplus in the history of the road. This is the result of the enlightened and statesmanlike view which he took of the relations of the Intercolonial railway to the business of Canada. Instead of keeping it a local road for the accommodation of way traffic, he started to restore it to the position for which it was originally intended to fill, as the great highway between the east and the west of the four original Canadian provinces, and the means by which the products of the one could be exchanged for the products of the other. Everyone knows that when the Intercolonial was built it was expected that it would at once command a large business as the bond of union between the provinces. It was thought that the products of Ontario would seek their route to the ocean in winter, and that goods going to Ontario and Quebec from Europe would also go by the Intercolonial during the winter season. This idea was defeated by the arrangements made by the Conservative government of that day, which located the road by a route which made it so costly to carry heavy through traffic and placed it at the mercy of the Grand Trunk which had a rival route to Portland, Me. If the road had been built where it ought to have been located it would long ago have realized its original intention, and instead of being a source of loss to the government would have been a large source of revenue both directly and indirectly. Mr. Blair has aimed to make it useful to the provinces and the medium of drawing upon the great traffic of the west for the benefit of the ports of the maritime provinces. Now we have an instalment of what we may expect from this changed policy, in increased traffic and a handsome surplus on the operations of the road. All this has been done in spite of the deadly and noxious opposition of the Conservative party, who bitterly denounced and attacked every step that was taken for the benefit of the Intercolonial. Whatever future great results may be achieved by the operations of the Intercolonial will have been brought about in spite of the Tory party and against their wishes. They stood firmly and solidly for inaction, and it they had had their way the terminus of the Intercolonial would still now be what it was for years under the successive Tory governments, a mud bank on the south side of the St. Lawrence. We congratulate the minister of railways and the government on the splendid showing they have been able to make with respect to the Intercolonial.

THE GOVERNMENT'S LABOR POLICY.

One of the features of the policy of the present government is to give labor its full share of what belongs to it. At an early date in the session, Mr. Mulock brought forward a resolution with respect to the wages to be paid on government works, and this brought up a discussion on the whole labor question. Mr. Mulock's resolution was, of course, opposed by members of the opposition, the most conspicuous of these being Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, who wanted to tack on to it an amendment in regard to the salaries of members of the civil service at Ottawa. As the members of the civil service are not working men in the same sense as those who labor with their hands, and as there are no complaints as to their being underpaid, Mr. Clarke's amendment can only be regarded as an attempt to prevent anything being done by the government in the interest of the working man. That, however, is quite in accord with Tory policy, not only at the present time but as long as the Tory party has had an existence. Whether in England or Canada Toryism has no sympathy with the working man. Mr. Mulock has followed up his labor resolution by an important bill for the formation of a board of conciliation of employers and employees to prevent strikes and lockouts. He also proposes to organize a department of labor so that information in regard to the question of wages and other subjects of interest to the working man may be readily available. It might have been expected that the opposition leaders would have had sense enough to permit this bill to go through quietly, but it seems that the little discretion they ever possessed has totally deserted them during the long session of parliament in which they have been engaged. Mr. Foster attacked the bill and Sir Charles Tupper abused the government for introducing it, but for all

that the bill will pass and become law and the working men of Canada will know hereafter who are their friends and who their enemies.

WHAT A CHANGE WOULD MEAN.

Canada has made more real progress during the past four years than during the preceding quarter of a century. This may seem like a large statement and one that it would be difficult to sustain; but the man who honestly desires to know whether it is strictly true or not has only to look at the facts in relation to our commerce, and to measure the status of the dominion today with our position in 1875. He will find ample corroboration for what we have said. Take our aggregate foreign trade alone. In 1875 it amounted to \$417,263,850, and in 1896 to \$239,025,939—an increase in round figures for the 22 years of \$80,000,000. Between 1896 and 1899 the increase was \$82,000,000, and when the figures for the fiscal year 1900 are added at the end of this month there will be a further increase of \$40,000,000. So that in trade, it may be truthfully said, that we have experienced nearly twice as much growth during the past four years as during the preceding twenty-five.

We are not claiming that this marvelous advance has been wholly, or even chiefly due to the change of government. That is not the thought in our mind, and we shall not pause to discuss how much or how little of the credit may fairly be claimed by the present administration. It is sufficient for present purposes to recognize the fact that enormous growth has taken place and that this growth has developed new conditions in our national life. As sensible and patriotic citizens, it behooves the people of Canada to calmly ask themselves whether or not it would be wise at this particular juncture to adopt revolutionary measures. Would it be a prudent thing, for example, to turn out the present government and restore Sir Charles Tupper and his friends of 1896 to power? Would any man who had had similar experience in his business affairs think for one moment of making such a radical change of management? These questions are not asked in order that the answers should be seen to be favorable to the Liberal party. To the great mass of the people of Canada it matters very little whether the men who control at Ottawa are called Liberals or Conservatives; but it is of vital concern to everybody that we should not make the mistake of disturbing the conditions which are just now doing so much to promote the best interests of the country. We know precisely what the Conservatives would do if they were given the opportunity. Sir Charles Tupper has told the people of Canada that he would restore the National Policy, and only the other day we had the significant supplementary announcement by the leading organs of the Conservative party that more progress would be made in the resolution of the time. There is no room, therefore, for doubt on the subject. Protection, as interpreted between 1878 and 1896, is the policy of the party which would succeed Sir Wilfrid Laurier if a change of government were made.

It is well to realize clearly what this would mean. We do not desire to employ strong terms, nor to imply that the Conservatives, if afforded the opportunity, would willfully do the country an injury; but we do say unhesitatingly that a return to the policy which prevailed prior to 1896 would be a most calamitous thing for Canada. It would involve the restoration of the tariff to the scale fixed by the Conservatives during their regime, and probably a considerable heightening of that scale. This would mean the abolition of the preferential tariff, for we could not have more protection, nor as much as we had in 1896, and continue the present arrangement in favor of Great Britain. That much is obvious. We should also return to that state of uncertainty in tariff matters which characterized the long Tory term of office, and which did more to hinder and depress enterprise than anything else between 1878 and 1896. We should be exchanging fixed and satisfactory conditions, carrying with them a lower rate of taxation and an incentive to commercial activity, for uncertain and disturbing conditions.

These views could be carried much further, and properly so; but we have properly said enough to suggest the importance and prudence of leaving well alone. We may not have a perfect government; but we have a government which has acted wisely and energetically, as the history of the past four years shows. It is composed of clean, capable and loyal men. Results have fully vindicated the policy which has been followed, and if the people of Canada give expression to their judgment in the way they would do in relation to their personal affairs, the approaching appeal to the country can receive but one answer.

THE CAUSE DISCOVERED.

Our enterprising morning contemporary has discovered that Sir Henri Joly was crowded out of the cabinet because of his strong British sentiments. Such a statement is too infernally silly to be seriously discussed, and we do not propose to reflect upon the intelligence of our readers by attempting to do so. Under any circumstances there is nothing we could say which would settle the matter to the extent of silencing the enemies of the government. We merely wish to ask what earthly good the Sun hopes to accomplish by these persistent insults to the Liberals of Canada? Can it be said that the efforts and measures of the present administration have tended to drive Canada and the empire apart; or have they been clearly in the other direction? Was the preferential tariff a blow at England, and can it

honestly be said that the sending of contingents to South Africa was a subtle scheme to weaken the bonds of Imperial unity? If so, the government has succeeded in at least deceiving the people of Great Britain, who have come to look upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the most outspoken and zealous Imperialist Canada has ever had at the head of affairs. He not only talks Imperialism, but he puts his sentiments into deeds. It is for this that he is being persecuted by the Tories of Quebec, who are making his Imperialism the basis of their campaign against the government.

Refutation of Some More of Sir Hibbert's Charges.

Ottawa, June 28.—The morning session was devoted to a discussion of Yukon affairs on a motion made by Mr. Bell of Pictou on going into supply. Although it took an hour to read the resolution the entire purport was that the investigation of Mr. Ogilvie was not satisfactory and that a judicial enquiry was necessary. When the house resumed after recess the speaker proceeded to the resolution of Mr. Bell on the Yukon. Mr. Sutherland, in reply, wanted to postpone Mr. Bell from having anything to do with the matter which he had just laid before the house. It was a legacy left by Sir Hibbert Tupper. He was surprised that Sir Hibbert had been ashamed of his work and had disappeared. History was repeating itself. When Alexander Mackenzie was in power all kinds of slanders were used against him. The same policy was now being pursued, only this was worse, because the opposition was not able to criticize successfully the work of the administration, and because they were unable to get up a policy they went on mud throwing and circulating all kinds of senseless slanders. There was not a member of the opposition who believed that there was one word of truth in the slanders that were being circulated. Mr. Sutherland read an affidavit from Major Walsh. A strong effort was made to block the reading of these statements so as to prevent them being made known to the country. Deputy Speaker Brodeur ruled that the statements to which the letter and affidavits referred could not be read unless they were in reply to something which took place in the house today. It would not be right to read the letter and affidavits to anything outside the house. Mr. Foster said there was no charge against Major Walsh in the present resolution. Mr. Costigan, as an old member, expressed the opinion that Mr. Foster was out of order. The house, he said, ought to have proceeded in the ordinary order. Mr. Sutherland continued to read the statement although every couple of minutes Mr. Foster made objections against the affidavits with a view of preventing it being read. The affidavit of Major Walsh, made on July 1st last, set forth in reply to Sir Hibbert Tupper that he did not close the Dominion Creek. It was closed by Mr. Faycott. He afterwards approved of the resolution, but each year neither a friend or a cook of his. He only knew her by her coming to the office on business. He did not give her a permit to prospect on Dominion Creek and when he learned the gold commissioner gave her one he withdrew it. Mr. Walsh gave an agreement between Louis Walsh and Louis Carbond and only knew of it when he saw it. Mr. Carbond was a resident of Carleton Place, Ontario, and was introduced into the Dominion Creek by a friend of his. Carbond only got \$80 per month when he was on the creek and \$150 per month in Dawson City. He never advised Carbond to go to the Dominion Creek and was not on the creek in the order instead of the 11th. Major Walsh characterized Sir Hibbert Tupper's accusations of improper conduct against him as "false and untrue." Mr. Sutherland showed that Major Walsh was not interested in any claims in the Yukon. A letter which was contained in the resolution and which was from a Mr. Catto, Mr. Sutherland characterized as being written by one with an unbalanced mind and a ludicrous character. It was an attempt to do mischief in the Yukon it would be made known to the people who were there and if it were it would be at once investigated. If any opposition members had any charge to make against the minister of the interior he would get the fullest and quickest investigation.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Davin, Belcourt and Craig. Col. Domville said that the opposition was injuring the country with their attacks on the government. Hon. Mr. Patterson took up the charge made in the resolution through the letters of Sir Hibbert Tupper and Sir Charles Tupper. The passes were being taken and read a letter from Major Steele characterizing Whiteside's letters as false, vile and vicious emanations from his diseased brain. Mr. Patterson wanted to know if Major Steele and Inspector Cartwright, who were in charge of the passes and who were now in South Africa, were to be believed or this man Whiteside. Mr. Foster accused the government of being afraid to grant an enquiry. He said that the charges were explicit and ought to be investigated. Sir Louis Davies replied at length, dealing strongly with the Whiteside letters and characterizing the letter of Catto as a disgrace to the pages of Hansard. In conclusion he paid a high compliment to the way Hon. Mr. Sifton managed his department, although certain parties in the minister's absence were trying to blacken his character.

Mr. D. C. Fraser followed and the house divided at one a. m. on the amendment, which was lost by 34 for 70 against. The house adjourned at 1.10 a. m.

Collusion at Machias.

Machias, Me., June 28.—While steaming up the harbor last night at midnight a thick fog the steamer Frank Jones ran down the schooner Highland Queen, striking her on the quarter as she laid at anchor near Round Island. The schooner's main boom was broken, the quarter rails carried away, a boat smashed and the stern injured. The steamer was uninjured.

Rev. F. J. Bannon, of Richibucto, has arrived in Rome.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A Royal Commission Wanted to Inquire Into Trade.

IMPERIALISM.

Mr. Geoffroy Says Canada is Now Contributing All in Her Power to Imperial Defence -- Concerning Sugar Bounties--Canada Has an Interest in the Question.

Montreal, June 28.—The Star's special cable from London says: "The Canadian delegates to the world's duty conference meeting assembled in the unanimous adoption today of a resolution urging the imperial government to appoint a royal commission to consider trade relations. All Canadian resolutions, it is said, would be withdrawn if the commission were named. Regarding colonial contributions to the imperial army and navy, Mr. Hadfield proposed the colonies should contribute and urged the imperial government to convene an imperial conference to consider the whole question. Mr. Geoffroy opposed the proposal. He said Canada did the best she could for defence out of sympathy and did not desire imperial taxation. The resolution was adopted with three or four dissenters. Mr. Neville Lubbock moved a resolution requesting the imperial government to enter into convention with Austria, Germany and other powers for the abolition of sugar bounties. The secretary of the Manchester chamber of commerce, Mr. G. W. T. Doherty, begged the Canadian delegates not to take part in discussion in which they were not concerned. Mr. Cook, of Toronto, protested. Canada's heart, he said, was bleeding for her fellow subjects of the West Indies. He moved the colonial governments be included in the resolution and insisted the case of bounty fed sugar entering Canada from the United States.

A REALLY SICK MAN SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY DUE TO KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Medicines Apparently Had No Effect, Until at the Solicitation of a Friend He Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Cured. From the Mail, Granby, Que. Mr. Albert Fisher, accountant at Payton's cigar factory, Granby, Que., is known to almost every resident of the town, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In the resolution and insisted the case of bounty fed sugar entering Canada from the United States.

Granby, March 16th, 1900. In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to give them a testimonial. I was a very valuable medicine. It was suggested that he should make his experience known, and to this he readily consented, handing to the Mail the following letter for publication. Granby, March 16th, 1900. In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to give them a testimonial. I was a very valuable medicine. It was suggested that he should make his experience known, and to this he readily consented, handing to the Mail the following letter for publication.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Fashionable Wedding.

Toronto, June 27.—At St. Thomas' church (Baptist) this afternoon Alexander Cartwright, son of Sir Richard Cartwright, and Miss Ada Hart, daughter of Mrs. Hart, of Harbour street, were united in marriage.

Rough Rider Teddy.

New York, June 27.—Governor Roosevelt will leave this city on Friday next for Oklahoma, arriving there on the evening of July 2, to attend the reunion of the Rough Riders. He will leave Oklahoma on July 3 and return to New York.

A Church Struck.

Montreal, June 27.—During a violent thunder storm early this morning the spire of Crescent street Presbyterian church was struck by lightning and set on fire. The firemen succeeded in getting the flames under control before much damage was done.

Ashore at Grand River.

The steamer Marcovite, from Quebec for the United Kingdom, reported ashore at Grand River, Newfoundland, is 2,045 tons net and 3,184 tons gross. She sails from Sunderland and was built in 1890 and is owned by the Moss Steamship Company, of Liverpool. She is laden with lumber, and it is thought she must have struck Monday during fog. Her cargo is valued at \$25,000.

BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure Makes light, flaky, delicious hot biscuits, rolls, muffins and crusts. Makes hot bread wholesome. These are qualities peculiar to it alone. I have found the Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.—C. Gorky, late Chef, Delmonico's. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

New Brunswick Grand Temple in Annual Session.

The 32nd session of the New Brunswick Temple of Honor was held last evening. The session was opened by P. G. W. T. Everett. Devotional exercises were conducted by the grand chaplain, F. Miller, J. McParlane, F. J. Goodwin and C. Eaton were initiated into the order. The grand worthy recorder, in his report, showed that the membership of six senior temples, three junior temples and two councils had fallen off 159 for the year. The financial statement showed the receipts to be \$18,500, while the expenditures reached the same amount. The report explained the loss of membership was in a measure due to the failure of one temple and one second to make returns. Grand Worthy Templar C. A. Everett showed the cash on hand December 31st, 1900. The sum of \$438 was received from the grand recorder, leaving a balance of \$242, the expenses being \$24.33. Grand Worthy Templar J. V. Ellis, M. P., in his report, mentioned the decrease of membership. The decrease, he thought, was due to causes antecedent. It would not affect the usual strength of the temple. It urged all to continue in the work of reform with more vigor than ever. The following officers were elected after the reading of the reports: G. W. T. J. L. Eagles; G. W. V. T. N. B. Brennan; G. W. C. Simpson; G. W. T. C. A. Everett; G. W. C. Isaac Stevens; G. W. U. W. L. Doherty; G. W. G. R. J. Sorens' office, South Wharf, and the other is at home, as also is the daughter, Miss Winnie. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Obituary.

Mrs. George H. Barnes. Not only in her native place, Hampton, but in St. John and elsewhere will very many friends regret to learn of the death of Mrs. George H. Barnes, which occurred on Tuesday afternoon at her Hampton home. She had been ill since last March with rheumatism and suffered very much until relieved by death. Mrs. Barnes was about 50 years of age. She was possessed of admirable qualities and was endeared to all who knew her. Her husband, two sons and one daughter survive and will have the sympathy of many to console them in their bereavement. One son, Harry, is in Messrs. Geo. S. de Forest & Sons' office, South Wharf, and the other is at home, as also is the daughter, Miss Winnie. The funeral will be held this afternoon.

Good Downfall in the Southern Part of the Province.

Winnipeg, June 27.—Heavy showers fell in the southern and western portion of Manitoba last night and early this morning. Winnipeg district had a four hours' rain. The weather has cleared up again this morning, but rain will do an incalculable amount of good.

Officers in Demand.

Washington, June 27.—To meet the pressing demand of Admiral Meyer for officers for the ships of his fleet, it is expected that Secretary Long will have recourse to the authority conferred by congress upon him in the matter of enlisting the services of retired officers. Inquiries already are being made to learn where officers may be withdrawn for sea service from inspection and semi-scientific duties. Their places will be taken by retired officers.

Died While Swimming.

Camden, N. J., June 27.—John S. Mathis, a member of the firm of Morris & Mathis, ship builders of this place, was taken suddenly ill today while swimming and died after being taken out of the water. It is supposed that the shock of the cold water brought on an attack of heart disease.

FARM FOR SALE.—For sale, the well known farm property at Summer Hill, Queens County, owned by James Kerr, land surveyor, containing three hundred and thirty acres, situated on the post road leading from Welford to Gagetown. If not sold by Saturday, July 14th, it will be offered by Public Auction on that date. If the property is not disposed of the grass and household furniture will be sold on above date. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m. Terms made known on day of sale or on application to JAMES KERR, 408 Union street, St. John, N. B.

Advance in Anthracite. New York, June 27.—All the anthracite coal roads have given notice of an advance in the price of coal, 25 cents per ton, east and west, beginning July 2.

HARVARD WAS BEATEN BY YALE IN THE VARSITY RACE.

(Continued from Page One.)

officials became lost in admiration. The crews for the moment forgot to yell their partisanship and mingled in one long roar of applause. Yale was rowing with the power and precision which had made so many New Haven crews famous and Harvard was rowing with quietness. Fully a quarter of a mile had been covered before those who were breathlessly watching the race found compass enough to estimate distances. The men with rowlocks that Harvard was 15 feet to the good. While the Cambridge sympathizers were congratulating themselves on this state of things the Yale men put more ginger and had been into their work and at the half mile the Yale shell was creeping up. The half-mile flag was reached with a rush; the officials trembled in that Harvard was then one and three-fifths seconds ahead of her rivals. Both were rowing cleanly and strongly at a 32 clip. A grander sight in aquatic sports never presented than that offered in the battle between the two slender shells. Between the half and the three-quarters, however, there seemed to be a lull in the race. It looked like a broken slide, but six was seen at it again and with just the same rhythmic precision and power as before. Yale had gained perceptibly and the mile was approached the nose of the New Haven boat poked itself to the fore. Harvard was ready to start, but the two boats shot by the mile flag on exactly even terms according to the official watches.

The race sped forward in amazing style, but as they entered upon the second mile the Yale applied a little of their reserve power. Yale hearts thrilled with delight as the blue cars pulled to the front and before Harvard was aware of it her rivals were three-quarters of a length in front. Harvard still rowed 32 strokes, while Yale had crept up to 31 and had gained in spite of it.

Now Yale spurred again. This was met with renewed efforts by Harvard, but Yale clung tenaciously to her lead. At the two-mile point came into view what was anyone's race, with everything in favor of the crew whose endurance should prove equal to the terrific pace.

Spectators and officials were unanimous in proclaiming the contest thus far the finest ever seen on the Thames. Several old cronies on the official boats shook their heads knowingly and said: "This can never last; one of those crews will kill itself."

At the two miles, Yale rowing 32, led Harvard by nearly a length. It began to look like a Yale victory. Harvard seemed to lose some of her map and Yale could not be overtaken during the next half mile.

The last half of the race was now well in hand and things began to happen. Harvard's stroke, Harding, who took Captain Higginson's place after the accident on Sunday last, increased the cadence stroke with a rush which bade fair to take his colleagues off their feet. He set a terrific clip and the whole Harvard crew worked like demons possessed. Yale undertook to meet this spur, but the pace was too hot and Yale quickly decided to husband her strength for later. Inch by inch Harvard pulled up; then foot by foot, and at the three-mile flag the Harvard shell went to the fore for the first time since she had lost it at the start.

From then on incidents came thick and fast. Harvard was leading by half length. Suddenly there came a break in the crimson eight. All eyes were turned on that shell and it was seen that something was wrong with the boat. The crew struck. His car failed at the time to strike the water. "He is done," shouted the on-lookers. A few seconds later the Harvard boat quivered and again gave sharply to one side and shortly to his men the dire announcement of the catastrophe. The seven men did their best to relay the speediness of the machine with their four to three oars. The beautiful craft swayed wildly to one side and cries of chagrin and disappointment were raised over the waters of the Thames. "Pop" Harding, the boy who was under the strain of the responsibility placed upon his shoulders by the Higginson mishap, had rowed himself out in that last heart-rending effort to pull up on the Yale shell. The young Spartan, disregarding the fact that during the last three days he had lost five pounds, had pulled his last ounce and there he was lying a helpless passenger in a shell manned by six noble sets of men as ever except an oar. Forward he fell into the lap of his coxswain and his oar swung wildly forward and backward, dashed by the water and his colleagues' eyes. He was straightened with an heroic effort and again grasped his oar in a pitiful attempt to get into the race once more. He went through the motions as best he could, clipping the water now and then with a corner of his oar and now crashing with it the regularly moving oar of No. 6. Many spectators turned away their faces and many were the expressions of anxiety lest the helpless oarsman should fall from the boat into the river. And meanwhile his sportsmanlike courage that won for them as much of fervent admiration from Yale men as of sympathy and regret from Harvard well-wishers.

The Yale eight, magnificently strong and in grand style, tore on down the stretch. Every man, trained to the hour for a four-mile race, was pulling beautifully and added lengths to their lead over their unfortunate rivals.

The Harvard launch was rushed across the course to the Harvard shell evidently for the purpose of stopping them in their useless efforts. The oarsmen, however, refused to hear of it and came to the last pulled down to the finish. Yale crossed the line a winner by six good lengths and 24 3/5 seconds ahead of Harvard and the greatest race ever seen on this course was at an unhappy end.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, featuring an illustration of a person in pain and text describing the product's benefits for various ailments.

MARRIAGES.

HELD-TORRANCE-At the home of the bride's mother, Rapid Bridge, Victoria county, June 28th, by the Rev. J. H. Hopkins, Miss Lida Torrance to Mr. Frank B. Held, of St. Albans.

DEATHS.

HUGHAN-BRYAN-At the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, June 28th, by the Rev. J. J. McMurphy, William L. Hogan to Nellie H. Bryan, both of this city.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. TUESDAY, June 26. Bque Robert S. Denard, 1139, Andrews from New York, J. H. Scammell & Co, steel rods.

Sailed. WEDNESDAY, June 27. Schr S. A. Powers, 127, Ward from New York, J. H. Scammell & Co, steel rods.

Arrived. THURSDAY, June 28. Bque Arcato, Johannessen, for Galway, W. M. Mackay & Co, bal.

Sailed. THURSDAY, June 28. Schr Avia, Grady, for Vineyard Haven from St. John, J. H. Scammell & Co.

Arrived. FRIDAY, June 29. Schr Avia, Grady, for Vineyard Haven from St. John, J. H. Scammell & Co.

Sailed. FRIDAY, June 29. Schr Avia, Grady, for Vineyard Haven from St. John, J. H. Scammell & Co.

Arrived. SATURDAY, June 30. Schr Avia, Grady, for Vineyard Haven from St. John, J. H. Scammell & Co.

Sailed. SATURDAY, June 30. Schr Avia, Grady, for Vineyard Haven from St. John, J. H. Scammell & Co.

for Grand Harbor; Charlie, Sullivan, for Miramichi; Fred and Norman, Trask, for Sandy Cove; Matt and Harold, for Port George.

DOMESTIC TRAFFIC.

Arrived. GRINDSTONE ISLAND, June 23, stmr John Churchill, June 23, stmr Nimrod, Haley, from Calais; Ben Bolt, Ward, from Sackville.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Local. JUNE 28-Passed, bque Dillburn, from Amherst, N. B.; bque Dillburn, from Amherst, N. B.

Text of the Deposition of Governor McInnes.

Ottawa, June 28.-The order-in-council dismissing Lieut. Governor McInnes, of British Columbia, was presented to the House tonight. It read as follows:

Majority Report Exonerates Dr. Borden-Minority Report Mild.

Ottawa, June 27.-Two reports of the emergency railway committee were presented to the house, minority and majority reports. The majority report was in favor of the resignation of the officers of the Montreal and Ottawa Railway.

Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, June 27.-Mount Pleasant Lodge, I. O. G. T., of this place, celebrated its sixth anniversary in the public hall here last evening. A large number of members and invited guests were present.

Another 10 Heard From

Recently we published a list of 100 of our missing men and women. We are glad to announce that 10 of them have been heard from.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Little Liver Pills. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

SOFT WHITE HANDS IN ONE MINUTE.

Advertisement for Soft White Hands soap, featuring an illustration of a woman's hands and text describing the product's benefits.

Another Andree Story.

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Nottingham, June 26, barque Monarch, for Canada. Boston, June 27, stmr Boston and Prince George, for Yarmouth; schrs Lizzie Wharton, for Annapolis; Ota, for Louisbourg; C. B. Otis Miller, for St. John.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, 1st January, 1900, \$50,516,506.79 Assets in Canada 1st January, 1900, 3,247,611.51

FIRE INSURANCE

of all descriptions effected at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

The large investments of this Company in Canada, exceeding in amount the entire assets of many other Fire Insurance Companies, furnish a guarantee of absolute security to its Canadian Insurers; while the world wide extent of the Company's business, and its great resources, enable it to offer indemnity on very favorable terms.

The Contracts of the Company throughout the Maritime Provinces are effected, and all losses settled under the direction of the Office at St. John, N. B., without reference to any other centre in Canada or elsewhere.

Head Office for the Maritime Provinces No. 118 Prince William Street, St. John, N. B.

W. M. JARVIS, General Agent.

Properties In Which St. John Men Are Heavily Interested.

The St. John capitalists who attended the gold mine consolidation meeting at Waterville, Me., Wednesday returned home yesterday, having taken part in the formation of the largest corporation ever organized in eastern Maine.

The four companies named first held meetings and arranged to sell their properties, this being a technically necessary under the Maine laws. A two-thirds vote was necessary, but the vote was unanimous.

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On a memorandum dated 28th June, 1900, the Hon. the Minister of the Interior, in the name of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, in dismissing his ministers has not been approved of by the House of Commons.

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STABBED AT THE CIRCUS.

Wounded While Standing in a Crowd--Two Black Circus Hants Arrested--One for the Stabbing and the Other for Hitting a Man With a Brick.

About 9 o'clock last night, when the ring performance in Lemen's circus was at its height, there was a serious affair occurring outside of the tent known of the circus performers.

Such was the condition last night. A crowd of considerable size was gathered about the side of the main tent, and to prevent anyone getting in under the canvas, a corps of black-looking colored men, some of whom were armed with clubs, were given something to do in keeping the people back from the tent.

On one occasion as one of these colored men passed a small boy made a taunting remark and the man struck him. William Garnet, who lives on Little's street, and is a son of Robert Garnet, the beer merchant, took up the child's defence and told the colored man he should hit some one his size. For this he was attacked, receiving a punch and a blow from the colored man's stick.

Then there seems to have followed an exciting scene, men and boys rushed hither and thither, the other colored men took part and one picked up a half brick and threw it at some one. It struck James Maxwell, of Carleton, and inflicted an ugly wound in the back of his head. Maxwell was standing some 20 feet away from the tent at the time and was entirely innocent of causing any disturbance.

But worse was done than happened to Maxwell. Thomas Armstrong, of 191 Bussell street, foreman of the quarry men working in connection with the city stone company had gone to the circus grounds in company with John Haberland, one of the quarry men. Mr. Haberland says they walked around for a time and finally came to a standstill. He had just struck by the colored man and the excitement started. In the rush and crush he became separated from Mr. Armstrong. The latter had been borne along with the crowd when suddenly he felt a sharp pain in his back. He did not say much, but any attention to it just at the moment, but some minutes afterwards he felt what he found was blood running down his back and legs. He put his hand to the place where he had felt the pain and found his clothing cut and his hand came back red with blood. He became weak and would probably have fallen had not Andrew Stevens, who works in Hayward's mill, caught him.

He came to the street, hired a coach and was driven to Dr. E. Berryman's office on Charlotte street. He had profusely and the seat and floor covering of the coach were stained with his blood. Dr. Berryman examined the wound and found it a very dangerous one. The knife had cut through the coat, back of vest.

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