

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXIX.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

NO. 3.

RUSSIA SUSPECTED BY ALL.

Only France is in Sympathy With Her.

DISTRIBUTING FOOD.

General Chaffee Has Started a Movement for Relief of the Poor -- Expeditions of Rescue from Peking -- Russian Minister Has Not Left.

London, Sept. 21, 4 p. m. -- (Special) -- The Peking despatches as appear this morning tend to confirm the suspicion regarding the attitude of Russia already expressed by Dr. Morris, the correspondent of the Times at the Chinese legation. The Daily News prints a telegram almost identical with the advice to the Daily Express from Peking but adding that, in the opinion of the correspondent, the Russians only desire to induce the other powers to withdraw.

The Morning Post's Peking representative writing Sept. 13th, expresses the same opinion. He declares that M. De Giers will not go unless the other ministers go also. The Russian legation, he asserts, had prepared to go but reversed its intention, pending further instructions. This delay, he thinks, due in all probability to the non-departure of the other legations. "General Chaffee," continues this correspondent, "has directed a distribution of rice to the poor. This plan is a good one, but its application is somewhat precarious. What is chiefly needed is security of trade so that necessities may be purchased."

The American commander has expressed his disapproval of further expeditions against the Boxers. The indecision exhibited in this respect is shameful. No settlement is possible until the Boxers and their official accomplices are vanquished. Numerous schemes are on foot for catching the Boxer leaders, but the task is very difficult.

Dr. Morrison, writing to the Times under date of Sept. 17, confirms the report that M. De Giers has indefinitely postponed his departure and announces that a column of Americans started that day to rescue Christians at Shan I Hsein, 25 miles northwest of Peking. He reports also that the British Hong Kong regiment has left the capital and that the Japanese have occupied Hsin. He also reports that the British next to Feng Tai, where they will immediately begin the reconstruction of the line in conjunction with the British.

The "Eim Tai" correspondent of the Daily Mail referring to the attack on the Pei Tang and Lai Tai forts, already captured by the allies, after heavy losses, according to advices received at Berlin, says: "The surrender of the forts was demanded at two o'clock on Tuesday, with the threat of immediate attack by the Germans and Russians in the event of refusal."

The news that Sir Claude Macdonald's removal from Peking to Tokyo was arranged last April is commented upon by some London papers as indicating that the home government was dissatisfied with his conduct of affairs.

China Wants to Negotiate.

Washington, Sept. 20. -- China is exciting all her efforts toward an immediate opening up of peace negotiations.

Another move in that direction was made today when the Chinese minister presented to the state department a dispatch from the two powerful southern viceroys of Nankai and Wu Chang asking that the United States instruct its officials in China to begin peace negotiations. The viceroys set forth the disadvantages of continued delay in prolonging the present unsettled condition of China and in further complicating the questions to be dealt with by the powers. Minister Wu strongly seconded the appeal. He points out that all the various conditions and general qualifications which have been made to the appeals for opening negotiations have the effect of delay. The minister feels that the United States occupies the favorable position just now of being able to take the lead in solving the difficulties.

Why the Powers Will Stay.

London, Sept. 20. -- It was explained today at the British office that "it was found inexpedient for the powers to accept the Russian withdrawal proposal," as they had reliable information that "the Boxers were ready to reoccupy Peking as soon as the allies retired."

China Cannot Pay.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 20. -- Regarding the apparently treacherous murder of 30 reformers at a feast at Pankow the North China Daily News of Aug. 8 says the 30 men or so captured and executed by the viceroys were reformers, followers of Kung Ya Wei and members of the China Independence Association.

Li Hung Chang is reported as saying that as China cannot possibly pay indemnity, which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shin King, Russia would be given Shin King and Tibet would go to England.

Russia Distrusted.

Yokohama, Sept. 7, via Victoria, B. C., Sept. 20. -- The country is tremendously stirred by the discussion of Russia's position to withdraw from Peking.

While there is no fear of Russia, there is the deepest distrust of her diplomacy and a conviction that an alliance exists between the Muscovite power and the Empress Dowager's government. The political situation now hangs on the outcome of this Russian question.

Raiding the Boxers.

London, Sept. 20. -- The secretary of state for India has received the following despatch from General Dordard, in connection with the Boxers:

GREAT LIBERAL DEMONSTRATIONS IN KINGS.

Col. James Domville, M. P., Will Again Contest the County--The Attorney General and His Opponent for the Local House on the Hustings--Argument Against Abuse--Public Meeting Held in Sussex--The Hall Packed and Ministers Greeted With Great Enthusiasm.

London, Sept. 20. (Special) -- The hustings of Kings had a field day in politics this afternoon. At the court house Hon. William Pugsley and Fred M. Sproule were nominated to contest the election Sept. 27, to represent Kings in the provincial legislature. After the nominations were closed and the candidates made speeches there was a gathering of Liberal delegates from the parishes of the county to select a representative for the impending dominion elections. Nearly 200 delegates were present and their unanimous selection was James Domville, who at present represents the county in parliament.

After the delegates had announced their standard-bearer, Hon. A. G. Blair arrived at the court house and was given a demonstrative reception. The minister spoke for over an hour and a half. In that time darkness came on, yet the crowd remained to hear the last of the speech. Each of the candidates for the provincial spoke for three-quarters of an hour and the attorney general consumed twenty minutes in reply to his opponent, Miles D. Jencks presided at the proceedings.

The attorney general in opening was received with great applause. He first referred to the retirement of Mr. Emmerson from the premiership and did not think that any public man in the province enjoyed a higher degree of confidence than Mr. Emmerson. He also expressed regret at the retirement of Hon. Mr. White from the government. Referring to the accession of Hon. Mr. Tweedie to the premiership the speaker said Mr. Tweedie had saved the country thousands of dollars by his financial acumen in floating the loan for the government. As for himself he did not deserve the association of the intelligent people of Kings if he could not have their confidence that he could discharge the duties of office conferred upon him. As he had the confidence of the people of Kings on five previous occasions he could appeal with some degree of confidence at the coming election.

Barking in Wrath.

Passing on the attorney general said his appointment did not please some, particularly the St. John Sun. There was a time when he did please that paper and discharge the duties of office conferred upon him. As he had the confidence of the people of Kings on five previous occasions he could appeal with some degree of confidence at the coming election.

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perpetrated on the people in the changing the school books. This was done in order to afford pay for the firm of C. Flood & Sons.

In conclusion he said he did not come from stock that backed down although Mr. Blair had come to the county to down him, yet he would not weep if he was beaten.

Attorney General Pugsley.

briefly but effectively replied to his opponent. He pointed out that with all Mr. Sproule's charges of extravagance and corruption he failed to produce the slightest proof of his statements. He showed, in his rebuke of the bridge charges, he had related what was not true where he said the Record found papers were burned for they were all produced at the investigation. That the government had availed themselves of indirect resources of revenue enabled them to provide for large public works without direct taxation as in Ontario. Mr. Pugsley disclaimed any intention of casting slur upon Mr. Sproule, whom he would be glad to see rise to any eminence. Concerning the question of school books the attorney general said that the books were worn out the new ones would be substituted. Mr. Sproule had followed a pamphlet circulated by Mr. H. D. Hetherington in Queens in which the mistake was made in taking the number of children on the rolls for the number of new books required. Mr. Sproule had followed a pamphlet circulated by Mr. H. D. Hetherington in Queens in which the mistake was made in taking the number of children on the rolls for the number of new books required.

Upon the termination of the nomination speeches the Liberal delegates of the county assembled in the court room to select their Dominion candidate. The parishes were represented by the following:

Hampton--Robert Smith, Allan W. Hicks, R. L. Tweedie, William Gilliland, Robert Blair, John Bovard, Arthur Watson, E. M. Hetherington, H. J. Bellinger, Alexander McManus, H. E. Fowler, Cardwell--Silas M. Freeze, Irvine E. Murray, Geo. Stockton, E. J. McCready, Waterford--James Myers, Wm. Armstrong, Jas. H. Murphy, William J. McGonigle, John A. Phillip McManus. Kings--Tra B. Earle.

Upham--Robert Leckey, Robert C. Foster, Geo. B. Reed, Herbert Sherwood, James Upham, Wm. C. McDonald.

Hammond--Charles McMonagle, Adam Marchbank Parlee. Norton--John McGuire, George W. Robertson, Ed. McInerney, John W. Menzies, W. H. Baxter, Charles Ketchum, James E. Fairweather, Frank Pickle, Greenwell--Edmund H. Fleming, J. A. Richards, Geo. W. Norton, H. B. Bell, D. A. Richards.

Westfield--Parker Craig, Captain W. H. Watters, James H. Day, F. W. C. New, Archibald, George Murray, W. H. Waters, John O. Dann, W. S. McCully, Sterling P. Stockton, Frank Reynolds, F. W. C. New, Daniel Ross, H. DeForest, W. J. MacGarrigle, G. W. Gamble, F. J. Pearson, J. A. McArthur, George H. White, O. R. Arnold, James T. Kirk, James Donville, Robert Morrison, E. A. Hayes, Miles G. Jenkins, R. C. McMonagle, A. C. Fairweather, J. L. Fiewelling, Robert Connolly, W. Watson Allen, George McKeen, J. J. Almon, Albert M. Saunders, John W. Sison, Charles C. Richards, L. DeVeber Lyons, Joseph A. Richards, Joseph Campbell, W. H. Baxter, C. D. Paulinauer, George T. Nutter, H. L. Parrie, E. C. McIntyre, J. H. Myers, E. Marcellus, William Armstrong, Edward McCready--a severe critic of the facts, whose names we have not space to give.

AT SUSSEX.

The Candidate for Kings and Two Cabinet Ministers and the Attorney General.

Sussex, Sept. 20. (Special) -- The mass meeting here tonight left no room for doubt, if doubt ever existed, of the return of a Liberal representative for Kings county at the next general election. This will be Lieut. Col. James Domville, M. P., whose nomination at Hampton this afternoon was splendidly ratified at Sussex this evening. The meeting was held in the Oddfellows' hall and people flocked there an hour and a half before the time of opening. The walls were decorated with notices of patriotic nature and expressive of satisfaction with the Laurier government, of the safety of New Brunswick's interests in the hands of Hon. Mr. Biers, Major O. R. Arnold was the chairman of the meeting. The hall was crowded to the doors and even the entrance and stairways had their eager and enthusiastic backers.

Hon. William Pugsley was the first speaker. He was given a hearty welcome. He referred to the nomination and also that of Col. Domville. He spoke of Sir Charles Tupper's effort to make Halifax the Atlantic terminus in 1886. A wave of indignation was aroused in New Brunswick. Sir Charles Tupper then refused to go to St. John to hear the protest but he would go now when he had no power but was in opposition. An independent party was formed and if they did not succeed in getting to parliament themselves, they prevented some Conservatives getting there. His ground for joining the independent party was on the Atlantic terminus question and the Manitoba school question. These had been rightly settled by the Liberal government. (Applause.)

Lieut. Col. Domville was next introduced and was received with great warmth. He made but a brief address, giving way to the minister. The speaker gave an account of their stewardship. Deficits had been found when they went into power and the Laurier government said they would turn these into surpluses. Today the Liberal government had over \$8,000,000 surplus where the Conservatives had but deficits. It was proposed that the good work should go on. The policy of the present government was one of development of the country. He spoke of the intercolonial works Mr. Blair had done in St. John and these could not but benefit Kings county also. (Applause.)

Col. Domville touched on the great earnestness of the convention at Hampton. It was the farmers and workmen rising in might and expressing their satisfaction with the government. The speaker referred to Sir Charles Tupper as an old rascal going through the country trying to get creed against creed and race against race, and this at an age when he should be seeking rest and trying to get so to wipe out the wandering Jew. He (Domville) wanted him to come to Kings and meet him on every platform. In conclusion Col. Domville said he had worked for the people and he would pledge his reputation that if the present government came in that a masterly hand was seen at the helm. The speaker asked why did Mr. Foster leave this so to wipe out the wandering Jew. He (Domville) wanted him to come to Kings and meet him on every platform. In conclusion Col. Domville said he had worked for the people and he would pledge his reputation that if the present government came in that a masterly hand was seen at the helm. The speaker asked why did Mr. Foster leave this so to wipe out the wandering Jew. He (Domville) wanted him to come to Kings and meet him on every platform.

no injury to manufacturers, and that pledge had been honestly kept. (Cheers.) The rate of taxation had been reduced, many articles had been placed on the free list, specific duties had been abolished and in respect of staples and necessities the tariff had been cut down. The proof of this was found in the fact that had the Foster tariff been in force last year the people of Canada would have paid \$5,000,000 more in customs duties. (Cheers.) And since 1896 upwards of \$10,000,000 had been saved in that way. Sir Louis then took up some of the leading items in the tariff to show how the reductions under the Fielding tariff had worked out to the benefit of the people. This led up to a masterly review of the preferential tariff policy of the government during the course of which the speaker was frequently cheered. Could Sir Charles Tupper deny that the pledge of the Liberal party in respect of the franchise act had been kept to the very letter?

He could not and yet he went about asserting that not a single promise had been kept.

The Exodus Had Been Stopped.

and the stream which formerly flowed out of Canada was now flowing in. (Cheers.) The Liberal party had never undertaken to reduce the public debt nor had they promised to cut down the expenditure. He challenged Mr. Foster to lay his finger on a single resolution of the party omitting the statements of irresponsible members thereof to the effect that either the debt or the expenditure should be reduced. (Hear, hear.)

As to the debt, the annual average increase of \$6,500,000 for eighteen years, the Liberal party had never undertaken to reduce the public debt nor had they promised to cut down the expenditure. He challenged Mr. Foster to lay his finger on a single resolution of the party omitting the statements of irresponsible members thereof to the effect that either the debt or the expenditure should be reduced. (Hear, hear.)

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Marvellous Results for Canada.

(Cheers.) Sir Louis Davies showed what had been accomplished in the direction of larger trade between Canada and Great Britain, especially in relation to our exports to the mother country. Sir Charles Tupper wanted to take away our preference to England, unless England were willing to tax her people on all their food stuffs. Was there a sane man who believed such a policy practicable? (Cheers.) All of Sir Charles Tupper's references to the statements of the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain were the purest fiction.

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The following address was presented to the minister: "To the Honorable Andrew G. Blair, Q. C., LL. D., M. P., minister of railways and canals: "Sir,--In welcoming you to the county of Kings we desire to take the opportunity of testifying our high appreciation of the distinguished and signal services you have rendered to your country in the performance of your public duties. We have not failed to observe with pride that to your conspicuous efforts is to be attributed much of the marvelous progress in material well-being and national development that has been achieved in Canada under the present administration. The past four years in the life of this country have been most memorable by events that will be forever illustrious in history by reason of their enduring and elevating effect upon the national spirit and consciousness of the Canadian people. The sense of national unity that has sprung up among us, the pride of race that has been awakened in us, the grandeur of the imperial destiny that has been opened before us, constitute for Canada an imperishable source of strength. These things have lit up the imagination and stirred the patriotic impulses of the people, they have infused emotion and courage into our national life, they have inspired our thoughts, they have dispelled

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STRIKE, BUT NO VIOLENCE.

Supply of Coal Is Getting Very Low.

MORE MINERS.

Seem to be Going to the Banks the Strikers--A Few Pits Being Worked--Clergy Working to Preserve the Peace--Deputi Sworn.

Philadelphia, Sept. 20. -- "Everything quiet and orderly," is the report that comes from the strike region. As to more mine workers joining the strikers, day, but not many.

The temper of the mine owners' question of arbitration is indicated by interviews and statements given out. It is very much against the proposition. Nevertheless, Father Phillips came tonight and is with Archbishop Ryan in consultation on the subject very active and dear to his heart, the quick settlement of the strike by arbitration or other honorable means. Protestants and clergymen in Hazelton have also taken up the matter and will endeavor to bring the opposing elements together amicably. Coal scarcity is more generally felt and although the Reading Company mining and shipping its usual quota of anthracite, dealers are finding it hard to get as much as they need. The tonnage of the great coal carrying companies is gradually diminishing, however, and the natural order of things, unless a strike is settled, will soon cease altogether from some districts.

Some what vague reports are coming in preparation on the part of the about coal companies for a possible deal with the reckless element among the strikers. Nearly everybody believes that the situation is more or less settled and no sign of an outbreak and the men appear to be well handled by their leaders.

Two Conferences.

Seranton, Pa., Sept. 20. -- Two important conferences connected with the strike of the anthracite miners of the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys were features marking the fourth day of the struggle in the county. One of these brought together the heads of the three big companies, the Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson and the Pennsylvania Coal Company and many individual operators for the consideration of plans to force the working of some of the mines at least. It was announced that the various superintendent agents are ready ready to make certain concessions and operate them under the protection of the law. For this latter emergency they have had some law suits pending in the courts and are a watchman. The other meeting of the day was that of the district executive board at strikers' headquarters to deal with the strike. The district executive board working stand, all the features of which they are informed of, and they say the will be prepared to offset it.

Strikers' Statement.

Hazelton, Pa., Sept. 20. -- In the afternoon of President Mitchell from headquarters (today Ben. James, who is in charge of the strike in this region, is reported to have been in the city. Mine Workers' headquarters. It is as follows: "Reports from district No. 9 (the first anthracite) show that there has been large accessions to the strikers' ranks since, incidentally having been made on the Philadelphia and Reading employees. "The situation over the entire anthracite field is such that we have every reason to believe that in a few days the suspension will be general throughout the three districts. "BENJAMIN JAMES, (Sgd.) "District executive committee, United Mine Workers of America."

Horrible Deed.

Gardner, Mass., Sept. 20. -- In a linen house on the road from Ashburnham to Ashby two masked men bound, gagged and then outraged, early this morning Miss Eva J. Baker. Her aged father, E. B. Baker, lay in an adjoining apartment incapacitated by the palsy, from doing anything to save his daughter and her valuable. Mr. Baker and Miss Baker were the only occupants of the house. The burglars remained there for two hours, searching for money and articles of value. The third man stood outside to guard the place and to avoid the alarm if such a thing were needed. To-night the police arrested three men on the charge of committing the crime. It was four o'clock when the man left the house but before they did so they had committed an assault upon the helpless young woman.

No Socialists.

Ottawa, Sept. 20. (Special) -- At the Labor congress this afternoon a motion to admit representative of Socialist was rejected. Only eleven votes in favor of motion.

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(Continued on page 5.)

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

Use HARKER'S TOLOU OF WILD CHERRY BALSAM.
It will cure any cold. Price 25 cents.
Harker's Catarrh Cure.
A positive cure for Catarrh or Cold in the head. The Canadian Drug Co., Sole Agents.

THE INSTIGATORS WANTED.
Berlin Insists That High Chinese Officials Shall Be Punished.
Berlin, Sept. 18.—The text of the telegraphic note is as follows: "The government of the emperor holds as preliminary to entering upon diplomatic relations with the Chinese government that those persons must be delivered up who have been proved to be the original instigators of the outrages against Polkin and real instigators of the outrages against international law which have occurred at Polkin. The number of those who were merely instruments in carrying out the outrages is too great. Wholesale extradition would be contrary to the civilized conscience and the circumstances of such a group of leaders cannot be completely ascertained. But a few whose guilt is notorious should be delivered up and punished. "The representatives of the powers at Polkin are in a position to give or bring forward convincing evidence. Less important attacks to the number punished than to his character as chief instigator for leaders. "The government believes it can count on the unanimity of all its cabinets in regard to this point, inasmuch as in reference to a repetition of the crime. The government proposes, therefore, that the cabinets concerned should instruct their representatives at Peking to induce the Chinese government to deliver up those guilty of instigating or perpetuating outrages of this kind."

A CONFESSION.
Which will Involve the Life and Liberty of Men.
Rochester, N. H., Sept. 18.—The famous Dexter (Maine) bank robbery is again brought into notice by a statement alleged to have been made today by Charles Stain, son of the older Stain, who is now serving a life sentence for the murder connected with the affair, in which he is said to have admitted the conviction of his father, Charles St. Barker, member of the Rochester city government, to whom the alleged statement was made by Stain, says that this confession by Charles Stain reveals the entire plot and implicates persons, the mention of whose names, Mr. Barker adds, will cause a great stir. Mr. Barker further states that within the next 30 days action will be taken by the proper authorities with the view of securing the pardon of Stain, but he refused to reveal further facts at this time for the reason that such action might prove detrimental to the interests of the convicted man. "The conspiracy or plot by which David L. Stain was brought into the case and cunningly devised and dissembled concealment," says Barker, "was one of the most serious made to me by Charles Stain through everything else in the shade. He told me he had long desired to rid this wrong and now having expired, he was determined on righting the matter."

LAWYERS A NUISANCE.
Toronto Magistrate Says They Should Be Abolished.
Toronto, Sept. 17.—Col. G. T. Denison in the police court last week made some outspoken remarks on the subject of lawyers' fees. The remarks were brought out by a case in which a lawyer was charged by a client with the theft of a sum of money. The evidence presented showed that he had ever money had been retained by the defendant for legal costs which left the magistrate no alternative but to dismiss the case. In doing so he said, "It is a monstrous thing that people should be deprived of their money in this manner. Nowadays it is next to impossible to get anything out of a suit at court, after the lawyers have finished with it. Hundreds and thousands of cases have arisen in the past few years in which there has been little or nothing when the charges for lawyers' services have been paid. "This thing will come to an end some day. The people will rise in their might and break the system which permits such enormous charges."

FORGER CAUGHT.
Arrested at Halifax With a Variety of Paper on His Person.
Halifax, Sept. 17.—A well known American was arrested in the returns of the Halifax Hotel tonight by Detective Power of the city police force, on a charge of forgery. The prisoner registered at the hotel as Brandon Nesbitt, California, but papers in his possession show that he has and that his swindling operations have extended from the Pacific to the Atlantic. In his pockets were found several checks on banks in Boston, Baltimore, Montreal, Halifax and other cities, which were evidently employed at various times and places to play his swindling game. The immediate cause of his arrest was the passing of a check for \$50, drawn on the Union Bank of Halifax to which the signature of James Gordon, the senior member of the firm of Gordon & Keith, furniture manufacturers was forged. The check was given in payment of an \$85 purchase of goods at a haberdashery. Nesbitt has been in the city only two days, but Mr. Gordon's signature was so skilfully imitated that he was not detected until he gave Nesbitt \$42 change almost without question, but not until he had told the merchant he was a Harvard student and a friend of the Gordons. Detective Power was detailed to investigate the matter, and he arrested Nesbitt at 10 o'clock, just when he was preparing to leave the city. After a half hour Nesbitt was taken to the police station, and in his possession was found many evidences of his "banking" enterprise. In his pocket were a check on the Oldtown Bank of Baltimore for \$100, dated Aug. 14, payable to H. B. Nesbitt, and signed by Benjamin Bates & Co., of Baltimore; a check for \$50 on the Union Bank of Halifax, signed by William Nesbitt; a receipt for \$10 to "Lent. H. B. Nesbitt," signed by the above Baltimore firm, jewellers; a draft for \$100 on the Faneuil Hall Bank of Boston, payable to H. S. A., signed by W. M. B. Nesbitt, and dated Boston, Sept. 14; besides a number of blank checks on various banks in the United States and Canada. The Womack, which left New York a few days ago to destroy what was thought to be a wreck, which had been reported, has returned to New York. The wreck proved to be only a floating spar which was removed. The Yorktown has arrived at Manila from Shanghai. The provisions ship, the Adams has sailed from San Francisco for Santa Barbara Channel on her regular run. The Graven has arrived at Portland.

THE PRESBYTERIAN FUND.
The Treasurer Estimates It at a Million and a Half.
Montreal, Sept. 18.—Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Montreal, today, addressing the Presbytery of Montreal, announced that the amount so far subscribed to the fund was fully \$500,000. Over 600 churches are yet to be heard from, and he said that as well as the others have done the total is likely to reach a million and a half. Condemn the German Foreign Policy and the Transvaal War.
Mainz, Germany, Sept. 18.—The congress of Social Democrats which opened in the town hall here yesterday debated the "German world policy" today. Herr Singer, the prominent socialist leader, who was yesterday elected president, offered a resolution condemning it and called Germany's "world policy" a rapine. Herr Schoenbank, a member of the Reichstag, spoke on the subject under discussion and ridiculed what he termed the music hall character of Germany's world policy. Another delegate, Herr Lebedow, said that if Germany had a man as strong as McKinley or Chamberlain in the workingman would vote on the "khaki" side. The resolution was adopted unanimously, as was also another resolution condemning the Transvaal war.

WESTERN RAILROAD MEN.
Many Presidents in Conference in New York.
New York, Sept. 18.—Nearly every important railway line throughout the east is represented today at the quarterly conference of western railroad presidents, being held in the board room of the Equitable building. E. T. Jeffrey, president of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad is chairman of the conference. Among the other matters to be considered is the partial failure of a plan formulated last June for appointing district committees at such centres as St. Paul, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis. It is probable that the unsuccessful attempt to organize at Glenwood Springs, Colo., a new trans-Continental passenger association will also come up for consideration. The session of the officials is expected to last for two days.

BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.
The Annual Convention to Be Held in Toronto Next Month.
The annual convention of the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew in Canada will be held this year at Toronto on the dates of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. Arrangements have been made with the railways to return delegates free providing three hundred are in attendance. This would mean \$20 for a one-way ticket. If less than three hundred a charge of \$3 will be made by the railroads on account of the return. Progress is being made with the convention programme, which will be published shortly in this paper. Mr. N. Farrar Davidson, president of the brotherhood in Canada, writes to the members as follows: "Past conventions have done much to stimulate the corporate life of the brotherhood. Perhaps they have done more to energize and vivify the faith of individual men and to help them to realize their opportunities and responsibilities for personal service. What are we going to make of the next convention? That depends upon us all, upon local assemblies, upon chapters, upon council members, but most of all upon the rank and file in the various scattered chapters. Never did our work seem so unimportant as it does at this time. It is the need of a great awakening and revival in the activity of the brotherhood. There is a stagnation, almost a stagnation, abroad in whole sections of the field. Does that mean that there is little work to be done? Curiously enough, the death of work done is noticeable chiefly where the work to be done seems to be most definite and clearly defined. In too many cases those who have been leaders are finding themselves overworked in the various church duties too often imposed upon the "willing hero." Let this convention act as a rallying ground for "old guards." The old guard will return; the real work of the work or even of attempting to do the work will become again apparent. The call will come again in clear tones that cannot be missed. "Come, then, let us meet together and help one another and receive help together, and let us be better than we were. Come also in large numbers, you young members of the brotherhood. Your faith and courage will be contagious. You will be inspired with a lasting zeal which is so necessary and so hard to get and to keep. Come, easterners; come, westerners; come from every chapter; come in large numbers; come bringing something; come expecting great things, and, whether coming or staying, let us pray for God's abundant blessing upon our convention and our work."

Storm at Bermuda.
St. Davids, Bermuda, Sept. 17.—A tropical cyclone is creating a great deal of alarm here. The storm set in this morning and is increasing with increasing severity this afternoon. Heavy cyclone rollers have been sweeping in upon the coast, and a strong north-east gale has been blowing. All of the telegraph wires have been blown down, and I have been obliged to send this despatch to the cable office in Hamilton by messenger on horseback. Southeast rollers began to wash the shores yesterday, but the barometer continued high. During the night, however, it began falling, showing 29.91 inches at 7 o'clock in the morning. The wind was rising by noon. The barometer touched a low point at the northeast and rain was falling. The barometer then recorded 29.71 inches. The storm continued to increase during the afternoon, and at 4 o'clock the wind was blowing more than 60 miles an hour, carrying away the telegraph wires. Heavy seas are running in upon the coast. I have been unable to ascertain the damage done. The barometer continues to fall, recording only 29.23 inches now, but the wind has veered to the north, although it is still blowing with the same violence.

American Ships.
Washington, Sept. 18.—The North Atlantic squadron which is at Portsmouth today in connection with the ceremonies attending the presentation of New Hampshire's tablet to the Kearsarge and Albatross, will sail for Newport on Thursday. The Womack, which left New York a few days ago to destroy what was thought to be a wreck, which had been reported, has returned to New York. The wreck proved to be only a floating spar which was removed. The Yorktown has arrived at Manila from Shanghai. The provisions ship, the Adams has sailed from San Francisco for Santa Barbara Channel on her regular run. The Graven has arrived at Portland.

Forty Thousand Dollar Fire.
Woodstock, Ont., Sept. 18.—(Special)—Robert Whitlaw's foundry was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of \$40,000. The loss is partly covered by insurance. Fifty-five men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

New Brunswicker Drowned.
Vancouver, Sept. 18.—Charles Blair, of Montreal, N. B., was found drowned yesterday in a harbor inlet. He had been missing for a week.

Grand Lodge Oddfellows.
Quebec, Sept. 18.—(Special)—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows held a long session this morning, and was devoted to routine business and the introduction of resolutions which were referred to committees. Officers were elected as follows: Grand Secretary—J. Frank Grant, of Baltimore. Grand Treasurer—D. Richards Muckle, of Pennsylvania. The resolution appropriating \$1,500 to the distressed fund was passed.

To Offer Kruger \$1,000 a Week.
London, Sept. 18.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Vienna says that the manager of the Orpheum will offer ex-President Kruger of the Transvaal \$1,000 a week for six weeks to lecture on the war in South Africa.

Three-cornered Law Suits Over the Cold Storage Affairs.
Montreal, Sept. 18.—(Special)—Merchants' Bank of Halifax has obtained an order from Judge Heuguer to examine the officers of the Cold Storage Company and the Crow & McCullough Dairy Company regarding their affairs. The Ontario bank has taken action against the officers of the Cold Storage Company to recover the amount of warehouse receipts cashed by the banks, goods having been removed, for which the bank claims the two plaintiffs are responsible.

Queens County News.
Jonestown, Sept. 17.—Owing to the dryness of the season a great deal of sickness is prevalent here. Much complaint is heard of the loss of wells and dry pastures. Mrs. Polly Dickson is coming to Montreal from her home in the village of St. Lawrence. While she and her sister, Mrs. Watt, were on their way to the station, the horse on which they were riding fell, throwing both ladies from their seats. Mrs. Dickson was badly hurt. The injury was, however, not serious. The horse on which they were riding fell, throwing both ladies from their seats. Mrs. Dickson was badly hurt. The injury was, however, not serious. The horse on which they were riding fell, throwing both ladies from their seats. Mrs. Dickson was badly hurt. The injury was, however, not serious.

Hopewell Hill.
Hopewell Hill, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Donald Curran and Miss Lizette Stiles, of Montreal, are visiting friends and relatives at this place. E. C. Freeze and Miss Annie Henderson, of Montreal, and Mrs. Weldon of Penobscot, were in the village on Sunday. W. A. Rogers, of Boston, is visiting his old home here. Miss Annie R. Peck returned on Saturday from a trip to the Pacific coast. Mrs. Belle Jamieson, who has been visiting friends in this section for some weeks, went to Waterford, Kings county, on Friday. Milton Bros., of Curryville, will begin lumbering operations this week on the property of Branch Woodworth. Rev. A. W. Smithers, Church of England, held service at River View, Elgin, on Sunday. Rev. J. K. King, pastor of the Methodist church, and Mrs. King are visiting their son in Massachusetts.

Kingston News.
Kingston, Kings Co., Sept. 17.—The fair and festival held in Kingston last Tuesday and Wednesday proved a very successful affair, notwithstanding the fact that the weather both nights was very unfavorable. A large committee of willing workers had aided in decorating the hall which looked quite gay for the occasion. After the expenses had all been paid it was found that the sum of \$17 had been realized. The Kingston Cornet band has been progressing very rapidly the past two months under the management of Mr. Ed. Lewis, of Boston. Mr. Lewis has for the past two summers spent his holidays in Kingston and the members of the band feel very grateful to him for the valuable assistance he has rendered them. Rev. H. Armstrong, of Waterford, is spending a week in Kingston and preached in Trinity church Sunday morning. Next Sunday afternoon Rev. Mr. Cowie, who has lately returned from California, is expected to preach in Trinity church.

Freights Advanced.
Montreal, Sept. 18.—(Special)—Freight rates from Montreal have been advanced ten per cent. by steamship companies owing to the increased price of coal.

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 fire, 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.
Ladies' Tiffany-Style Ring, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.
Gentlemen's Bordeaux Ring, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.50.
Ladies' Drop Earrings, 1-K Diamond, \$1.50.
Ladies' Screw Earrings, 1-K Diamond, \$1.50.
Stick or Scarf Pin, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.
Stick or Scarf Pin, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.25.
Gentlemen's Stud, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.
Gentlemen's Stud, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.25.
Gentlemen's Stud, 2-K Diamond, \$1.50.
We do not ship goods C. O. D. or on approval; but if article purchased is not entirely satisfactory, we will either exchange or return money promptly and cheerfully.
BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO.,
55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Horse Market
Demande Sound
DRUGS ONLY
KENDALL'S SPINAL CURE
Lard is scarce, and prices are high.

Flurry from Scarletina.
Quebec, Sept. 18.—(Special)—The news comes from Murray Bay that the severe attack of scarletina has broken out suddenly there and which has created great consternation among the summer visitors of that popular watering place. The doctors and the local board of health are quarantining and isolating all infected persons. Boats are crowded with fugitives from the place, in several instances people are leaving behind stricken relatives.

Another Texas Horror.
Dallas, Texas, Sept. 18.—News reached Dallas today that High Island, a seashore resort 30 miles northeast of Galveston, near the Gulf shore, and in the southwestern corner of Jefferson county, Texas, was entirely destroyed in the recent storm. The place had about 1,000 residents, many of them visitors. Not a house is left standing and more than 400 dead bodies were found yesterday by relief and exploring parties.

Indian Killed at Calais.
Calais, Me., Sept. 18.—Mitchell S. Francis, an Indian, was struck by a train near Perry this evening, and instantly killed. He is survived by a widow and three children.
Angevine-Irvine.
There was a pretty wedding Tuesday morning at the residence of Mr. J. E. Irvine, Garden street, when his daughter, Miss Mary Edna Irvine, and Mr. J. Edwin Angevine, of Messrs. Bowman & Angevine, were married by Rev. John Lewis. The bride wore a white satin wedding gown with bridal veil. Her sister, Miss Nellie Irvine, was bridesmaid, and Mr. Arthur Bowman groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Angevine left on a honeymoon tour of Upper Canada.

Home for a Kiss.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 18.—The steamer Empress of India which arrived today from the Orient brought the first arrival from Peking since the siege. Among the passengers was Lieut. Hobson of Merrimac fame. He comes from Japan.

Superintendent Shifted.
Montreal, Sept. 18.—(Special)—G. C. Jones, superintendent of the Toronto division of the Grand Trunk railway, has been appointed superintendent of the Eastern division, with headquarters at Montreal.

Another High Islands Story.
Galveston, Texas, Sept. 18.—There are only ten houses in a habitable condition south of High Island, says H. S. Sparger, general manager of the Gulf & Interstate R. R. Co., who returned today from a tour of inspection of the property of his company. "There were thousands of bodies of dead animals and about 350 bodies of human beings found there." The situation throughout the country extending from Holiver to High Island is possibly worse than in any other section of the mainland.
Disasters at Newfoundland.
St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 18.—Reports of marine disasters during last week's gales continue to pour in from remote localities. Today's advices show 17 more vessels ashore and 13 lives lost. Considerable damage was done to property along the coast. Hope for the safety of four other vessels, which crews aggregating 25, is almost abandoned.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

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

- T. W. Rainsford. Allison Wishart. W. A. Ferris. Wm. Somerville.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Restigouche County.

MR. ALLISON WISHART, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now going through Nova Scotia.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 22, 1900.

WESTMORLAND.

Mr. Henry Powell seems to be getting weary at the prospect of being opposed by the Hon. Henry R. Emmerson in the county of Westmorland. We are not surprised at this considering the fact that Mr. Powell only won the election in 1896 by the narrowest of margins, although at that time a Tory government was in power exercising all its influence to coerce the people of the Intercolonial Railway into voting for Mr. Powell. The transactions of that period connected with the distribution of shingles and other similar election devices have not been forgotten by the electors of Canada, who know that the late government was ready to resort to any device for the purpose of carrying the election. Yet after exhausting every effort they were only able to elect Mr. Powell by a majority of 21 votes. How much this election cost the Tory party will probably never be known, but the man was a large one. Since then Mr. Powell, in his zeal for his party, has put himself in the position of opposing the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, although this extension is calculated to greatly increase the value of that great railway and to largely augment the population of Moncton, which is its centre and headquarters, and consequently to bring prosperity to the county of Westmorland, which depends on the railway and to some extent upon Moncton for its present excellent position among the counties of New Brunswick. We have never heard anywhere of a more ridiculous crusade than that which Mr. Powell waged against the purchase of the Drummond county railway, being instigated thereto by his friend, Mr. Haggart, who has always been an objector to the utilization of the ports of the maritime provinces for the export of Canadian goods, and who therefore takes no interest whatever in the improvement of the Intercolonial. The people of Westmorland generally will know how to deal with a man of Mr. Powell's narrow views when it comes to depositing their votes. They will recognize that under Mr. Blair's management the Intercolonial has been made into a paying concern, and improved to such an enormous extent that it is hardly the same road that it was when he took hold of it. These improvements in the equipment and business of the Intercolonial will continue while the Liberals remain in power and Mr. Blair remains minister of railways, but under a Tory regime matters will speedily revert to their old condition and the Intercolonial Railway be come, as it was before, noted for its deficits.

No man in Westmorland county who is not swayed by party prejudice would for a moment think of comparing Mr. Henry Powell with the Hon. Mr. Henry R. Emmerson. We do not know whether it is the intention of Mr. Emmerson to contest the county of Westmorland or not, but if he should do so, he ought to defeat Mr. Powell hands down. Mr. Emmerson is a statesman of broad views who has already made his influence felt as premier of New Brunswick, and as the holder of a most important department in the government prior to his premiership. Mr. Emmerson has been extremely desirous to advance the interests of this province in every way, and he is a loyal son of the county of Westmorland, where he has resided during practically the whole of his active life. He has identified himself with its interests and has labored to promote its prosperity. If he should become a candidate it will be as a supporter of the present government and of the Hon. Mr. Blair, who has done so much to increase the importance of the Intercolonial Railway and to make it a factor of the business of Canada. Such men as Mr. Emmerson are needed in the House of Commons and we trust that the rumor which credits him with an intention to run for the county of Westmorland may prove to be correct.

A WAIL OF DESPAIR.

The leading article which appeared in the Sun of Tuesday on the acts of the present government since they came into power is a sort of despairing wail and contains nothing whatever to indicate that the Tories have the slightest hope of being successful in the coming election contest. It is not easy to understand why any newspaper should say after they have just reported the complete and unqualified success of the government for not accomplishing results over which

they had no control. "As easy as lying" is an old proverb which seems to be accepted by the Conservative press, but we think that to resort to these tactics is not likely to strengthen the Conservative party. No doubt the Sun feels its extreme difficulty of its position. It has got to advocate the cause of a man who has never done anything for the province of New Brunswick or for the city of St. John and who has only been concerned in finding offices for his own relations. For instance, the Sun, to carry out its programme of supporting Mr. Foster finds it necessary to attack Mr. Blair's expenditure for the purpose of giving terminal facilities to the Intercolonial in this city. It says that it "is not difficult to expend millions of dollars on a railway terminus, anyone can do that who has the money." We respectfully submit that this is foolish talk, because everyone knows that the expenditure of a million dollars on a railway terminus is something which is not very easily accomplished, even where the government has the money. There are a good many people in Canada and a good many cities in Canada, and each city has its own claims and its own men to support them. Therefore when the Sun speaks of Mr. Blair's achievements in obtaining terminal facilities for the Intercolonial Railway here by the building of a magnificent elevator and splendid wharves, as an easy matter, it simply misstates the truth. However, it is part of its policy to minimize the achievements of Mr. Blair and the only way to do this is to misrepresent them. It is easy to say, however, that the improvements which have been made in St. John by the present government are very distasteful to the Sun, and if by any chance the Conservatives should get into power in Canada there would be an end to all hope for this city. We would be relegated to the position which we occupied when Mr. Foster was the minister for New Brunswick, and we would be treated with insult if we ventured to ask the government to do anything for us.

THE DRUMMOND COUNTY RAILWAY.

The Sackville Post has not usually been regarded as a comic paper, but certainly the following extract from one of its editorials would seem to indicate that it is rapidly becoming a publication of that kind: "Blair has saddled this country with a debt of \$7,000,000 spent in utterly useless and unjustifiable schemes, and solely for the purpose of giving his ally Greenshields, a gigantic corruption fund. Blair astounded the House of Commons by proposing to purchase the Drummond Railway—a old, ramshackle tumble-down, tank-bark road that has been hawked about for sale at \$400,000 and could find no purchaser and yet Blair came before the House with a proposition to buy that road and give over \$2,000,000 for it."

As the entire increase of the public debt of Canada during the four years that the Liberals have been in power amounts only to \$7,000,000 against 17,000,000 increase by the late government during the last four years that they were in power, the Sackville Post man must be of the opinion that the whole capital expenditure of Canada has been due to Mr. Blair. But as a matter of fact, while the public debt has increased by only \$7,000,000, the capital expenditure on necessary public works was upwards of \$20,000,000. We presume that even the Post would hardly say that the enlargement of the Canadian canal which was a part of the policy of the late government, was a wholly unjustifiable scheme, or that it was for the purpose of giving Mr. Greenshields "a gigantic corruption fund." The fact is that the Post acts as if its readers were destitute of common sense, and were unable to read any other paper than the one published in Sackville. The Drummond railway was "an old ramshackle, tumble-down, tank-bark road" when Mr. Blair bought it, and Mr. Blair did not propose to pay \$2,000,000 for it. The Drummond railway is a new road completed up to the standard of the Intercolonial railway, and not inferior in any part of that splendid inter-provincial highway. Mr. Blair's proposal was to pay \$60,000 a year for this road for a term of ninety-nine years, the alternative proposal is to pay \$1,000,000 for it. We are of the opinion that the first arrangement was quite as good a one as the second, although the Conservatives pretended to think that it was not. We think that most men would prefer to pay \$64 a year for ninety-nine years for a house which they were buying than to give \$1000 for it outright, and that is just the same kind of a bargain that the government proposed to make with reference to the Drummond County railway. No Canadian government has ever made as good a bargain for the purchase of any railway as that which was made by Mr. Blair for the Drummond County road. When we compare it with the bargains made by Conservative governments, the contrast between Mr. Blair's administration and that of his predecessors is very marked. The cost of the Drummond County railway complete and in perfect order, equal to any portion of the Intercolonial, was just \$12,000 a mile. The average cost of the Intercolonial has been about \$40,000 a mile. In 1879 Sir Charles Tupper purchased the old Grand Trunk branch from River du Loup to Levis, paying for it \$12,000 a mile, but he simply got for this a road-bed without rails and practically without ties. It cost more than \$2,000,000 to make it fit for use and even then it was far inferior to the Drummond County railway. In more recent years the Conservatives built the Cape Breton extension at a cost of \$33,000 a mile, the Oxford branch at \$40,000 a mile and they built the St. Charles branch for \$123,000 a mile. After reading such figures as the above will anyone pretend to say that

the Drummond County railway was a dear road at \$12,000 a mile. The matter is too plain for argument.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

The election of a new House of Commons for the United Kingdom is to take place during the present autumn, and an announcement to that effect has already appeared in these columns. The last general election took place in 1895, so that the present House of Commons has lasted for five years, which is about as long as a House of Commons is supposed to retain its usefulness. At the last general elections the Liberals were badly defeated, the party being then as it is now in a somewhat disorganized condition. What the prospects of the Liberal party at the coming elections may be we do not pretend to say, because many circumstances may combine to affect the contest. The Liberal party consists of several groups of individuals who are not all united on a common policy, although they are united in opposition to the present government. There is always in the Liberal party an advance guard of members who hold opinions much more radical than those of the majority of the party, and therefore there is usually not that harmony within the Liberal party that exists to such an extent among the Tories who are united for the purpose of resisting all change. Still the Liberal party has been, and is, able to do good work even when it is in opposition. It has not been able itself to pass all the measures that it desired, but it has forced the Conservatives to pass them and that practically amounts to the same thing. When Liberalism first began to work for the improvement of the constitution, the people of the United Kingdom were practically without representation in the House of Commons. Now the franchise has been placed on such a footing that practically every man has a vote and therefore nothing remains to be done in that direction. The work of the Liberal party, so far as the improvement of the constitution goes, has been accomplished. No doubt the leading issue in the coming contest at the polls will be the war in South Africa. While there were a good many members of the Liberal party who were in favor of this war, there were others who were opposed to it, because they thought it unnecessary. What the British people may think of it remains to be seen. Certainly its cost has been great both in blood and treasure, and however necessary it may have been the great loss of life involved in it, and the bereavement of so many families will naturally have their effect on the contest. The general opinion seems to be that the present government will be sustained and we are not prepared to dispute this view.

THEY MUST BE AGAINST ST. JOHN.

The St. John Conservatives have not yet selected their candidate for the House of Commons, and very probably they will have some difficulty in finding men willing to sacrifice themselves on the altar of party. The candidates who are to be the standard bearers of the Tory party in the St. John constituencies, wherever they be, will have to be men of a peculiar kind. It will be necessary for them to endorse the Conservative programme, which is one of hostility to St. John, and they will have to swallow all the statements of Mr. Haggart, who objects to the carrying of grain over the Intercolonial railway to this port, and who has been engaged in abusing Mr. Blair for building a wharf and elevator here in connection with the Intercolonial railway. The St. John candidates will have to tell the people that they prefer a government that made their names and that of the mail steamships to a government that has made St. John the terminus of those vessels, and has given our city so large a trade in winter. They will have to tell the people that they prefer a government that will do nothing for St. John one which has made this city the chief winter port of Canada and which has displayed the greatest interest in its welfare. Can such men be found even in the Conservative party? If they can it would be interesting to learn their names and to examine their records. The people of St. John, whether Liberal or Conservative, are noted for their love for this city and their regard for its interests, and they are desirous to make it populous and prosperous. To find men who are willing to advocate a policy the very reverse of this would therefore seem not to be easy, unless among persons who have been so overcome with partisanship as to forget that they are inhabitants of this city, and who take no interest in its welfare.

NOT ALWAYS AN ADMIRER OF TUPPER.

A good many people are wondering why Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the Sun, did not discover the great merits of Sir Charles Tupper as the leader of the Conservative party in 1891, when Sir John A. Macdonald passed away. At that time Mr. S. D. Scott gave no sign whatever of his desire that Sir Charles Tupper should lead the Conservative party, although from the fact that Mr. S. D. Scott is a Cumberland county man, it might have been supposed that he would have some neighborly feeling towards the Cumberland baronet. But Mr. Scott was then quite insensible to the merits of Sir Charles Tupper. In fact he distinctly threw cold water on those suggestions that were made in favor of Sir Charles Tupper in other newspapers and heartily applauded the elevation of Mr. Abbott to the position of leader. When Mr. Abbott retired Sir John Thompson immediately became the favorite of Mr. Scott, and Sir Charles Tupper's merits were not recognized in the slightest degree. Any one reading the Sun at that time would have thought that Sir Charles Tupper was merely a back number, an old man whose usefulness had departed, a veteran who lagged superfluous on the stage. When Sir John Thompson's sudden death deprived the Conservative party of its leader, Mr. Scott was again silent as to the merits of Sir Charles Tupper, and no suggestion was made in the Sun that he should be brought out and placed at the head of the Conservative party. On the contrary the Sun heartily applauded the choice of Sir Mackenzie Bowell to the leadership, and to read its editorials at that time it might have been supposed that the Conservative party had at last obtained an ideal chief who was able to fill the shoes of the old chieflain, Sir John A. Macdonald. It was not until the famous conspiracy against Sir Mackenzie Bowell, that was hatched by Mr. George E. Foster, had reached its culmination that Mr. Scott was able to see any merit in Sir Charles Tupper as a leader. Then he suddenly discovered that the party wanted Sir Charles Tupper and no one else, and that Sir Mackenzie Bowell was only a dead weight upon the Conservative party. We mention these circumstances for the purpose of showing that Mr. Scott, although now a most enthusiastic and devoted supporter of Sir Charles Tupper, has not always been so, and we direct the particular attention of Sir Charles Tupper to the fact that he has not always stood so high in Mr. Scott's favor as he does now. In fact it would seem as if Mr. Scott had proved himself to be a good deal of an opportunist, and that he only swallowed Sir Charles Tupper when he was compelled to do so. We have no doubt that when the party decides to get rid of Sir Charles Tupper and take up Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, Mr. Scott will be found justly lurching in the train of the new leader, and declaring that he is the only man worthy to be at the head of the Conservative party in Canada.

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MR. SHAUGHNESSY'S OFFER.

The reply which we published Thursday from the Hon. Mr. Blair to Mr. Shaughnessy's offer, to hand over freight to the Intercolonial Railway at Jacques Cartier Junction for export at St. John, ought to be sufficient to convince any reasonable person that Mr. Shaughnessy's proposal could not now be accepted. If it had been made earlier in the season so as to give the minister of railways time to consider it, and to provide for it, something might have been done, but 200,000 tons of additional freight could not be moved over the Intercolonial Railway for a distance of 750 miles without a much larger equipment of locomotives and cars than the Intercolonial Railway now possesses. Indeed at the present time the business of the line has grown so rapidly that it is difficult for Mr. Blair to provide sufficient rolling stock to keep pace with it. The Intercolonial does not stand in the position of a private corporation which can order new rolling stock at any time when an emergency arises. Before anything can be done the authority of parliament has to be obtained, and that authority may not prove sufficiently ample to cover any such sudden increase of business. As parliament sat until July Mr. Shaughnessy might have, before it rose, intimated to Mr. Blair his intention to make the present offer, and then it is possible that something might have been done to meet his views. But under existing circumstances it would be perfectly futile for the minister of railways to undertake to deal with so large a traffic, especially at a time when so many other portions of the Intercolonial Railway are clamoring for increased rolling stock. At the last session of parliament the members for Cape Breton and members for other constituencies along the line of the Intercolonial were constantly complaining of the lack of facilities to meet the traffic, and although additional rolling stock has been ordered to meet their views no such quantity has been purchased as would serve the needs of the enormous traffic as that carried from Montreal to St. John last winter by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The other reasons given by Mr. Blair why the offer of Mr. Shaughnessy should not be accepted are equally cogent. The wharves approaching completion in connection with the Intercolonial Railway terminus are not sufficient to handle so large a traffic, and the offer cannot be accepted because that would involve heavy charges for bridge tolls and other expenses, which would make the business unprofitable. If Mr. Shaughnessy has decided to abandon St. John as a port of export, he may be willing to hand over to the government the elevators, wharves and other property owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company on the west side, and also the line of railway connecting them with the bridge. Possibly he may even go further and transfer to the government, or to some other power capable of running it, the short line which was subsidized by the government of Canada for the purpose of carrying freight to the ports of the maritime provinces. Certainly the abandonment of St. John as a port of export by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, would not be calculated to strengthen that company in the good opinion of the people of Canada generally, who are anxious to see the ports of Canada built up rather than Boston, Portland and New York.

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THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Chinese situation seems to be gradually becoming clearer as a result of the logic of events. We no longer hear so much talk about the evacuation of Peking by the powers, and even the government at Washington seems to be doubtful of the motives of Russia in proposing such an important step. How any sane man should be able to agree to such a proposal while the Chinese situation remains unsettled passes all comprehension. If the forces of the powers were withdrawn from Peking, the government of China would set them at defiance, and we would have another long and fruitless negotiation ending in nothing, because the government of China will never consent to pay a dollar in the way of damages for the outrages which have been committed upon foreigners in China under compulsion. There is a lack of information in regard to the person in whom the supreme authority of China is now vested, and that of course stands in the way of negotiations, but it is the safest thing for the powers to hold on to what they have got until they have obtained more tangible proof of the good will of the Chinese government and people.

The fear which existed in some quarters, and which was due largely to the statements made by Dr. Morrison, the Times correspondent at Peking, that Russia and Germany were in league with respect to their Chinese policy, has been rudely brushed aside by the recent action of Germany in respect to the Chinese question. Germany not only has refused to acquiesce in the proposal of Russia to retire from Peking, but she has declined to enter into negotiations with the Chinese government until the authors and instigators of the massacres in China had been given up. This is a sensible and statesmanlike proposal, because it is a test of the good faith of the government of China with respect to the powers. We are glad to see that this German proposal has been received with favor in Great Britain, and no doubt the British government will fall in with it, not only because of its intrinsic merits as a mode of displaying the present situation in China but also for the reason that it separates Germany from Russia and sets up a policy distinctly hostile to that of the Czar. The German Emperor has frequently been very erratic in his mode of proceeding, and his dealings with Great Britain have certainly not been distinguished by consistency. There was a time when Germany was thought to be decidedly unfriendly to Great Britain, and even now it cannot be said that German newspapers display any disposition to deal fairly with British questions. But since the beginning of the South African war, the Emperor, himself, has endeavored to atone for his

previous unfriendliness, and any advances which he may now make in the direction of Great Britain should be received favorably and, as far as possible, what is passed should be forgotten. Germany and Great Britain have common interests in China and there is no reason why they should not pursue a common policy. The United States also has interests in China which are similar to those of Great Britain, that is to say the great republic desires to be able to trade freely with China and to preserve what is called the open door. With Great Britain, the United States and Germany in accord on their Chinese policy it would be impossible for Russia to gain any territorial advantages thereto or to pursue her policy of aggression in Northern China. The government of the United States is no longer going with Russia in her proposal to withdraw from Peking and permit that country to do what she pleased in Northern China. We suggested that if the Russian proposal was accepted by the powers it would probably result in Russian troops entering Peking by the back door, while the forces of the other allied powers were departing from it by the front door. It has now been accurately stated that Russia has put the withdrawal of the allies from Peking so as to enable her to have her own way in Manchuria, which was to be seized and absorbed into the Russian empire. It is true that such a proposal as this would have seemed so much like a bunco game as to prevent any other nation in future from trusting Russia's word, but Russia has played this same game so often that no one now expects anything better. Russian statements are able to preserve a calm and untroubled demeanor, and to act the part of innocence, while maturing schemes which they know will deceive those with whom they are dealing, and render the name of Russian faith as low as Punic faith was in ancient times. Now that it is certain that neither Germany, Great Britain nor the United States will retire from Peking the Russians will no doubt reconsider their proposal and will remain there also. It is said that Russia has put the indemnity which she intends to demand from China at the enormous sum of \$200,000,000, a sum which of course China could not pay, and which represents not any loss which Russia has suffered, but merely such damages as that nation sees fit to demand by way of punishment for Chinese treachery. We think that in any fairness and equity, China should pay Russia nothing at all, but that Russia should assist China to pay the indemnity demanded by the other powers, for certainly the Russian encroachments in Northern China were the cause of the Boxer uprising and the consequences which have followed it. It is well that Russia has unmasked her real designs so speedily, and that she stands before the

world in so unenviable a light, because in the present case all the great powers are interested and all will feel the consequences of her treachery. The German proposal that the authors of the massacres should first be given up and punished seems to meet with general approval, and will no doubt form a feature of the united policy of the great powers. THE COAL STRIKE. The intimate relations which exist between various communities in this continent is well illustrated by the result of the strike of the coal miners, which has taken place in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, where there are usually about 140,000 persons at work. Of this number a large proportion, some say four-fifths, are now on strike so that the output of coal from that region is curtailed to a corresponding extent. Here our coal dealers have been affected by their inability to fill their orders for cargoes, and this of course equally affects the consumers in this place who have been accustomed to use anthracite coal and who find themselves, on the eve of a long and cold winter, in great doubt as to where they can obtain their supplies of fuel. We do not know anything of the merits of the contest which has arisen between the miners and the owners of the mines, but as a rule people's sympathy is with the workmen. The people know that the men who work in the coal mines of Pennsylvania have to work hard, that their wages are a dangerous one, and that their wages are not too large. On the other hand they are aware that the owners of the mines, great coal barons as they are called, live in wealth and luxury, and that they meet occasionally to regulate the price of coal, putting it up twenty-five cents a ton whenever it pleases their own sweet wills. It is impossible but that this strike will have a very serious effect on Mr. McKinley's prospects of reelection to the office of president of the United States. The people will, whether rightly or wrongly, see in this strike another illustration of the power of trusts against which war is now being waged by the Democratic party, and which have the tacit if not the active support of the Republicans. We trust that some way will be found to bring this strike to a speedy close, not only for the sake of the men themselves, but for our own sakes, for we who live in New Brunswick, although at such a great distance from the scene of the contest, would be very much inconvenienced if the strike should continue. There is one lesson which the strike will convey to us and cause us to lay to heart, and that is the folly of depending to so large an extent upon the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania for our fuel. The time was when all our supplies of fuel consisted of wood or of

bituminous coal, the wood being used in the kitchen stove, and in the hall stove, and the coal in the grates of parlors and bedrooms. Then came the period of self-feeders which displaced the old wood burning ball stove, and anthracite coal necessarily came into use, it being the only kind of fuel fit for such stoves. The self-feeder has in turn been displaced by the furnace, which heats the house by means of hot air or hot water or steam, but unfortunately most of our furnaces are fitted for the burning of hard coal. This seems to be a very serious mistake because there is no reason why soft coal produced in our own mines should not answer equally as well. If we fitted our furnaces to use soft coal there is no doubt that something would be saved in the cost of fuel, employment would be given to our mines and we would be free from the inconvenience and injury resulting from such strikes as the one under consideration, because there is no parallel to the case of Pennsylvania with respect to hard coal, that state being practically the only source of supply for the whole continent.

The coal strike, which is now causing so much inconvenience and alarm, not only in the United States but throughout Canada, illustrates the necessity of some sort of provision for the arbitration of disputes between employer and employed, before they reach such an acute stage as to interfere with the business of the country. If the coal strike should continue for any length of time it would put a stop to a great many manufacturing industries and throw millions of people out of employment. It would inflict on all classes of the industrial army a loss far greater than any gain that can possibly come to the strikers, no matter how successful they may be in bringing about an arrangement with their employers favorable to themselves. Many branches of industry will be entirely paralyzed, many individuals will be ruined, and in the end it is quite likely that the sum total of the advantage realized from the strike even by those directly concerned in it will be very small.

The government of Canada at the last session of parliament passed a bill providing for the settlement of strikes in this country by means of arbitration, and although this bill was criticized at the time for being too likely to effect any good, it will be seen that it is such legislation as is put to a very practical use. We have no doubt that the Canadian arbitration bill will be found quite equal to any demands that may be made upon it, and that it will prevent such disastrous struggles between employer and employed as this Pennsylvania coal miners' strike.

GALVESTON.

The number of dead as the result of the Galveston storm and tidal wave is now put down as 6,000 which makes it one of the most terrible disasters in the annals of the world. The question now arises whether Galveston should be retained as a commercial emporium and whether the site should be abandoned and another selected which would be out of the reach of such dangers as overwhelmed it a few days ago. The people of Galveston are naturally anxious that this site should be retained because they are property owners there and they regard the place as their home. On the other hand it is pointed out that Galveston will always be liable to such devastating storms as that which has just visited it. Its site is only twelve feet above the level of high water, and therefore it is liable to be overwhelmed by a tidal wave driven by a fierce tropical storm and again destroyed. It is said to be impossible to protect it, and that a good many of the faithful in that city are doubting whether it would be wise to estimate the fortunes of the city to his guidance. The atmosphere of Montreal is sometimes found to be highly exhilarating, and possibly this was what happened in the case of the new leader of the Tories.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The return of five hundred of the first Canadian contingent to this country may be accepted as an indication that in the eyes of those at the front, the war in South Africa is practically ended. No one will find fault with our young men for desiring to return to their homes, and not extending their term of enlistment. No doubt if there were any large Boer armies in the field, and any severe fighting to be done they would still be willing to remain in South Africa and share in the dangers of the campaign. But the contest has now resolved itself into a mere series of raiding expeditions on the part of the Boers, who have neither facilities for making a stand nor the courage to do so. The men who are now in the field in South Africa on the side of the Boers are said to be either mercenaries from Europe and the United States or Cape Colony rebels who have become desperate, and who know that things can hardly be worse with them than they keep the field. There is no organized government in the Transvaal on the part of the Boers, nor have they any means of exercising any civil authority over any portion of the country. The Boer

leaders are merely guerilla chiefs seeking to annoy and to injure, and to make the contest as protracted as possible; although they have no hope of any substantial result arising from their perseverance. Mr. Kruger is on his way to Europe, a great many of the men who fought in the Boer armies are now prisoners, the Netherlands railway, which was of such assistance to the Boer cause, has been seized by the British authorities, and all its rolling stock, which was on a very large scale, has been taken possession of. Under these circumstances the war cannot last very long. In fact it is no longer a war, and therefore there is no need for our young men remaining in South Africa, unless they desire to do so or because they have other views with regard to remaining in the country when the contest is brought to an end.

That thoroughly dishonest paper, the Montreal Star, directs the attention of La Patrie to the alleged utterances of the St. John Daily Telegraph which it accuses of having attacked Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Foster for seeking the aid of a Frenchman in their campaign in St. John. We would like to inform La Patrie that this is an entire misrepresentation of the attitude of the Telegraph. The Telegraph was glad to see Mr. Monk in St. John, but it pointed out the extraordinary fact, that after abusing and attacking the Quebec French for the past year and accusing them of disloyalty, the St. John Jones was importing a Quebec Frenchman to assist them in their campaign. When the Star next quotes from the Telegraph we will think it to use our own words and not any garbled version of them which may be concocted in the Star office.

The exhibition is now over and it has been a great success. We trust that it will be repeated next year on a larger scale, and with a fair list of exhibits. We would respectfully suggest that in any arrangements that are to be made for future exhibitions means should be taken to exclude persons who are simply running gambling and swindling booths, and whose business it is to relieve the confiding countryman of his money by means of roulette wheels and other devices. There were seven or eight booths of this kind on the exhibition grounds this year, and their presence there was not at all creditable to the management.

The nomination of Mr. Carvell as the Liberal candidate for Carleton county for the house of commons is a good one and no doubt will result in that fine county being represented by him in the next house of commons. Mr. Carvell is a young lawyer of great energy and ability, and when he goes to the house of commons he will not fail to make his influence felt there. The Conservatives have been trying to make the people believe that the Liberals would not contest the county of Carleton against Mr. Hale, but the nomination of Mr. Carvell effectually disposes of that absurd story. It is one of the usual kind of Tory electioneering and about as true as most of them.

When Sir Charles Tupper returned from Great Britain last month, in an interview at Quebec with a correspondent of La Presse of Montreal, he said, "In so far as Sir Wilfrid Laurier is concerned, you can say that he is too British for me with his programme of imperial federation." Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for Sir Charles Tupper and yet to read some of the Tory papers published in this part of Canada one might be led to believe that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was little better than a rebel.

It is whispered that Hugh John Macdonald did not make as good an impression in Montreal among the Conservatives as his friends hoped would be the case, and that a good many of the faithful in that city are doubting whether it would be wise to estimate the fortunes of the party to his guidance. The atmosphere of Montreal is sometimes found to be highly exhilarating, and possibly this was what happened in the case of the new leader of the Tories.

The Tories of New Brunswick feel that they are playing a losing game, and that they are about to be overwhelmed by a landslide, the greatest in the history of this province. All those attempts to bring the political situation by means of side issues have failed, and the people of New Brunswick see clearly enough which party has done the most for them.

The Liberals of the county of Kent have done well to nominate Mr. LeBlanc to contest that county. Mr. LeBlanc is no stranger to public life and has already represented the county of Kent in the legislature of this province. He certainly would make a far better representative than the present member, Mr. McInerney, and he should be returned by the Liberals of Kent by a large majority.

If a Tory surplus was a good thing why should not a Liberal surplus be a good thing? The Tories when in power were always boasting it they had surplus and claiming it as proof of their ability to manage the affairs of the country, but now they look askance at Liberal surpluses, and pretend that they represent excessive taxation.

The Conservative party is the party which has always practiced corruption in Canada, and that to such an extent as to draw upon the criticism of the British press. Yet now the Conservatives pretend to be the party of purity and are accusing the Liberal party of corruption.

GREAT DEMONSTRATIONS IN KINGS COUNTY.

(Continued from Page One.)

unworthy and sectarian prejudices, they have created wholesome influences in moulding sound opinion upon public affairs. It is not surprising that they have effected these striking and inevitable results cannot be too favorably spoken of and should be kept in grateful remembrance. We believe, however, in stating the wise and accepted opinion of Canada and the ungrudging testimony inaugurated by the government in favor of the motherland in addition to being a substantial and practical measure for the promotion of the commerce of the most effective means of creating the splendid imperial spirit vouchsafed in every portion of the empire, and illustrating to the world how real and responsive is the union of all the communities within the empire, and of inspiring the people to dedicate the valor of their sons to the maintenance of British rule in South Africa.

"The phenomenal progress in material advancement in the Dominion of Canada is not gratifying to persons desiring to see the prosperity of the country placed upon a firm and unshakable basis. The increase in the trade of the country since the accession of the Liberal party to power is not to be directly attributed to the wisdom of the Liberal government, but to the fact that the Liberal party in the fiscal policy adopted by the government.

"Recognizing that the unparalleled prosperity being enjoyed by Canada is in no small measure due to our improved trade relations with the United Kingdom, arising from the preferential tariff system, the Liberal government has expressed its intention to steadily maintain this feature of its policy. The large and growing market in the United Kingdom for Canadian agricultural products is of the highest value to Canadian farmers and we are appreciative of the government's intention pursued by the government in bringing the trade relations between the two countries closer together. The impetus imparted to the Canadian industrial interests of the country owing to many important modifications of the tariff effected by the government has necessarily been of marked advantage to agriculture.

"We have been most favorably impressed with the vigor of management, brilliant executive ability, and constructive policy displayed by yourself in administering the government railway and canal system of Canada, and we are glad to have been immediately attended with profitable results, and has been the means of enabling you to employ the money of a great artery for carrying the trade of Canada through the port of St. John. An enterprise of such magnitude cannot fail to be of the utmost consequence to the city of St. John and the neighboring counties. We believe that you should be encouraged and supported in this great undertaking by the citizens of the province, and that the faith you entertain in its practicability should be endorsed by all citizens anxious to see the realization by Sir John of his just ambition and natural destiny to be a chief commercial gateway for Canada. As a member of the Liberal party, it is my duty to urge you to persevere in your present course, and to carry on through Canadian ports, and we have no doubt that the distinguished and patriotic course you have uniformly pursued in dealing with public and national interests will also mark your actions in relation to this very important matter.

"In conclusion we beg to assure you of our pride in the Liberal party, and we have no doubt that the distinguished and patriotic course you have uniformly pursued in dealing with public and national interests will also mark your actions in relation to this very important matter. On behalf of the Liberal Association of the county of Kings, (Signed) 'ROBERT MORRISON.' Hon. Mr. Blair

acknowledged his great appreciation of the address and assured the Kings County members of the Intercolonial Railway that the Liberal party was deeply indebted to the speaker for his sentiments expressed for himself and his actions as a public man. It was stimulating for a public man to hear such assurances from the people.

He was glad to know that the people of Kings could count with some confidence that the record of the Liberal party was continued by a Liberal supporter and in the person of Col. Denville, the government would have a sturdy one to cheer them on in the performance of their duties. He spoke of the readiness of the colonies to spring to arms in defence of the British empire. The atmosphere of Montreal is sometimes found to be highly exhilarating, and possibly this was what happened in the case of the new leader of the Tories.

Speaking of the French people, he said there was no doubt of the depth and sincerity of the French to the English interests. It was not looked to be that they should be as English as the English Canadians and doubt should not be cast upon their loyalty. Unfortunately there was a disposition on the part of the leaders of the Conservatives to use one canvass against Sir Wilfrid Laurier in one section and a different canvass in another. In one section they tried to say he was not English enough; in Quebec he was put forward as being too English. This kind of attack Mr. Blair detested.

A Double Game Was Being Played, a two-faced game. Mr. Blair read campaign pamphlets of the Conservatives, in which effort was made to cast suspicion on Sir Wilfrid's imperial sentiment. The pamphlet had defended itself in meeting Sir Wilfrid's words in London. Mr. Blair also spoke of Sir Charles Tupper's works in Quebec. Sir Charles, in an interview with La Presse, which circulates in Quebec, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier was too British for him. This was the line of canvass they were taking.

The two parties were arranged one against the other on the preferential tariff question. The Laurier government did not fear the opinion of the people of Canada on the

issue. Were the people in favor of repealing the preferential tariff? He doubted it. All would like a reciprocal tariff wherein England would give a preference to Canada. It would be seized with envy by the British. There was no doubt that the Laurier government, not in a negligard spirit, had thrown open our doors and gave a preference to British goods. There was no doubt that the Laurier government, not in a negligard spirit, had thrown open our doors and gave a preference to British goods. There was no doubt that the Laurier government, not in a negligard spirit, had thrown open our doors and gave a preference to British goods.

Expand our Trade with the Mother Country. He spoke of the increase which had been made in agriculture and dairy products. This was largely due to the fact that Sir Wilfrid had selected a practical farmer as his minister of agriculture, who had done before him. And Mr. Sidney Fisher as the minister of agriculture in the Laurier government had not only a practical farmer, but he had successfully worked out the system of cold storage, for one thing.

Looking over the past four years Mr. Blair thought the people would easily see that the administration of Canada had been a good one. The ministers of the departments had labored hard. He spoke of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, who had been maligned almost as much as he (Mr. Blair) himself. Hon. Mr. Sifton was a brainy man, an honorable man, and he had successfully worked out the system of cold storage, for one thing.

Mr. Blair went into the history of this matter and showed that during the past four years the people had been benefited by the administration of Canada. He spoke of the Hon. Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior, who had been maligned almost as much as he (Mr. Blair) himself. Hon. Mr. Sifton was a brainy man, an honorable man, and he had successfully worked out the system of cold storage, for one thing.

Mr. Foster was an able debater, but he might have done a good deal more for his province than he has done. He might have done a good deal more for his province than he has done. He might have done a good deal more for his province than he has done.

Mr. Blair continued relative to taxation and gave figures in this connection. He also quoted the arguments of Mr. Foster against the government on taxation. He also quoted the arguments of Mr. Foster against the government on taxation.

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To Re-rail the Intercolonial. The Liberal government proposed that its policy of advancement should apply to all sections of the country and the Intercolonial Railway would be included in the list of works to be undertaken. In connection with the interest taken by the government in the Intercolonial Railway Mr. Blair spoke of the vitalizing influence this interest had put upon the staff and officers of the road. They were now working on the improvement of the Intercolonial Railway in Cape Breton and it was a fixed policy of the government to relay the Intercolonial Railway south from one end to the other with 80 pound rails, which would make it fully the equal of any road in Canada. This was received with great applause. Hon. Mr. Blair concluded by contrasting the present administration with that of Mr. Foster. He said that the present administration had done for New Brunswick and said that with the support of the people in the section where he would speak, he was prepared when returned, to use the influence which came to a minister by the crown for the welfare of the province. He was vigorously cheered at the close and the meeting broke up with the national anthem and cheers for the ministers. Col. Denville and Hon. William Pugsley.

Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies left by a special for Ottawa after the meeting.

RUSSIA SUSPECTED BY ALL.

(Continued from page 1.)

mand of the British troops at Tien Tsin, dated Wednesday, Sept. 13: "Occupied the headquarters of the Boxers at Tien Tsin, twenty-five miles from Tien Tsin, Sept. 10. The enemy fled to Sheng Fang. Tien Tsin was destroyed, but the large neighboring city, Ching Hai, was spared on condition that Mr. Green, a missionary and two ladies and two children, who were known to be hiding at Hsi-Nan-Hsein, would be brought in safety to Tien Tsin. The Mandarin accepted the conditions. "Shen Fang, 30 miles distant, is the last of the Boxers' strongholds near Tien Tsin."

To Ensure Coal and Food Supplies.

(Copyrighted 1900, the Associated Press.) Peking, Sept. 15, via Taku, Sept. 15.—Active military operations are about to be resumed with a view of ensuring coal and food supplies, opening the northern passes and restoring trade. General Chaffee and General Barrow, according to reports from British troops, held a conference today and decided to dispatch an Anglo-American column, 1,500 strong, to Suifu, Hai Tien, and other points. The column will include two battalions of the 14th United States Infantry, 500 British and 400 Chinese. At the conference it was decided to ask the Germans to send a column westward to disperse the Boxers, and to restore normal conditions. The Japanese and French are operating to the northeast of Peking. The sale of loot belonging to the Americans, has begun. General Chaffee at first proposed to burn it but finally decided that it would be better to feed the hungry Chinese.

Russia Was First.

Washington, Sept. 20.—It now appears that Russia has put forth the proposition for the punishment of the leaders of the Chinese uprising. This was in a paper offering a general programme for conducting the peace negotiations. The first item of the programme was the punishment of the Chinese offenders. The proposal came some time prior to the German note and seems to have been concurred in by France and some of the other powers, although it did not receive such general concurrence as to amount to an agreement. The German note now takes up this first item of the Russian programme and makes it an indispensable prerequisite to any negotiations. It materially differs from the Russian proposal, in that the German note punishes a part of the negotiations, while the German proposition now pending is to make the punishment precede the negotiations.

The reported transfer of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking from that post to Tokio is regarded as significant in some diplomatic quarters. Sir MacDonald has received the news of his transfer with a good deal of satisfaction and makes it an indispensable prerequisite to any negotiations. It materially differs from the Russian proposal, in that the German note punishes a part of the negotiations, while the German proposition now pending is to make the punishment precede the negotiations.

To Exterminate Boxers.

London, Sept. 20.—The Chinese minister here Sir Chih Lo Feng has received an imperial edict which orders the Boxers to be exterminated and says that the missionaries at Pao Ping Yu are to be executed. The edict also orders the troops of the allied forces at Chang Sing Tien and Lu Kon Chiao.

Washington's Information.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The status of the Chinese situation at the close of the day according to a high authority is as follows: "There are now before the department of state a number of notes awaiting answer. These include the German note concerning the surrender of Chinese ringleaders; the original Russian proposition which has not been answered; and a memorandum from the German government as to the purposes of this government and a request by Prince Ching that instructions be sent to Minister Conger in connection with peace negotiations at once. In addition there is a verbal inquiry from the French government as to the programme of the United States. "These various communications have accumulated slowly and an understanding has not been reached by the administration that there shall be a general clearance of the cables. This may be expected either late tomorrow or early the following day. It will certainly enunciate the programme of the United States on the various questions.

There will be separate notes according to the character of the communications addressed to this government; that is, the recent German note will be answered by a note and the memorandum from the German government will be answered by a memorandum, while the French verbal inquiry will receive a verbal response. "As to the contents of these several communications the authorities are not willing to give any positive indications, though as far as the German note is concerned, the belief is almost general here that the response of the American government will amount to a declaration to make the surrender of the offending Chinese a condition precedent to negotiation of any kind. Concerning the Russian proposition for withdrawing the Russian troops from the part of Russia up to the present time.

The U. S. Has Given No Sign.

Berlin, Sept. 20.—The report, coming by way of London, that the United States had refused to accede to the proposal of Germany to postpone peace negotiations with China until those responsible for the outbreak at Peking had been delivered up to the allies and punished, was received with incredulity in German diplomatic circles. The correspondent of the Associated Press had several interviews today on the subject at foreign office, where he learned that neither the German embassy in Washington nor the United States embassy in Berlin had given the slightest hint of any such refusal. The United States had no objections to the note, and that, therefore, the report to this effect is unfounded. A further reason for looking with suspicion upon such a statement is, as a high official explained, the fact that since the Russian proposal was made several positive, worded telegrams, saying, first, that the United States had no objection to the proposal, and next that a compromise had been offered and finally, that the plan had been rejected, were cabled here, by way of London, only to be finally proved erroneous. The foreign office, said the official in question, regards the whole thing as a newspaper concoction.

THE BEST IS THE KIND WE SELL.

If you want a Good Fall Suit, one that will keep its shape, and give you good service, we have it.

We would like you to call and examine our Tweed and Serge Suits, single and double breasted, which we offer from \$5.00 to \$15.00. Men's Beaver Overcoats, \$4.90. Men's Frieze Reefers, \$3.50.

Underwear in large variety. Boys', Youths, and Children's Clothing in every description.

Henderson, Hunt & McLaughlin, SUCCESSORS TO FRASER, FRASER & CO., Opposite Royal Hotel. 40 & 42 King St. St. John, N. B.

A Bank Robbed in Broad Day by Three Men.

Remo, Nev., Sept. 19.—A Gazette special from Winnemucca, Nev., says the First National Bank of the city was robbed today at noon by three men. The robbers were in waiting outside of the bank. When the robbers completed their work they mounted and started through the streets at top speed. Hundreds of citizens, alarmed by the shooting, rushed from their homes and drew the fire of the robbers who escaped. It is not known how much booty was secured.

Seven Dollars a Ton in Brooklyn—Rare Only Just Begun.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Brooklyn Coal Exchange has decided to advance the retail price of coal to \$7 a ton. One of the heaviest of Brooklyn dealers is quoted as saying that he had a talk with some of the Pennsylvania railroad people today and they told him the raise in price had only just begun.

Irishmen of Boston.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The Irishmen of Boston will give aid to the Irish parliament. The transaction of routine business the supreme authority sent its executive session and elected Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, sovereign grand commander.

Princeton Opened.

New York, Sept. 19.—The opening exercises of the college year at Princeton University were held in Marquand Chapel today. About 1,200 students were present. The Freshman class numbers in the neighborhood of 400 members and is one of the largest classes in the history of the university.

Church Workers' Convention.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The first session of the convention of Christian Workers was held at the Chicago Avenue church today. Rev. R. A. Torrey spoke of the need of a general revival, making a bitter arraignment of the present methods of worship and what he said were the depraved tastes of the people in literature, art and amusements.

Strikers Surrender.

Lelanon, Pa., Sept. 18.—At a meeting today of about three-fourths of the 1,200 iron workers employed by the American Iron & Steel Company, who struck on August 1st against a reduction of wages from \$4 to \$3 a ton for puddlers, it was agreed to go back to work at the rate offered, \$3 a ton.

Bids for German Bonds.

New York, Sept. 19.—Subscriptions for the German loan formally closed at the end of business hours today. The exact amount of applications received could not be ascertained, but the aggregate number is said to be surprisingly large.

Church Entertainment.

Centerville, Carleton Co., Sept. 18.—The ladies of the Church of England in Green evening, September 15th, to raise funds for the repair of St. Barnabas' church. It was given at the residence of Mr. Thomas Walden. They cleared \$34.

Cable Sack.

New York, Sept. 19.—The following notice has been issued by the Commercial Cable Company: "We are advised that the direct cable between Pernambuco and Para is interrupted."

Another Coal Strike.

Coal, Tenn., Sept. 19.—About 300 miners and day laborers employed by the Coal Creek Coal Co. struck today. The miners were recently raised 75 per cent. and went out today in an effort to secure a raise for the day laborers.

Influenza is playing havoc with the sea on the West coast of Alaska.

Killed by a Church.

Vankleek Hill, Ont., Sept. 19.—The 25th and 26th of the new stone Presbyterian church, 75 feet of solid stone, fell late at 8.30 this morning. Two men were killed instantly. The dead are Rev. John MacLeod, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation here, and St. Gusty Delorme, of the workmen on the building.

Three others are so seriously injured that they are not expected to recover. The seriously injured are: Arthur Doug, of Montreal; William Hume, a stone mason from Montreal; Henry Golden, a stone mason from Montreal. Gough and several other workmen were more or less injured. The cause of the accident is not yet known. An investigation will be held.

Scottish Rite.

Boston, Sept. 19.—The second day's proceedings of the supreme council of the Accepted Scottish Rite, opened this morning with Sovereign Grand Commander Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, presiding. After the opening ceremonies and the transaction of routine business the supreme authority sent its executive session and elected Henry L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, sovereign grand commander.

Troubles of the Paris Show.

Paris, Sept. 19.—A large number of concession holders of the exposition and proprietors of the sidewalk restaurants, etc., who are threatened with ruin owing to the excessive demands of the Exposition, are following the latter to fulfill their original engagements, have announced their decision to close their establishments in a body to-day unless the Ministry of Commerce will submit their claims to an arbitral committee. M. Picard, the director general, has hitherto been incoercible, but in face of the decision of the concessionaires, the execution of which would mean disaster to the Saturday fete, which will be given at the Exposition on the 22nd of the month, after their banquet in the garden of the Tuileries, M. Millerand, the minister of commerce, has consented to the appointment of arbiters.

Under the New Labor Arbitration Law.

An Advance Given Workmen.—Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—(Special)—Robert Strang, selected as arbitrator to settle the question of the C. P. R. machinists' wages in connection with the recent strike, has given his decision, as follows: The men from Fort William to Laggan, to receive an increase in pay of two cents per hour. Men from Laggan to Kamloops, both points exclusive, and West Kootenay, to receive one cent increase. Men from Kamloops to Vancouver to receive two cents advance.

Ontario's Wheat is of a Fine Quality This Year.

Toronto, Sept. 19.—(Special)—The Ontario grain standard's board was in session here today, fixing the standards east of Port Arthur. Barley, it is found, will grade to very large extent below No. 1. This is contrary to expectation, but it has found from the sample that where grain bright is not of sufficient weight. Ontario wheat, this year, will grade very high. The samples show all over the province being heavy and sound. A much larger proportion of winter wheat than usual will grade No. 1.

From Halifax Exhibition.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 19, 1900. To Provincial Chemical Fertilizer Company, St. John, N. B.: Allow me to congratulate you on the fine showing made by the products of your fertilizers, which have taken all the sweetest prizes.

(Signed) W.M. CORNING, Chairman of Judges.

The Canadian Pacific Offers Two Hundred Thousand Tons of Freight on Two Weeks' Notice—Mr. Blair Says the Intercolonial Can Handle It Next Year.

The following communication was last evening given to The Daily Telegraph for publication: Montreal, 20th Sept., 1900. Dear Sir—Within the next month it will be necessary for this company to determine its policy with respect to its export traffic...

The altered relations between the government railway system and this company, resulting from the refusal of the government to deliver to us at St. John any business originating on the government railway system...

Such an arrangement would practically secure to the Intercolonial the same advantages as the Canadian and the Intercolonial, excepting that taken to Fort Lyall by the Grand Trunk.

With the Intercolonial terminals at Halifax and the elevator and other facilities at St. John, the government will be in a position to route the export business through the Intercolonial, or to divide it between the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk.

I am willing to enter into such an agreement, we shall submit and secure traffic to the Intercolonial, and the Intercolonial will be in a position to route the export business through the Intercolonial, or to divide it between the Intercolonial and the Grand Trunk.

(Signed) T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, President. Hon. A. G. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Ont.

Woodstock, Sept. 19.—(Special)—Hon. Mr. Blair was seen tonight in reference to the letter which Mr. Shaughnessy has written to him regarding the Intercolonial.

The following is the reply of the minister of railways to Mr. Shaughnessy mailed Tuesday and received at Montreal Wednesday morning: At St. Stephen, N. B., Sept. 19, 1900. My Dear Mr. Shaughnessy—I have been unavoidably delayed in replying to your letter of the 2nd inst with reference to the transfer of your export traffic to the Intercolonial.

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First, your suggestion is based upon the condition that we should make with you an arrangement on the basis of the existing traffic on the Grand Trunk and the Intercolonial. It is not possible for us to make such an arrangement unless we can handle the business of the Grand Trunk.

Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 19.—(Special)—Miss Lucy Bennet, second daughter of C. C. Bennet, Brannan, of the provincial secretary's office, died at Stanley today of typhoid fever.

Brantford, Ont., Sept. 19.—(Special)—Robert Smith, ex-M.P. for Peel, died here today, aged 84. He was a Liberal and represented Peel at Ottawa during the Mackenzie administration.

SINS OF THE NATION.

AS IS A SHARP RAZOR SO IS GOD'S JUDGMENT OF THEM.

IT FALLS KEEN, SWIFT AND SURE

A Familiar and Bold similitude From the Book of Isaiah Chosen For a Text Wherewith to Build a Description of God's Judgments Upon Sinning Nations—No Chance of Escape.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Dr. Fairbank, in his journey westward through Europe, has recently visited scenes of thrilling historic events. He sends this account, in which he shows that nations are judged in this world and that God rewards them for their virtues and punishes them for their crimes.

The Bible is the noblest book ever written. There are no similitudes so daring. Its imagery sometimes seems on the verge of recklessness, but only seems so because it is so truly so.

In this striking text this weapon of the Lord appears under the following circumstances: Judaea needed to have some of its prosperities cut off, and God sends against her three Assyrian kings—first, Sennacherib, then Esarhaddon and Sardanapalus.

Well, if God's judgments are razors, we had better be careful how we use them on other people. In carelessness and thoughtlessness we are driven to put away the razor.

On the Other Shore. He-it is said that in Madagascar the men are the only ones who pray. She-My, oh my! I expect when I go to heaven that I shall find only white ladies and black men there.

Beneficial of the Season.

"Hot weather is a great help after all." "What do you mean?" "When it is hot we feel justified in putting off unpleasant work till it grows cooler."

Edible snails in Britain. The edible snail, brought to England originally by William Crawford, is still to be found in and near Silechester, the ruins of one of the most famous Roman cities in Britain.

Will Take Subscriptions. London, Sept. 20.—In the morning papers appears a letter signed by the Barings, Rothschilds, Sneyers and Baring, Shipley & Co., in which these houses offer to receive subscriptions in aid of the Galveston sufferers.

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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.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Latest Estimate of the Five thousand Canadians Coming Home.

Houston, Tex., Sept. 19.—Governor Joseph D. Sayers tonight wires the following signed statement to the Associated Press: "The situation tonight in all parts of the stricken district so far as known to me is improved and, I believe, should we have fair weather, continue to improve."

St. John Man Sick at Cape Town. Ottawa, Sept. 19.—(Special)—A cable was received at the militia department today from Lt. Col. Biggar, Cape Town, stating that 500 of the first contingent had elected to return to Canada within the year of their service.

Three Canadians Took a Town. Toronto, Sept. 19.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says a despatch from Pretoria relates an incident concerning three Canadians of the Mounted Infantry.

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