

Large Semi-Weekly Telegrams

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900.

NO. 76.

MANY NATIONS SEND TROOPS TO PEKIN.

Washington, May 31.—The following cablegram has been received at the state department from the senior commander of the expedition, Admiral Kempff: "Tong Ku (Taku), May 30.—The secretary navy at Washington: "One hundred men landed and sent Ten Tain yesterday. Fifty of these go to Pekin this day. Other nations landed men."

posed to minimize the dangers of the "Boxers" uprising. He pointed out that at all times in Chinese history the secret societies were fomenting trouble and the present disturbance growing out of the operations of the "Boxers" was not nearly so formidable as many preceding ones. Tien Tain, May 31.—A special train started for Pekin this afternoon with the following force: "Americans—Seven officers and 56 men. British—Three officers and 72 men. French—Three officers and 72 men. Russian—Four officers and 71 men. Japanese—Two officers and 24 men. The foreign contingent also took with them five quick firing guns. It is rumored here that foreign troops will be opposed at the first gate of the Chinese capital, outside the wall, before the Boer disembark at some intermediate point intercepts telegrams. Although the war office has not received a word about it, no one in London harbors the idea that the Boer capital is not already in the hands of the British or about to be there. The possession of Johannesburg, at all events, as Lord Roberts has telegraphed, is a fact. States Attorney Smuts did not depart with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria. The present seat of the Boer government, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is Middleburg, but it will probably be shifted further east. The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone eastward also toward the Lydenburg region. The defense line of the Boers, when their position becomes too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this concentration takes place there will be possibly 20,000 men, who may hold out for a time, with scattered bands of guerrillas elsewhere. The press despatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate as to the number of Boers who were fighting Gen. French and Gen. Hamiliton Monday and Tuesday; but they all agree that the Boers retired and that the British casualties were slight. Boers Captured. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein Tuesday, says: "Much rolling stock and seven engines have been captured by Lord Roberts' column. The principal losses in the fighting have been sustained by the Mounted Infantry, but the casualties are trifling. Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg. "Since Sunday the western columns have been fighting the Boers, and were used, the actions were never serious. In fact they were only big skirmishes. The Boers are retreating to Pretoria. Mr. Provost Batterby, in a despatch to the Morning Post from Germiston, dated May 30, says: "The enemy fought a rear-guard action, retiring from the south to the north of the town with their pomps and artillery in the morning and withdrawing through the millen through the town in the afternoon. We captured nine engines and over 100 wagons. We succeeded in cutting the line in three directions and imprisoning all the rolling stock in Johannesburg. It was a splendid piece of work. The enemy were astounded at the rapidity of our advance."

LONDON BELIEVES THE REPORT. The British Are at Pretoria or Very Near There—Johannesburg is Certainly Secured—Boers Capture Boston.

London, June 1, 3.45 a. m.—Related messages from Pretoria confirm the reports of the departure of President Kruger with his cabinet and staff officials Tuesday night, and the selection of a meeting of citizens, of a committee to administer the city provisionally. Since these telegrams left on Wednesday, nothing, apparently, has reached Lorenzo Marques by telegraph from Pretoria. Possibly the wires have been cut. Possibly the Boer censorship at some intermediate point intercepts telegrams. Although the war office has not received a word about it, no one in London harbors the idea that the Boer capital is not already in the hands of the British or about to be there. The possession of Johannesburg, at all events, as Lord Roberts has telegraphed, is a fact. States Attorney Smuts did not depart with President Kruger, but remained in Pretoria. The present seat of the Boer government, according to a despatch from Lorenzo Marques, dated yesterday, is Middleburg, but it will probably be shifted further east. The Boers lately confronting Lord Roberts appear to have gone eastward also toward the Lydenburg region. The defense line of the Boers, when their position becomes too perilous, will probably trek straight northward toward Lydenburg. When this concentration takes place there will be possibly 20,000 men, who may hold out for a time, with scattered bands of guerrillas elsewhere. The press despatches from the headquarters of Lord Roberts give no estimate as to the number of Boers who were fighting Gen. French and Gen. Hamiliton Monday and Tuesday; but they all agree that the Boers retired and that the British casualties were slight. Boers Captured. Mr. Bennett Burleigh, writing to the Daily Telegraph from Elandsfontein Tuesday, says: "Much rolling stock and seven engines have been captured by Lord Roberts' column. The principal losses in the fighting have been sustained by the Mounted Infantry, but the casualties are trifling. Gen. French and Gen. Hamilton were engaged to the west of Johannesburg. "Since Sunday the western columns have been fighting the Boers, and were used, the actions were never serious. In fact they were only big skirmishes. The Boers are retreating to Pretoria. Mr. Provost Batterby, in a despatch to the Morning Post from Germiston, dated May 30, says: "The enemy fought a rear-guard action, retiring from the south to the north of the town with their pomps and artillery in the morning and withdrawing through the millen through the town in the afternoon. We captured nine engines and over 100 wagons. We succeeded in cutting the line in three directions and imprisoning all the rolling stock in Johannesburg. It was a splendid piece of work. The enemy were astounded at the rapidity of our advance."

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MANY ENTHUSIASTIC BUT CELEBRATIONS PREMATURE

The people of St. John went in yesterday for general rejoicing over the announcements of British successes and Boer actions which practically meant the termination of the war. Flags, bunting and patriotic colors in many places became everywhere prominent. Buildings were profusely decorated on all streets and the display was in excess even of the Lady-smith patriotic dressing of the town. Factory whistles and those of steamers and tugs made a terrible din at the noon hour while the church bells and the fire alarm clanged in all grades of tones. In the morning Collector of Customs Lockhart gathered his staff in the long room and led them in God Save the Queen, and cheers for Her Majesty, "Boes" and the Canadians. He, himself was cheered lustily at the close. Mayor Daniel telegraphed from Fredericton to Recorder Skinner his congratulations and asking that the aldermen take such action as seemed fitting for he could not get home till late night. A meeting of the citizens was called and was held at city hall. Ald. Macrae presided and Mr. Scott E. Morrill was secretary. Then all manners of propositions were heard and debated, as to the best way for celebrating the news. It was finally decided that there be a half holiday today. Just then Dr. Scammell entered and announced that the news had been denied. This caused consternation and at last it was agreed to leave to Mayor Daniel the decisive action, when the fall of Pretoria should be announced. Last night the town kept the greater part of its decorations and the people were out in large numbers. There was no particular demonstration, but with firing crackers and generally jolly the crowds kept moving till about 10 o'clock. The Harmony Club gathered a big crowd in Market Square, attracted by the singing from the club's room in the Imperial building. Mayor Daniel arrived home last night. After consultation, he decided to call a meeting of the aldermen, militia men, chairman of the school board, and chief of fire department to consider action when the Boers' last stronghold shall be officially declared a British possession. The meeting will be this afternoon. A special meeting of No. 1 salvage corps was held last evening and arrangements were made for celebration of the capture of Pretoria. Committees were chosen to look after the arrangements. Chatham Celebrated. Chatham, May 31.—The celebration today of the latest victory in South Africa was as genuine and enthusiastic as on similar occasions. On the receipt of the telegram, flags were promptly hoisted in all parts of the town and all the bells and steam whistles joined in heralding the good news. A holiday was proclaimed by Mayor Leogie. In the evening a grand torchlight procession, accompanied by the town bands, paraded the principal streets, which were thronged with exultant people. Dorchester Broke the Record. Dorchester, N. B., May 31.—The town is wild with enthusiasm over the capture of Pretoria. This is a holiday in the schools and the stores are all closed. The church bells, cannons and guns are going at a great rate. There are a polymorphous parade and a huge bonfire this evening. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Justice Hanington, Sheriff McQueen and others at the close of the celebration. Beyond a doubt, today witnessed the greatest celebration here in the history of our town. Moncton Had a Time. Moncton, May 31.—Pretoria was celebrated by Moncton today in much the same manner as were the other British successes in South Africa. Announcement of occupation of Johannesburg was received with great demonstration of joy. Flags were hoisted all over the city and church bells were kept tolling the best part of the day. The mayor declared a half holiday and men from the railway shops and other labor establishments paraded the streets, moving with their feelings in various forms. The schools were closed for the day and the city generally gave itself up to the enjoyment. A procession, headed by a band, paraded Main street tonight, and the celebration was continued until midnight. Sussex Pent-up Enthusiasm. Sussex, May 31.—Today's celebration of the successes of the British arms in South Africa was exceeded anything of a patriotic nature attempted here. Pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in a popular demonstration that carried everything before it. The school children paraded the streets at noon carrying banners and flags in procession and on the route of the march were cheered to the echo. The evening's proceedings were of a most interesting nature. A detachment of some 125 men preceded by the 74th Regimental band paraded the principal streets, firing volleys at intervals. This was intermingled with the ringing of fire bells, blowing of whistles on electric light station and numerous other sounds made noise enough to wake the dead. At noon Michael Hennessy, late of Her Majesty's 15th Regiment, fired a salute of 21 guns and in the evening by his skillful handling

came in for much favorable comment. While Sussex unfortunately is yet not incorporated today's spontaneous outbreak of loyalty would put to shame many places that claim that distinction. It would take too much space to describe the confere, band concert, decorations and fireworks, sufficient to say there is none better in Canada. Sackville Believed It. Sackville, May 31.—(Special)—The red success of the British and other forces in South Africa, culminating in the reported capture of Kruger, was enthusiastically celebrated here today. There was a half-holiday from 11 o'clock store and shop, every available flag and bunting galore was exhibited. There was a display of gaiety and loyalty before witnessed here. In the evening the Cornet band amid beautiful arrangements decorated, fittingly celebrating the success of British arms. Quebec Paraded. Quebec, May 31.—There is great enthusiasm here over the news regarding Pretoria. Flags are flying on all the public buildings and many private residences. All the troops in the city paraded through the principal streets tonight. Montreal in Earnest. Montreal, May 31.—A number of mortar bombs were exploded this morning by the steamers in the harbor in honor of the good news from South Africa, and the close of the morning session of stock exchange the members sang a national anthem. Tonight a big militia parade took place, crowds filled the streets and there was fireworks galore. Holiday for Ottawa. Ottawa, May 31.—(Special)—The demonstration which commenced here at 8 o'clock on the receipt of the news of Pretoria had surrendered has been set up at intervals in the city. The demonstrations are now in progress for a while and more formal manifestation of the people's joy over what means the successful capture of the Boer capital of Africa. Mayor Payment has issued proclamation declaring tomorrow as a day of half-holiday and calling on all citizens to participate in a demonstration to celebrate the success of British arms in South Africa. The public school cadets walked through the streets, headed by the bugle band. Ottawa, May 31.—For 15 hours Ottawa has been celebrating the reported victory of the Boers to surrender. Lord Roberts when he approached the Tsa vaal capital and the flight of Kruger, despite the fact that the report may have been incorrect the jubilation has been a couple of days longer. The 43rd Regiment, the Second Battery and the 86th Brigade had a grand parade tonight. Tomorrow afternoon, which has been claimed a holiday, will be marked further patriotic demonstrations. Toronto Telegraphed Congratulations. Toronto, May 31.—(Special)—The news of Pretoria's surrender reached the city, there is no abatement of the excitement which began at 11 o'clock last night. People are crowding the down town streets which did last night, business places closed and the crowd was still at 1 o'clock this morning by 40,000 school children and several thousand students in the colleges. It is impossible to describe the scene of the streets. Men, women and children are decorated with bunting as car and horses, dogs, vehicles, store fronts are covered with flags. Daylight made little difference in the consumption of fireworks and the supply is fast being exhausted. These of these is "Queen and Gods." The mayor this morning sent an off message to Lord Lansdowne, secretary of war, conveying Toronto's heartiest congratulations. The noise accompanying the celebration is something terrific, steam whistles, drums, horns, bagpipes, cowbells, tin cans and the societies tonight and they will be a general holiday tomorrow when the demonstrations will be continued. All Canada Celebrating. Toronto, May 31.—Despatches from all the dominion tell of manifestations of joy in all the cities, towns and villages over the capture of Pretoria. Everywhere enthusiasm is the same. Bonfires and works spread the glad news through country side last night and today business suspended and celebrations are held, continuing until a late hour tonight.

AMERICAN LAW-MAKERS. THE ISLAND PARLIAMENT

Senate Passed the Sundry Still Trying to Read the Private Appropriations Bill. Letter.

TRUST LEGISLATION. DISORDERLY SESSION.

Taken Up by the House—A Two-Thirds Vote Will Be Required to Pass the Anti-Trust Bill—Its Success Doubtful and Trusts Will Continue.

Washington, May 31.—At the conclusion of a session lasting eight hours the Senate this evening passed the sundry civil appropriation bill, which has been under consideration for nearly a week. The amendment providing for an appropriation of \$500,000 for the Louisiana purchase exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1902, was continued in the bill.

The passage of the sundry civil bill leaves only two general appropriation bills to be acted on by the Senate, the military academy and the general deficiency measure. It is expected they will be passed by Saturday night.

Washington, May 31.—The House today, under a special order, adopted after an exceedingly hot debate in which the leaders on both sides charged each other with playing to political gain, entered upon the consideration of the resolution reported from the judiciary committee proposing a constitutional amendment to lodge in congress the power to define, regulate, control, prohibit or dissolve trusts, monopolies or combinations.

Under the terms of the order today with a night session was devoted to debate and tomorrow at 5 o'clock the vote is to be taken without opportunity to amend. Saturday is to be devoted to the bill to amend the Sherman anti-trust law. The Democrats charged that the proposed constitutional amendment was objectionable in every way; that it was a mere political pretext; that it was unnecessary and was proposed at the end of the session for election purposes in the coming campaign.

The Republicans repudiated the charge of bad faith. A constitutional amendment requires a two-thirds vote to adopt, or 229 yeas. The Republicans have only 186 votes, 29 less than the requisite two-thirds. Today the only speakers were Messrs. Ray (N. Y.), Terry (Ark.) and Lanham (Texas).

Birmingham Silenced. Toronto, May 31.—Robert Birmingham, ex-Conservative organizer, stated today, he had refrained from going to Ottawa on the advice of influential friends. He might yet go to the capital before the end of the week and would not discuss his dispute with Sir Charles Tupper until after that visit. He was quite satisfied as to the position of affairs.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND CANADA.

TORONTO, MAY 31.—The Globe's special cable from London, says the Times has the following today: "St. John's, Newfoundland, May 30.—The official organ of the Bond ministry strongly advocates union with Canada and forebodes political action with a view to the attainment of that object. It cites the Australian bill as an inducement to this declaration which is regarded as authoritative."

BOERS AT BOSTON. Sympathy and Cheers for Them in Faneuil Hall.

Boston, May 31.—A storm of applause long set of resolutions expressing sympathy with the South African Republics and calling upon the United States government to make known to Great Britain this country is opposed to the actions of England in the present war in South Africa, were unanimously adopted at the close of the reception to the Boer envoys, Messrs. Fischer, Wolman and Weiss, in Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was crowded. Colonel T. W. Higginson, who presided, spoke at considerable length and expressed his belief that the majority of the English people were opposed to the present war.

When Mr. Fischer, the chairman of the whole audience arose and gave many hearty cheers. Mr. Fischer said in part: "I came to America to plead our cause; I think now that one of our mistakes was in thinking that it would be necessary to plead our cause here. We have asked for a fair hearing in England and it has been denied us. Before the war broke out the British and Boer representatives met to discuss the affairs of the republics. Finally the British high commissioner, after refusing our proposal, submitted an alternative proposal, to which, although it deprived us of many of our rights, we were willing to submit to prevent a war. We accepted this, and then it was that Mr. Chamberlain denounced the commission's own proposal as an insult to Great Britain. Yet we are called the aggressors. And when we, after deliberating about a week, accepted this proposal, we were told it was too late. We have never known why, and Mr. Chamberlain has not blushed—I don't suppose he can—say that the reason will never be known. And before our last conference, the commissioner sent word to England that there was no way to settle the difficulty but by force." Mr. Fischer denied the charges of slavery among the Boers and declared that when the war broke out the blacks all agreed to be allowed to fight for the Boers.

Mr. Wolman made a brief speech in Dutch. Mr. Fischer acting as his interpreter. He reiterated the arguments of Mr. Fischer, dwelling especially on the charges of slavery in South Africa. The final speaker was Mr. Weiss who gave a graphic picture of the situation in South Africa during the war, describing the loyalty of the men and the devotion of the women.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously by a rising vote. Cape Town, May 31.—Gen. Rundle has defeated a Boer commando. Socialists. His casualties were 45 killed and many wounded.

At Its Old Tricks. London, May 31.—The war office here knows nothing about the reported capture of Pretoria by Lord Roberts.

Ralph Praises Girouard. Toronto, May 31.—The Telegram's special cable from London says Julian Ralph, the well-known war correspondent, in a letter to the Daily Mail, speaks in the highest terms of Major Girouard's work in the management of the railway construction in South Africa. Major Girouard is the son of Justice Girouard, of Ottawa.

To British Territory. Lorenzo Marques, May 31.—The railroad traffic between here and the Transvaal, which was officially closed yesterday, has been re-opened, the railway officials now accepting goods for all stations in the Transvaal.

Boers Invited Basutos to Rise. London, June 1.—The Times has the following from Maseru, Basutoland, dated May 30: "Correspondence has been found in the house of Commandant Crowther showing that the Boers invited the Basutos to rise and drive the British into the sea."

SHORT BUT VERY SWEET.

LONDON, MAY 31.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office here: "Johannesburg, May 31, 2 p. m.—Her Majesty's forces are now in possession of Johannesburg and the British flag floats over the government buildings."

FIRE IN NEWTON HOSPITAL. Contagious Ward Burned—Brave Nurses Removed Thirteen Scarlet Fever Patients.

Newton, Mass., May 31.—Two fires breaking out about the same time brought out the resources of the Newton fire department this afternoon, and while in neither instance was the loss heavy, in a money way, the fire in the Newton Hospital, on Washington street, at the Lower Falls, had quite a sensational incident. The hospital fire broke out in the contagious ward. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss MacDowell, the matron of the hospital and her nurses, for the daring manner in which they rescued the 12 scarlet fever-patients in the ward. One by one, the sick patients were taken out of their cots and lowered through the windows to the ground where they were removed to safety. Not until all had been taken out did the nurses seek safety themselves and as they were overcome, the firemen gave them assistance. The ward with its furnishings was totally gutted, entailing a loss of \$1,500, fully insured. While all the available apparatus was engaged at the fire in the hospital buildings, a large barn at Oak Hill, owned by W. K. Hick, was totally destroyed. Loss \$5,000.

BOSTON BLAZE. Quarter of a Million Damage Done a Wholesale Establishment.

Boston, May 31.—What proved to be an unusually stubborn fire to handle and which at one time seemed certain to envelop several large buildings in flames, practically ruined the stock of the large department store of the Pitts, Kimball building, 607 to 615 Washington street, tonight, causing a loss, which, with that upon building, will undoubtedly reach \$250,000. The adjoining buildings, from which streams were played upon the burning structure, suffered considerable damage from water. Those included the Park Theatre, which joins the Pitts-Kimball building on the south, the New England Piano Company building, and the Tremont Theatre in the rear. The fire, however, did not reach these buildings.

THE WEST COAST. Reported the Ashantis Have Burned Koosmassie. Cape Coast Castle, May 31.—It is reported that the Haussa quarters at Koosmassie have been burned, and that many houses were killed.

THE MAIL CONFIRMS LORD ROSELYN'S DESPATCH.

Pretoria's Fall is Imminent—From Other Correspondents.

London, May 31.—The Daily Mail says it has received cable despatches this evening from correspondents at Pretoria completely confirming Lord Roselyn's despatch of yesterday announcing the imminent fall of the capital of the Transvaal.

DR. LEYDS' POWER TO DRAW CURTAILED. Funds from the Transvaal Still Arriving at Brussels.

London, June 1.—A despatch from Brussels says: "Commitments of gold continue to come to the Netherlands Bank regularly for the Transvaal government, but these have not been so large of late as formerly. It is understood that Dr. Leyds has had power to draw at will since the arrival here of the Boer peace delegates."

Wilmington, Del., May 31.—George Huggins of Glasgow, and J. Koney Cunningham, of Cocher's Bridge, while returning together in a buggy this morning, from a festival at Summit Bridge, plunged into the open canal draw at Pivot Bridge. Huggins was instantly killed and Cunningham was so seriously injured that he cannot live. The neck of the horse was broken and the buggy broken to pieces. The drop from the top of the abutment was about 90 feet. Irving Daiet, with whom the men were racing, was a short distance in the rear and saw them disappear. He turned quickly and was thrown out and slightly hurt.

INSURGENT GENERAL TAKEN. Captured in Venezuela and Exhibited in the Streets of the Capital.

Caracas, Venezuela, via Haytian Cable, May 31.—General Davila, commander of the government troops in the victorious engagement last Sunday, with General Hernandez, which resulted in the capture of the insurgent leader to Caracas and will exhibit him in the streets of the capital.

Two Men Plunged Ninety Feet and Were Killed.

Wilmington, Del., May 31.—George Huggins of Glasgow, and J. Koney Cunningham, of Cocher's Bridge, while returning together in a buggy this morning, from a festival at Summit Bridge, plunged into the open canal draw at Pivot Bridge. Huggins was instantly killed and Cunningham was so seriously injured that he cannot live. The neck of the horse was broken and the buggy broken to pieces. The drop from the top of the abutment was about 90 feet. Irving Daiet, with whom the men were racing, was a short distance in the rear and saw them disappear. He turned quickly and was thrown out and slightly hurt.

LOCKPORT, N. S., May 31.—The forest fire which has been raging for several days swept down with all its fury Wednesday afternoon on the little village of West Ore Harbor, about five miles from this place, today, destroying buildings, including eight houses, the Episcopal and Methodist churches and the hall with its contents. The men of the place were nearly all away, and only the women and children were on hand to fight the flames. The place has very little insurance. A number of women and children are homeless.

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, May 29.—(Special)—When the House met today Sir Charles Tupper...

Mr. Monk (Jacques Cartier) called the attention of the government to the Pointe St. Charles fire which destroyed...

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier replied that beyond sending the sympathetic consideration...

Sir Charles Tupper on the orders of the speaker called attention to an article...

Mr. Smalley, the New York correspondent of the London Times, to that newspaper...

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Oil Company and the prime minister. He (Taylor) said that for certain legislation...

Sailboat Swamped Near Summerside. Charlottetown, P. E. I., May 29.—A sad drowning accident occurred at Fifteen Point yesterday afternoon.

Allen in a lobster factory in company with Wesley Allen went to examine tanks about 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the session of the House today Mr. Piquet announced to the dismay of the opposition...

Col. Otter's Diary from April 21 to April 25 Received at Ottawa. Ottawa, May 29.—Lieut. Col. Otter's diary from April 21 to April 25 has been received at the department of militia.

On the morning of the 24th the regiment marched out with the Gordons and attacked the kopjes to the east.

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Lord Salisbury's Prediction.

London, May 29.—Lord Salisbury, who was entertained at dinner this evening by the City of London Conservative Association...

There are misleading prophets, whose action bulks as large in the columns of the newspapers as the action of the Queen's subjects in the Transvaal...

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Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME. Diamonds that will not wear glassy. Settings that will not wear brassy.

Advertisement for Bolivian Andes Diamonds featuring images of various jewelry items like rings, earrings, and studs with their prices.

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

FREE CAMERA

Abdul Hamid's Navy. While the United States is threatening to seize a Turkish port and collect duties...

Foreigners threatened in China. Tien Tsin, May 29.—A detachment of 200 Chinese soldiers has cleared the railway between Peking and Tientsin...

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PICKING OUT THE PEERS.

Some Lawyers Have a Faculty for Selecting Jurymen. "Selecting a jury seems to be a matter of intuition with some lawyers," said a prominent member of the local bar.

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COFFEE AS AN INTOXICANT.

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A SNOW-WHITE DEER.

Another Zoological Attraction for Golden Gate Park. The cool winds from the ocean yesterday caused a marked falling-off in the attendance of pleasure-seekers at Golden Gate Park and the beach.

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Advertisement for Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for a medicinal product, featuring an illustration of a man and text describing its effectiveness.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST JOHN N. B., JUNE 2, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11.00 a.m. in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick. Thomas Dunning, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking space of the paper—each insertion \$1.00. For each insertion of 6 lines or less, 50c. For each insertion of 12 lines or less, 75c. For each insertion of 18 lines or less, 1.00. For each insertion of 24 lines or less, 1.25. For each insertion of 30 lines or less, 1.50. For each insertion of 36 lines or less, 1.75. For each insertion of 42 lines or less, 2.00. For each insertion of 48 lines or less, 2.25. For each insertion of 54 lines or less, 2.50. For each insertion of 60 lines or less, 2.75. For each insertion of 66 lines or less, 3.00. For each insertion of 72 lines or less, 3.25. For each insertion of 78 lines or less, 3.50. For each insertion of 84 lines or less, 3.75. For each insertion of 90 lines or less, 4.00. For each insertion of 96 lines or less, 4.25. For each insertion of 102 lines or less, 4.50. For each insertion of 108 lines or less, 4.75. For each insertion of 114 lines or less, 5.00. For each insertion of 120 lines or less, 5.25. For each insertion of 126 lines or less, 5.50. For each insertion of 132 lines or less, 5.75. For each insertion of 138 lines or less, 6.00. For each insertion of 144 lines or less, 6.25. For each insertion of 150 lines or less, 6.50. For each insertion of 156 lines or less, 6.75. For each insertion of 162 lines or less, 7.00. For each insertion of 168 lines or less, 7.25. For each insertion of 174 lines or less, 7.50. For each insertion of 180 lines or less, 7.75. For each insertion of 186 lines or less, 8.00. For each insertion of 192 lines or less, 8.25. For each insertion of 198 lines or less, 8.50. For each insertion of 204 lines or less, 8.75. For each insertion of 210 lines or less, 9.00. For each insertion of 216 lines or less, 9.25. For each insertion of 222 lines or less, 9.50. For each insertion of 228 lines or less, 9.75. For each insertion of 234 lines or less, 10.00. For each insertion of 240 lines or less, 10.25. 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aid for the famishing. Canada is doing something substantial for the famine sufferers in India, which, in view of the calls recently made in other directions, is creditable to the growing public spirit of the country. Not only have the churches been active, but boards of trade and newspapers have been made the medium for contributions. In round figures \$75,000 has already been raised, and the fund is steadily increasing. This is another illustration of the sympathy which the kindly and generous help which is coming from the United States. Many thousands have already perished; but millions are still in danger, and wholly dependent upon the charity of the outside world. This dependence is pitiable; but in a time of urgent need one cannot stop to moralize upon the economic aspect of the matter.

It would be a mistake to assume that the recurrence of these periods of famine is not anticipated and provided against in India. Some interesting financial measures for the relief of famine taken by the Indian government are furnished by Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the retiring finance minister. A yearly grant, "for famine relief and insurance" appears in the budget, having been introduced by Sir John Strachey in 1878. Taking the years from 1868 to 1878, he found that the expenditure for the relief of famine during the decade had amounted to 105,490,000 rupees. He regarded the period as somewhat abnormal, and concluded that 15,000,000 rupees per annum would be a proper allowance for such emergencies. That sum was therefore charged in the budget as an insurance fund, to be employed either in direct relief when famine occurred, or in irrigation works and railways intended to prevent famine and to facilitate relief.

During the fifteen years preceding 1880, the amount expended in direct relief averaged only 300,000 rupees per annum, the remainder being devoted to "protective works." The famine commission in the seventies calculated that a network of 20,000 miles of railway would provide for the transportation of food to every part of India likely to suffer from famine, and these railways have now been constructed. It is claimed, also, that all has been accomplished in the construction of irrigation works that is likely to be efficacious. During the past financial year Burnah alone has sent 427,000 tons of rice for distribution throughout India by means of the railways. The real problem now is, according to the London Times, not how to get food in time to the famishing population, or even to provide further means of irrigation, but how to find work for people impoverished by crop failures.

A ROMANCING PRESS. The complete irresponsibility of the opposition gives them a freedom of utterance and action which ministerialists cannot enjoy. This is particularly applicable to the press. When a newspaper supporting the government says anything respecting the administration, a due regard must be had for the truth; it must deal very largely in facts rather than surmises. A Tory journal, on the other hand, can say a great many serious things on the strength of "it is rumored," "it is said," "it is understood," and so on; and this freedom very often degenerates into a license to invent, to fabricate, and to garble. By any canon applicable to other affairs of life these things would be thought seriously of, and the newspaper which was once detected in a flagrant act of deception would, unfortunately, come to regard such conduct lightly. It is recognized as an unavoidable part of the game of politics.

These views apply with marked pertinence to the efforts of the Tory press to casten on the government the reproach of disloyalty. Who can now recall the number of stories that were invented to support this shameful campaign? It was first said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Tarte were determined Canada should not go to the aid of the Empire in the South African war, and all sorts of statements were attributed to them in that regard. Everyone now knows that these gentlemen were merely pursuing a course which was eminently statesmanlike, and observing a caution which the extraordinary and trying nature of the circumstances demanded. Following upon this was the disgraceful double part played by the Montreal Star, in having one issue struck off for Montreal, where the facts of the students' riots were known, and another and an inflammatory issue printed for circulation in the English-speaking provinces.

The recall of General Hutton gave scope to the romancers of an opposition press for a series of wild and uncorroborated assertions. First it was said that the general had been sent away from Canada because he had refused to support the minister in certain political appointments; next because he was regarded as a poor soldier, and lastly because he was "too British." None of these views were, of course, founded upon even a shadow of fact. They were the products of fancy and prejudice. In the same way and by the same process the circumstances of an advance in the price of coal oil was turned over with many embellishments to the Standard Oil Company were said to have obtained valuable franchises from the government, as the result of a corrupt bar-

As a matter of fact, the Standard Oil Company had not been given any concessions, and at that very time the government was taking hold of the octopus with a firm hand and forcing it to reduce the cost of oil to consumers. It is now our duty to puncture a still more recent fiction, and one that shows even more strikingly the utter recklessness of at least one section of the opposition press. It will be remembered that Mr. Chamberlain announced a week or two ago that the colonies would be asked to choose a representative each for the judicial committee of the privy council. It was quite in keeping with the irresponsibility of the Mail and Empire, as the leading Conservative organ, to at once start the story that the Canadian government was not only opposed to Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, but was taking steps to prevent appeals from this country to the privy council at all. Let it be said at once that both views are untrue. No such objections have been urged, for the simple reason that it goes on, day after day. Yet having regard to the veracity of their leader, as specially exhibited in his Quebec speech, these things should not perhaps occasion surprise.

WHO ARE THE THIEVES? The attempt of the Sun to get rid of the effects of the quarrel between Mr. Birmingham, chief organizer of the Conservative party, and Sir Charles Tupper is very amusing. Mr. Birmingham, who is one of the leading men of the Conservative party and who has been treated with as much respect in its affairs as any other member of the party, practically states that there was corruption in the elections of 1882 and 1887, and that this corruption was committed by the Conservative party. Of course everybody who knows anything about the manner in which Conservatives have been conducting elections during the past twenty years is well aware that corruption is one of their favorite methods of influencing the constituencies. In addition to gerrymandering the ridings so as to give the Conservatives the vote, they have the habit of buying votes, and this has always been a feature of the party. More than that on many occasions offenses have been committed against the ballot box of a most scandalous character. It will be remembered that during the election of 1891 when Mr. Foster was very hard run in Kings county certain ballot boxes were missing for several days, and it was shrewdly suspected that they had not been concealed without an object. The election for Queens county in 1887 at which the late George F. Baird was elected by the returning officer, although his opponent carried a majority of the votes is still fresh in the minds of our people. It is said that even the Sun was ashamed of that disgraceful transaction, but the Conservative party at all events got the benefit of it and never made any effort to redress the wrong. On the other hand they pursued all the while the course of criticism which they have now ventured to criticize this shameful affair with venomous hatred in their paper which was construed into a contempt of court was actually imprisoned in the Fredericton jail, while the real culprits, the men who stole the seat, went free. With such a record as that the question, "Who are the thieves?" which appeared at the head of the Sun's editorial yesterday is easily answered. The thieves are the Conservatives who stole seats in the election of 1887 and also according to Mr. Birmingham in the election of 1882.

THAT MARRIAGE BILL. It looks as if the bill legalizing in England marriages contracted in Canada between a man and his deceased wife's sister in spite of the objection of the lord chancellor in the House of Lords, the majority by which this bill passed its second reading on Monday was a very substantial one. The objection of Lord Halsbury that the bill would change the law of inheritance of real property in Great Britain is of no particular force. There is nothing so very sacred about the law of inheritance in Great Britain as to make it necessary that it should be preserved for all time, in fact there are many people who think that the change in the law giving to each child an equal share of the property of an intestate would be advantageous. Certainly it is a strange anomaly which makes a man's marriage legal in Canada and illegal in the United Kingdom, and which prevents his children from inheriting property in the United Kingdom to which they are properly entitled. Now that this bill is likely to pass, it is to be hoped that at another session of parliament, the House of Lords will pass the bill which has been so often passed by the House of Commons, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal in Great Britain.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY. The German Reichstag has just passed a bill imposing higher duties on American meats and other food products, the importation of such products to be prohibited after the year 1903. This is the price which the German Emperor has had to pay for the passage of his bill for the increase of the navy. The Agrarian party in the German Reichstag has compelled the Emperor to grant this demand, otherwise the naval bill would have been defeated. The meats exports of the United States to Germany are not large in comparison with the trade of the United States with Great Britain, but still such a prohibition of American products cannot be otherwise regarded than a serious matter, both to the country whose products are prohibited and to the country which passed such legisla-

tion. Any friendship which might exist between Germany and the United States will hardly survive legislation which is aimed directly at the latter country. On the other hand the determination of the Agrarian party in Germany to prevent food stuffs from being imported cannot but have a serious effect on the manufacturing industries of that country. For some time past Germany has been advancing very rapidly in manufacturing and as an exporting nation has become a formidable rival even to Great Britain. But this condition of affairs cannot last if food is artificially made in Germany for wages will necessarily rise and the price of all manufactured products be thereby increased. One of the things that Sir Charles Tupper has been asking Great Britain to do is to impose a duty on foreign bread stuffs, but as cheap food is justly regarded as one of the leading factors in the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain this demand cannot be complied with. So long as the landlord classes were able to impose high duties on wheat and other food products going to the United Kingdom so long was the development of manufacturing in Great Britain retarded. The same effect will be produced in Germany by high duties on human food. The Agrarian classes will not be benefited while the manufacturing classes will be injured.

DEATH OF DR. T. H. RAND. Much regret will be felt at the announcement of the death of Dr. T. H. Rand, which occurred on Tuesday at Fredericton during the university exercises. Dr. Rand was for twelve years vice-principal and head of education in this province and the organization of our existing school system was his work. He had been for several years prior to his residence in New Brunswick, superintendent of education in Nova Scotia, of which province he was a native. In 1883 he resigned his position as the head of the educational system in this province to become professor of history in Acadia College, of which he was a graduate and a D. C. L. In 1885 he accepted the chair of Apologetics and Didactic in McMaster Hall, Toronto. In 1892 he became chancellor of this institution of learning, which had been raised to the rank of a university, but was compelled to resign this position in 1895, owing to ill health and English history in the university. Dr. Rand was sixty-five years old and his health for some years past has not been good. For several years he has spent his summers at Partridge Island, Parrsboro, and in 1897 he published a volume of poems entitled "At Minas Basin, and other poems," which was well received and Dr. Rand was a man of great energy and a hard worker, and as an organizer he had no superior. He leaves a widow, but no children.

A UTLANDER GRIEVANCE. The Transvaal is not the only country in which there are Utlander grievances. In the British colony which treats its Utlanders not quite so well perhaps as the Transvaal, but still after a fashion that is not regarded as by any means conforming with justice and fair play. This particular colony is West Australia, a colony that was originally settled by convicts whose descendants still seem to retain to a considerable extent the instincts which were the cause of their ancestors being sent across the seas. West Australia until recently was a very small, not exceeding 30,000 or 40,000 persons and there was no prospect of any considerable increase. It was a country apart and the rest of Australia separated from it by an insuperable desert over which no man could pass, but suddenly gold was discovered in the Coolgardie district in paying quantities and the usual rush of the course of a few years the population of the gold fields has become larger than that of all the rest of the colony and cities and towns are springing up in a land which is naturally a desert. The original Utlander support of the new comers, and it appears that they are disposed to treat them in something of the same fashion in which the Transvaal treated the Utlanders by taxing them heavily and giving them very inadequate representation. Matters have come to such a pass that the West Australians have issued a manifesto invoking the aid of their fellow citizens of the British Empire against "grievous oppression" in the way of excessive taxation and inadequate representation. This manifesto states that the growing principal of taxation in West Australia seems to be to get as much out of the gold fields as possible by taxing their food, clothing and other supplies and giving all legislation in the interest of farming products and local manufacturers. Moreover the West Australian government is charged with forcing the miners to send their goods at high rates over the railway to Perth and Fremantle whereas the natural and easy rate would be to the port of Esperance. The West Australian government is alleged to have spent nearly £17,000,000 during the last four years and to have taken half a million more out of the gold fields than it has spent upon them. The government is also charged with refusing to grant reforms with respect to the constituencies. The new redistribution bill leaves the Coolgardie people in a hopeless minority and a proposal to give the Coolgardie district with 3,370 electors an additional member was defeated by 21 votes to six, while on the same day Kimberley with 255 electors was confirmed in its privilege

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

This is a house that is so widely known for the unvarying excellence of its Children's garments that parents almost always turn here to supply the needs of the men-to-be. Anxiety; as to quality, fit and finish, never arise with parents in this store, and the only thing that bothers them is to choose from this universally attractive stock--it's immense, and each suit is as pretty, good and desirable as its fellow. There's such a multiplicity of good things as is not to be encountered elsewhere.

- Today we ask you to look over
- THE BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS (9 to 16 years), single breasted coats, a complete assortment of all the fashionable fabrics, \$3.00 to \$3.00
- THE BOYS' 2-PIECE SUITS (4 to 12 years), in tweeds, serges and worsteds. These show perfection of fit and finish at every point, \$1.50 to \$5.00
- THE SAILOR BLOUSE SUIT (3 to 12 years), in checks, plaids and stripes and blue serges, \$1.25 to \$5.25
- THE BOYS' VESTEE SUITS (3 to 9 years), in serges and fancy chevrots. Just as snappy, dressy and right as possibly can be, \$2.50 to \$6.00



YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.
GREATER OAK HALL,
SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,
King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

IS THE EAST LIBERAL? A few days ago, in answering the query, "Is the West Tory?" we pointed out several important considerations which our friends of the opposition were overlooking in assuming that the west would send a solid contingent to the next parliament in support of Sir Charles Tupper. We alluded to the favorable impression which the present ministry had made by their railway policy, and the strong probability that this impression would accrue to the advantage of Liberal candidates. We also showed that if the vote which was cast in the recent Manitoba elections were repeated in a dominion contest it could not fail to return a majority of Liberals from that province. This would be an obvious fact to anyone who took the trouble to divide the vote as actually cast within federal delimitations. This view seems to have been overlooked by our Conservative friends.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION. The Montreal Star has published a broadside respecting corruption in elections. For the most part this symposium was composed of letters from clergymen, in which the sin of bribery was denounced, and the consequences of such interference with a free ballot graphically pictured. We have not a word of exception to take to anything these reverend gentlemen have said in that regard. We should have expected them to denounce rascality in politics in the same sweeping way they would condemn horse stealing or safe blowing, but we cannot approve of the purpose which the Star had in view at this juncture. The plain object beneath this special effort was to make it appear that any corruption which has been committed in the country has been on the side of the Liberals, and that no such reproach attaches to the Conservatives.

UNITED STATES POLITICS. In a few days the conventions of the two great political parties will meet and select candidates to be standard bearers in the presidential election. Seldom in the history of politics in the United States have the issues been so well defined in advance of the national conventions. No one doubts that Mr. McKinley will be the presidential candidate of the Republican party; he is in fact the only man in sight and while there are men of his party who are opposed to his policy in certain particulars, they are not so opposed to him as to vote for a Democrat, especially when that Democrat comes forward as an advocate of ungodly money and with a policy that would enshroud the United States in war with some one of the great powers. Mr. McKinley might have been superseded in the presidential contest by some hero of the war, but no man of that character has yet made his appearance. Dewey, who was at one time a popular idol and received as much homage as if he had been another Nelson, has now sunk so low in popular estimation that there is no chance whatever of his being selected as a candidate of either party. The fact is that Admiral Dewey has talked too much and has shown himself to be a very weak man in civil matters, whatever he may be when he is on the deck of his own flagship.

The Democrats selected their candidate long ago and he will be Mr. Bryan, who ran against McKinley in 1896. Mr. Bryan is not an ideal candidate by any means, but he is the best man that the Democrats have got and he is more acceptable to the people of the west than any other man who can be named. The free silver heresy, which is so obnoxious to the people of the east, serves him in good stead to make him popular. Mr. Bryan will certainly be defeated, but he will make a better return than he did in the last contest, for it is said that many eastern Democrats who then voted for McKinley will not do so in the coming election, although they do not like Mr. Bryan or his policy.

MEASURE OF A CONSERVATIVE WHIP. The sense of shame in Sir Charles Tupper is never very strong, but surely he must have blushed on Tuesday evening when he heard Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, who is the Ontario whip of the Conservative party, making a speech in regard to the amount of the mortgage on Sir Wilfrid Laurier's house in Ottawa. Mr. Taylor is one of the most unpopular men in the House of Commons, and to the credit of

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 2, 1900.
JOHN AND THE GOVERNMENTS. The difference in the treatment which given to St. John by the present government and that which it experienced under Conservative governments were in view for the eighteen years prior to July, 90, is very marked. In those evil days, when Sir Charles Tupper was the dominant force in the cabinet with respect to events in maritime province affairs, St. John could get nothing from the government. Any effort that was made on behalf of St. John by its citizens whether a private capacity or as members of a common council or board of trade was treated with contempt. St. John was not considered as a place that deserved consideration whatever at the hands of the government, and even at the present time, years after the Conservatives have been out of power, we find their leaders such as Haegart and Sir Charles Tupper attacking the government because it has not facilities for the trans-shipment of goods here in connection with the International railway. If the Conservatives come back into power tomorrow everything that has been done for St. John during the way of improving our facilities could be rendered useless by the fact that the government would give such rates to its port as would enable it to compete with Halifax. This is a fact which will never be lost sight of by any St. John man in considering the merits of the party now in power as compared with the opposition. On Monday we had another illustration of the present government's consideration for St. John in the visit of the minister of militia, the Hon. Dr. Jordan. Dr. Jordan, who is a Conservative, declared even by hearing Conservatives to be "the best minister of militia that Canada ever had, takes a most lively interest in St. John because he recognizes in it a city which has done so much on behalf of patriotism in connection with the sending of contingents to South Africa as any other community in Canada.

This old Loyalist city has been well represented at the front in the present war and it was the St. John man, commanded by a St. John man, who held the advanced position at Paardeburg which compelled the Boers to surrender. Dr. Jordan and the government of which he is a member desire to recognize the merits of St. John by granting a new rifle range, one which will enable St. John's militiamen to become proficient in the use of the rifle and this range is so conveniently situated that every member of a military company in the city can easily reach it for the purposes of practice. Dr. Jordan has also promised to give his attention to the question of providing this city with a drill shed. The late government while erecting stately buildings of stone for the use of the militia of cities like Montreal and Toronto and other places in the upper provinces could do nothing better for St. John than to provide it with a miserable wooden shed. Any kind of a shed, no matter how dilapidated and decrepit in appearance, was thought to be good enough for the militia of this city. The present government will correct that great wrong and it will provide a drill shed of which the people need not be ashamed and which will be placed in such a central position as to be easily accessible to the militia force residing in this city. We well that the people of St. John should keep these things in mind because it will be con-

The Conservative party be it said he is... as he is among the Liberals...

THE END OF THE WAR.

The news which we publish this morning will fill every British heart with joy...

THE CAPTURE OF PRETORIA.

President Kruger has not staggered humanity as he promised nor has he startled the world with any new development...

their operations by an enemy in the rear... that enemy was ready to strike at any time...

Without individualizing, we may be permitted to repeat that each minister in his own department has shown himself both capable and zealous...

GUERRILLA WARFARE.

Mr. Fischer, one of the Boer envoys, who was received in such a friendly manner in Boston...

A BUSY GOVERNMENT.

Probably few people realize how busy the ministers at Ottawa have been since they assumed office...

may not be amiss to allude hurriedly to a few of the things which have been accomplished by the government since 1896...

Mr. A. J. Brier, a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, says that during his recent visit to England he found a growing sentiment in that country in favor of a trade preference for Canada...

The Toronto Mail and Empire complains that the government has been remiss in not giving more attention to the discriminating insurance rates which apply against our Atlantic ports...

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

In time, say another month, the Tory press will cease to repeat the fable that Sir Wilfrid Laurier repudiated an inquiry into alleged election frauds in West Huron and Brockville...

leaving well alone. All this talk about corruption is so much dust intended to blind the people to the business view.

Mr. Tarte has been rather quiet for some days past, no doubt grieving over the plain realization, however, that the Laurier government has been pre-eminently and conspicuously a "business" government...

Walsh, who went to the Yukon a year later than Philip Walsh. Sir Hibbert said that Major Walsh went into these grubstaking claims with Indians...

Suppose England gave us a preference on wheat, can anyone explain how Canadian farmers could get the benefit of that preference without the people of England having to pay the tax?

Free Cure for Baldness.

Prevents Hair Falling Out, Removes Dandruff, Restores Prematurely Gray Hair to Natural Color, Stops Itching and Restores Luxuriant Growth to Eyebrows, Eyelashes and Shining Scalps.

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Those who are losing their hair or have parted with their locks have had restored by a remedy that is sent free to all. A Cincinnati man has concluded that the best way to convince people that hair can be grown on any head is to let them try it and see for themselves.

BOERS AT A DISADVANTAGE.

Cannot Destroy Railroads So Easily as Did Union Troops in Civil War.

Ever since the English troops carried the war into the Orange Free State military men in this country have taken occasion to criticize the Boers for not destroying their railroads and thereby burdening the British generals in forwarding their supplies.

UTAH'S ISLAND SEA.

Occurrences Which Are Gradually Causing Its Disappearance.

The level of Great Salt Lake, Utah, is reported to be steadily falling on account of the large volume of water tributary to it, which is now absorbed by irrigation enterprises.

AMERICANS IN RUSSIA.

The Car Approves of the Plan to Establish a Chair of the Russian Language at Chicago.

London, May 21.—President W. E. Harper, of the University of Chicago, C. R. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, of Chicago, left St. Petersburg May 27 for Paris, after most profitable consultations with the officials and scholars relative to the chair of Russian literature at the Chicago University.

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR CILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Stop the Pain but Destroy the Stomach. This is sadly too often the case. So many unwise nostrums purporting to cure, because they are so loaded with injurious drugs and narcotics, in the end do the patient immensely more harm than good...

