

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1900.

NO. 77.

ACADIA CLSING.

Many New Brunswick Visitors in Wolfville.

MUSICAL AFFAIRS.

The World Growing Better--An Address on the Progress and Improvement of Social Conditions by Rev. Dr. Tupper--A Hopeful View.

A series of four musical recitals have been given during the past two weeks, in Alumni Hall, by the instrumental and vocal graduates of Acadia Seminary. Those completing the musical course this year are: Misses Emily Christie, Amherst; Winifred Crisp, Paradise; Mary Davidson, Hantsport; Eva Doyle, Moncton; Cora Lantz, Middleton; Lida Munro (voice), Bridgetown; Coryl Schurman, Truro.

The last recital given on Friday evening, was of an especially interesting character. A very difficult programme of music was rendered in a faultlessly brilliant manner, by Miss Eva Doyle, of Moncton, N. B., and Miss Mary Davidson, of Hantsport, N. S. A married couple, the evening was a skillfully rendered dramatic reading by Miss Ethel Emerson, daughter of Premier Emerson. Miss Emerson graduated from the seminary last year, and is now attending the anniversary exercises.

The students and visitors feel fortunate to have with them at the closing of the annual address by the Rev. Dr. Tupper, Dr. Trotter presided and introduced the speaker in a few words.

His theme was "Optimism vs. Pessimism, or the World Growing Better." The subject of Dr. Tupper's eloquent and instructive lecture may thus be briefly stated:

In a fascinating address a short time before his death by the most gifted and accomplished statesman of this century, William Everett, had stated, uttered these royal words: "Humanity advances all the time. There is constant and developing progress in human affairs. The race goes forward with God-guided and irresistible movement."

To this happy conclusion must come every intelligent man, and the optimism of faith within him be sadly overshadowed by the pessimism of doubt about him. The world grows better from century to century because God reigns supreme from generation to generation. There are progress and improvement everywhere in material conditions, in social relations, philanthropic endeavor, in educational movement, in moral elevation, in Christian growth.

not till some 20 years ago that there was a science that touched antiseptics and bacteriology. Medical science is but one of the many sciences whose whole character has been lifted and whose whole sphere has been enlarged by the glad and glorious day of intellectual triumphs.

Take it politically. There is about as much corruption in politics but things are improving, even in this direction. Lecky tells us that Walpole, the prime minister, bribed his government with a hundred thousand pounds. In the United States there is less loss of money under the present administration than under any former president. Over 80 controversies between civilized powers have been settled by arbitration during the present century. More and more the political conscience of the people is being aroused for the assistance of right and the resistance of wrong. More and more we are seeking to raise the body politic from the low degraded air generated by ward politicians into the pure translucent atmosphere of exalted citizenship.

Take it morally. How much lottery in the past of which we do not hear today; how little of the use of liquor as an article of common sale. Once strong drink was used in the dedication of churches, ordination of ministers, funeral services; today these practices have given away before the logic of sober reason and educated conscience. And regard for human love and respect for human rights have greatly increased with the evolution of the ages. Some 2,000 years ago our word for love was agape. Study today the hospitals for homeless orphans and deserted infants, for the poor, dumb, blind, insane, imbecile. Thank God for the day when in the land I represent, fifty institutions care for 6,000 deaf and dumb, thirty-five institutions minister to 2,500 blind, while eleven asylums tend to 2,000 idiots and imbeciles. London's charitable institutions spend annually \$5,000,000. Such a day as ours never before dawned upon women and children from whose eye has gone out light, from whose cheek has faded bloom, from whose soul has vanished hope.

Take the case religiously. Never was there so much growth, progress, culture, attainment, in connection with the Christian religion as today. It is remarkable how, in student life, our young men as never before are accepting Christ as Sovereign and Saviour and the Word of God as manual of devotion and oracle of faith. Never was there more love and loyalty to Jesus Christ than today; and never such an intelligent application of His Spirit to the problems of practical life. Let us believe in a God that is always awake and always at home. Let us have faith that truth is nobler than falsehood, right is stronger than wrong, love is stronger than hate, and God is stronger than Satan. With this conviction we can sing with the poet:

Heedforth my heart shall sigh no more
For other days and holier shores;
God's love and blessing, then and there,
Are now and here and everywhere.

INQUEST BEGUN.
Conductor Coffey Testifies as to the Death of Mrs. and Miss Graham.

Norton, June 4.—The coroner's inquest on the deaths of Mrs. Bartlett Graham and Miss Maggie Graham, killed on the I. C. R. yesterday, was resumed here today at 3:30 p. m., the jury being Daniel Robertson, Robert Ryan, Samud Allison, E. L. Perkins, J. H. Griffiths, John McKinnon and C. E. Ryan. Fred M. Spruel and J. M. McIntyre appeared in behalf of Bartlett Graham, husband and father of deceased, and George M. Jarvis, I. C. R. divisional superintendent, appeared in behalf of the railway.

Conductor Thomas Coffey, who was in charge of the train Sunday, gave evidence first. He said the train, when approaching Norton, was running not more than eight or ten miles an hour. The whistle was blown 300 or 400 yards below the semaphore, again between the switch and the station, and the driver's signal of six or seven short blasts was given between the station and the crossing. The driver on the train was George Morrison and A. H. Price, fireman. Frank McKinnon and George Galtely were the brakemen. There was an air brake on engine and hand brake on the van. The brake on the van was applied on the forward end.

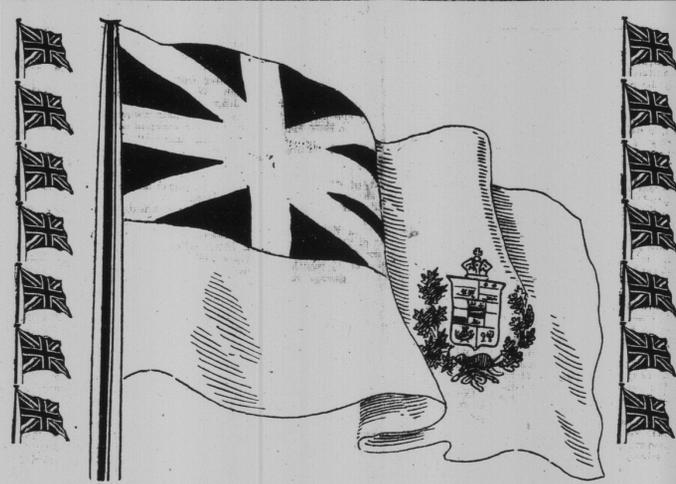
Conductor Coffey gave further evidence as to team regulations and then, at request of Superintendent Jarvis, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday at 3 p. m., to allow Mr. Jarvis to procure the regulations and running sheets.

Tendered a Dinner.
Joggins, June 1.—Dr. C. McQ. Avaril, who has been associated with Mr. Wm. Rockwell of Joggins Mine and River Hebert, for the past four years, and who is leaving to take up the practice of his profession at Shediac, was tendered a complimentary supper by his numerous friends and well-wishers at Como's Hotel, Joggins, on Tuesday evening, May 29th.

R. Archibald, Esq., manager Canada Coal and Railway Company, the chairman, after the toast of the Queen had been drunk, proposed Dr. Avaril's health and presented him, on behalf of those present and others who were unavoidably absent, with a set of medical works as a memento of the pleasant relations which had existed for years, and expressed the hope that in his new field of labor he would meet with at least as much success, both professional and social as he had here.

Dr. Avaril responded briefly thanking his friends for their good wishes and after the usual toasts and the singing of Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen the gathering dispersed.

Appointment for Wheeler.
Washington, June 4.—There is reason to believe that the president has decided to appoint General Wheeler a brigadier-general in the regular army to fill the vacancy which will be created by the confirmation of the senate of the nomination of General Otis to be major-general. It is assumed by personal friends of General Wheeler that it is his purpose to retire within a short time after his appointment.



PRETORIA A BRITISH TOWN.

LONDON, June 5th, 12.30 P. M.

It is officially announced that the British have occupied Pretoria.

The Official Entry.

LONDON, 5th, 12.47 P. M.

The War Office has issued the following despatch from Lord Roberts:

"PRETORIA, June 5th, 11.40, a. m.—We are now in possession of Pretoria. The official entry will be made this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CLARKE WALLAGE CENSURED.

The Ottawa Journal Disapproves of His Utterances

AGAINST THE PREMIER.

There May Yet be Trade with Trinidad--Another Canadian Branch Bank to Open There--Trouble Between Master Builders and Men in Ottawa.

Ottawa, June 4.—The Ottawa Evening Journal, independent, with Conservative leanings, has a strong leading article to-night denouncing Clarke Wallace's attack on Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the Grand Orange Lodge meeting. The Journal says: "The noblest utterance yet made in the British cause has come from Sir Wilfrid Laurier's lips, and we believe from his heart."

Mr. Edgar Trupp, Canada's consular agent in Trinidad, reports that a representative of the Bank of Nova Scotia has been in Trinidad for some time arranging for the opening of a branch there, and there is some likelihood of the branch being opened, as there is room for a second bank in addition to the Bank of Halifax. In the event of the convention with the United States being allowed to lapse it is likely that the negotiations with Canada will be reopened and the presence of two Canadian chartered banks in the island would tend to take a satisfactory settlement certain, probably along the line of the offer made by the government this year.

There is big trouble in building trade, as a result of the contractors refusing to pay the Union laborers \$1.80 a day. All the works have been shut down and hundreds are idle.

The Royal Canadian Dragoons Now.

Ottawa, June 4.—Lieut.-Col. Lessard, who is in command of the First Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, reports that in accordance with the wishes of the officer commanding (Lord Roberts), the name of the regiment has been changed to the "Royal Canadian Dragoons."

BOILER BLEW UP.

An Engineer was Killed Near Sydney Yesterday.

TERRIBLY INJURED.

He Expired About Ten Minutes After the Explosion, Which Had Broken Both His Legs and Some Ribs--Hodgkins, the Marksman, Committed for Trial.

Sydney, June 4.—The boiler of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company crusher at George's River limestone quarries exploded this morning. Engineer Perry, who was the only person in the engine room was fatally injured. Both his legs and a number of his ribs were broken and he expired about 10 minutes after the accident. An engine was sent over the I. C. R. to Sydney to bring a physician, but was too late to be of any service. Perry belonged to Londonderry and was married. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Hodgkins, who attempted to shoot Sergeant Ingraham on Wednesday evening last, has been committed to the supreme court.

The French Strike.

Chalon-sur-Saone, France, June 4.—This city is now quiet. The funeral of the victim of the rioting took place this afternoon without incident. Another of the wounded is dead. An investigation has resulted in the announcement that the troops were fired on from a window before they replied to the fire.

Drowned in the Kennebec.

Waterville, June 4.—Earnest Bonnard, 12 years old, was drowned in the Kennebec river in rear of the Maine Central car shops late last evening. The body was recovered this morning.

Kruger Took the Coin.

"President Kruger is somewhere to the eastward, but is in constant wire communication with the leaders here. There is, however, a deep feeling of anger against him on account of what is now called his unnecessary flight, and because he and the officials took all the gold and left his subordinates unpaid. The latest phase of public opinion is a marvelous revival of courage."

TO DO IT UP BROWN.

Halifax Has Determined to Celebrate on

A LARGE SCALE.

The Blue Jackets, the Firemen, the Red Coats and Citizens Generally are to Participate in a Demonstration at the Fall of Pretoria.

Halifax, June 4.—(Special)—The city council held a special meeting tonight to make arrangements for a suitable celebration when the official news of the capture of Pretoria is received. It was decided to have a celebration such as will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen here. Admiral Bedford will be asked to have the marines and blue jackets with guns land from the ships and take part in a monster torch light procession, in which the militia forces, the firemen and others will also take part.

William Robertson, a well known hardware merchant, met with a serious accident tonight. He was driving down Pleasant street with two daughters, when a horse bolted. All were thrown out and the horse smashed. The ladies escaped with a few bruises, but Mr. Robertson had a rib broken and his head badly cut. He was conveyed home in an ambulance.

Major Girouard Kept His Line in Touch

With the Advancing Troops.

Toronto, June 4.—The Telegram's special cable from London says the Daily News correspondent at Smalldell in a letter says the celebrity shown by Major Girouard, who pushed the construction of the railroads so that the trains moved forward on each section of the line as the troops advanced, was simply marvellous.

Major Dale, late of the Canadian militia, was today installed military knight of Windsor. This honor has only been conferred on two other Canadians, Lieut. Col. James Fitzgibbon and Col. George de Statenburg.

Publishers in Liquidation.

Montreal, June 4.—The William Drysdale Company, a well-known firm of book publishers and stationers, has decided to go into liquidation. Alexander A. Murphy is provisional liquidator.

THE COMMISSION NAMED.

Judges Directed to Look Into Election Charges.

A WIDE SCOPE

Given the Commission and Extensive Powers Placed at Its Disposal--The Government was Yesterday Kept Busy Answering Questions.

Ottawa, June 4.—At the opening of the House today the prime minister read an order in council in connection with the appointment of the commission of inquiry into the charges of electoral frauds which is as follows:

"On a memorandum dated 2nd June, 1900, from the minister of justice submitting that whereas allegations have been made that during and for several years prior, and subsequent to the general elections of 1896 for the election of members to the House of Commons, frauds were committed by returning officers, deputy returning officers, or other parties in several of the electoral districts either while the votes were being polled or thereafter, by the spoiling of the ballots marked by the electors or by the fraudulent substitution of other ballots for those so marked, or by other fraudulent conduct in respect of the ballot at any time before and up to the return of the writ, and it being most desirable that all such frauds should be investigated and the recurrence thereof prevented, to the end that the return may show the actual vote by the electors who vote in such electoral districts.

"And Whereas it is desirable to appoint a commission with full power to make inquiries, investigation, report and recommendations as hereinafter set forth:

"Therefore the minister recommends that under the provisions of chapter 114 of the revised statutes of Canada, 'An act respecting inquiries concerning public matters,' the Hon. Sir Alexander Boyd, Knight Bachelor and president of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario, chancellor of the province of Ontario, be chairman, the Hon. William Glenholme Falconbridge, one of Her Majesty's judges of the said Supreme Court and a member of the Queen's Bench division of the high court of justice for Ontario, and His Honor Duncan B. MacTavish, judge of the county court of the county of Carleton, be appointed commissioners under the said act in respect of the election of members of the House of Commons of Canada, to inquire into and investigate any alleged fraudulent election defacing, marking, spoiling, substituting or tampering in respect of the election of members of the House of Commons of Canada, to inquire into and investigate any alleged fraudulent conduct in respect of the poll books, ballot boxes, or the lawful contents of the ballot boxes, whether by way of fraudulent alteration, addition, withdrawal or otherwise, during and until the close of the election and until the return of the clerk of the crown in chancery;

"That the said commissioners have power to hold such inquiry and investigation in every case in which they consider that reasonable grounds have in their opinion been shown for holding the same;

"That the clerk of the crown in chancery do produce before the commissioners all poll books, voters lists, and all other papers, letters, documents and memoranda and ballot boxes in connection with any such election whenever the same may be called for by the commissioners for the purpose of any such inquiry and investigation;

"That the said commissioners have power to appoint two of Her Majesty's counsel, learned in the law, to assist them in such inquiries and investigations, and also a registrar of their proceedings and necessary stenographers;

"That the purpose of making such inquiries and investigations they may prescribe such rules and regulations governing the practice and procedure as seem to them proper for the initiation and conduct of such inquiries and investigations, and that in making such inquiries and investigations they exercise all due despatch, proceeding in each case under-going inquiry and investigation do die in them unless for special and sufficient reasons they otherwise determine, and at the close of each inquiry and investigation they report the result thereof to the minister of justice;

"That the said commissioners be vested with the power of summoning before them any witnesses and requiring them to give evidence on oath, orally, writing, or on solemn affirmation, if they are persons entitled to affirm in civil matters, and to produce such documents and things as such commissioners deem requisite to the full investigation of the matters into which they are appointed to investigate. That such commissioners have the same power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel them to give evidence as is vested in any court of civil record. That while for the purpose of such inquiry and investigation they are not limited to such period, if they deem it advisable to extend the same to a period prior thereto;

"That at the close of such inquiries and investigations the commissioners may make such recommendations for the amendment of the laws respecting the conduct of the elections as are calculated in their judgment the better to preserve the sanctity of the ballot and to enable the elector to vote in the most effectual manner to exercise their franchise;

"And generally that the said commis-

sioners may report any facts or circumstances or opinions that to them seem proper in respect to the matter referred to them. The committee submit the above recommendations for your excellency's approval.

Sir Charles Tupper said that he would defer until tomorrow any remarks that he might have to make on the order.

On motion for the third reading of the bill of the Canadian National Railway and Transportation Company, Clarke, (Toronto) moved that the bill be referred back to committee with instructions to insert a clause giving the government power, at a month's notice to acquire the railway.

The House divided on the amendment which was lost by 37 yeas to 49 nays.

Mr. Puttee and Mr. Richardson voted for the amendment. The bill was read a third time.

In reply to Mr. Bourassa Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government was not consulted in regard to the conditions upon which the South Africa war was to be settled nor did the government intend to offer any suggestions or opinion on the matter.

Answering a question by Mr. Ellis, Dr. Borden said that 146 officers from Canada had received commissions in the forces sent out from Canada by the government and Lord Strathcona for service in South Africa. There were also 24 Imperial commissions granted to Canadians on the recommendation of Lord Roberts.

In answer to Mr. Prior the postmaster general said that he was endeavoring to arrange with the United States authorities in regard to the collection of insufficient postage on letters posted in the United States for Canada so that the same regulations as was in force between Canada and other countries under the postal union might be adopted.

In reply to Sir Hibbert Tupper Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was not the intention of the government to ask parliament this session to provide for the representation of the Yukon district in the House of Commons. The government thought it desirable to wait until the next census was taken so that the population of the district might be properly ascertained.

In reply to Mr. McLennan (Inverness), Hon. Mr. Mulock said that the cost of carrying mails in the county of Inverness in the financial year 1896 was \$14,921 compared with \$9,850 in 1890.

The bank act was read a third time and passed.

On motion to go into supply Sir Hibbert Tupper moved an amendment, ensuring the government in regard to the valuation of the steamer John C. Barr at Yukon.

This steamer he said was a United States vessel and was valued at only \$10,000 when it should have been \$60,000. He concluded his speech with an amendment which took about half an hour to read, ensuring D. W. Davis, the collector of customs and F. C. Wade for their connection with the matter and asking for a prompt and searching inquiry into their conduct, and also asserting that the administration of laws in regard to merchant shipping had been lax and inefficient and deserving of censure.

Hon. Mr. Patterson, in replying, said that this vessel had been valued by different parties at sums from \$10,000 up to \$60,000. Before Sir Hibbert Tupper touched the question it was the subject of investigation by the department of customs. The result was that the chief inspector was sent to Dawson to investigate the matter and to have the steamer appraised. The inspector reported that \$25,000 was a proper figure to have put the vessel at. The duty was collected on \$25,000 and a double duty on \$15,000. Mr. McMichael, the chief inspector, had the power to dismiss any return when he went to appraise the steamer if he found any wrong doing, but he did not do so. He dealt with the matter as an undervaluation which was done by mistake.

Mr. Montague, Sir Louis Davies, Hon. Mr. Borden, Mr. Fraser and Mr. Wallace spoke, after which an amendment was defeated by 22 yeas to 43 nays.

The house then went into supply, taking up the interior estimates.

The House adjourned at 1.30.

CHINESE TROUBLE.

Christians Stand No Show in the Celestial Kingdom.

London, June 5.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 3, says: "The Boxers have burned Niasz Train station on the Peking-Tien Tsin R. R. The railway service is detained, and the foreign guards are necessary to police the line.

"The services of a party of Cosacques were accepted on Sunday to accompany the relief party from Tien Tsin to re-occupy the station on the Peking-Tien Tsin R. R. The relief party returned without fulfilling its mission. Two officers have been wounded by the Boxers, and another Russian detachment is sure to be sent to punish their assaults. Chinese who are associated with foreigners and with Christianity are being vigorously prosecuted.

Tien Tsin, June 4.—The Boxers are reported four miles off and an attack is expected. Everything is ready, and the residents are confident. Thirty-five German marines arrived here this evening. Three Belgian engineers have arrived. The French consuls say 11 are still missing, but there are hopes of saving five.

Bank of Montreal Sound.

Montreal, June 4.—At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal this afternoon very satisfactory reports were presented of the year's business. E. S. Clouston, general manager, speaking of the trade outlook, said the situation was most satisfactory in all the provinces except British Columbia, where, owing to legislation, progress had been stopped. Mr. Clouston added there was danger of over-production and advised caution on the part of merchants. The old board of directors was re-elected.

Speaker Bain to Retire.

Hamilton, June 4.—Hon. Theo. Bain, speaker of the House of Commons, written to the executive of the South West-World Liberal Association announcing his intention to retire from politics. It is rumored a convention of the party will take place in Hamilton June 18 to nominate a successor to the seat. Personal reasons, Mr. Bain says, have led him to come to this decision.

Late War News.

London, June 4-4 a. m.—There is no direct news from Pretoria of later date than Thursday evening. General French's cavalry were then at Irene, eight miles south of Pretoria, and firing was heard there. Lord Roberts' messages about secondary operations elsewhere and the situation at Johannesburg, dated at Orange Grove, a farm four miles northeast of Johannesburg, show that on Saturday, at 9.10 p. m., he was 25 miles from Pretoria.

Correspondents Dumb.

The correspondents with Lord Roberts have not got through a line about the operations under the occupation of Johannesburg. Official messages continue to come through, but press telegrams are held up, probably to avoid their giving even a hint as to what may be the pending operations. From the other side there filters through Lorenzo Marquez a mass of statements, some contradictory, others obviously improbable, but the following purporting to be facts:

"Passengers arriving at Lorenzo Marquez Saturday direct from Pretoria, say that the capital was being shelled by the Boers when they left Thursday. The forts were dismantled. The Boer guard at Komati Poort searched all trains and turned back most of the fugitives, among them deserting foreigners, who were striving to reach neutral soil.

"Immense Boer convoys of provisions are between Pretoria and Middleburg. Fifteen trains are sent daily to Madsdorsdorp with supplies for Lydenburg. Pretoria is pictured by the refugees as in a state of indescribable confusion and chaos. The populace are dismayed and the British are expected hourly."

Reports of All Kinds.

Some foreign attaches have arrived at Lorenzo Marquez to communicate with their governments for orders to leave, as they consider that organized war, on the Transvaal side, is at an end. Flying among the Boers reports that the British have been beaten back at Lindley with heavy loss; that the main attack on Elandsfontein failed and Lord Roberts was forced to retire to Killy's Riverberg; that the railway has been cut behind him south of Vereeniging and that a provision train had been captured.

The Last Effort.

Without crediting any of these Boer bulletins, everything from the field of war behind Lord Roberts points to a great effort last week to paralyze his advance by a bold stroke from the eastward at the railway north of Bloemfontein. There was a commando in front of General Brabant, near Ficksburg; another faced General Ruddle, near Senakal; a third occupied Lindley and pressed toward the railway, and a fourth seized Klerksburg and pushed toward Kroonstad. These operations, assuming them to have been independent, all appear to have failed.

Hiding and Fighting.

The revival of the Boer fighting power, of Lord Roberts' advance, although fruitless, is symptomatic of a general attack on the entrenched Boers, seven miles east of Senakal, May 29, the British did not see a Boer all day. The British infantry did not get within 1,000 yards of their rifleman. The 182 losses behind Lord Roberts' army, the Grenadiers and Scots Guards while advancing over a level from which the grass had been burned. The Britishers in black uniforms were the target against the black background.

Asked for Medical Help.

General Ruddle withdrew his whole force at sundown to Senakal, having succeeded in drawing the Boers from Lindley, allowing the threatened force to get away safely. The Boers sent to the British for medical help, saying that Commandant DeVilliers was seriously wounded. General Ruddle sent a doctor with a bottle of champagne and his compliments, as well as a message to leave all the Boer prisoners at Senakal.

Told by an Austrian.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing June 5, says: "An Austrian, who has seen many active service in the Transvaal, declares that a large proportion of the Burgers are deserting to their homes. The arrangements whereby the British prisoners at Pretoria have been placed under an armed guard with British officers pending the formal occupation of the town, are according to the good sense and humane disposition of General Louis Botha and the Transvaal war secretary, both of whom have earned the profound respect of all classes.

"It is interesting to note that Lord Roberts' soldierly qualities are admired greatly by both Boers and foreigners. It seems that the Boers are being intended to cover the withdrawal from Pretoria of all the supplies procurable. The last consignment was 600 wagons loaded."

In the advance of the Grenadiers, Col. Lloyd led in the face of a deadly fire. He was hit by a bullet, but only to be disabled by another bullet. Lord Roberts' "Forward, Grenadier!" The blinding smoke of the volley hampered the operations.

Lieut. Lord Seymour, on offering to go back to direct the artillery, was wounded. The order to retire was given and executed under a screen of smoke. The Boer fire was kept up until late in the day. According to a despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Newcastle, dated Saturday, the Boers exhibit no signs of leaving Laing's Nek.

Bombardier J. Measick, "B" Battery, Kingston, severely; Driver J. Kane and E. K. Ross, "B" Battery, slightly; Gunner H. B. Tait and C. Ward, 15th Field Battery, Winnipeg, slightly; S. P. Fletcher, Halifax, and C. Jackson, Pictou Garrison Artillery, slightly.

Granadier Guards Suffer. Masera, Basutoland, June 2—The Grenadier Guards were the heaviest sufferers during General Ruddle's fighting. They lost 30 men killed and had 88 men wounded.

A Belated Despatch from Lord Roberts on the Occupation of Johannesburg. London, June 2—A cablegram from Lord Roberts, dated Johannesburg, May 31, but which was not despatched from there until 8.30 a. m., of June 1, has been received by the war office. It says:

"The occupation of Johannesburg, effected of quite satisfactory; thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Kraus, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town. Dr. Kraus met me on my entrance to Johannesburg and rode by my side to the government offices, where he introduced me to the heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them.

"Johannesburg is very empty, but a large crowd of people had assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being hoisted. A royal salute was fired and three cheers for the Queen were given.

"At the end of the ceremony the 11th and 7th divisions marched past with the naval brigade, the heavy artillery and the cavalry division and mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony.

"The troops looked very workmanlike, and evidently took keen interest in the proceedings.

"The 14th and 15th Brigades have been left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force is camped north of the town, on the Pretoria road.

London, June 3—The war office has received the following additional advice from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"On account of the interruption of the telegraph lines I only today received a report from Colonel Spragg that his battalion of Imperial Yeomanry was attacked between Kroonstad and Lindley, May 29. Casualties were as follows:

"The shops in Johannesburg are being opened and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful occupation of the town.

"The proclamation announcing the annexation of the Orange Free State was signed at Bloemfontein May 26 by General Pretorius (military governor). The troops under General Kelly-Kenny formed a square, the royal standard was raised, the troops saluted, a royal salute was fired and the Queen was cheered. The name 'Orange River Colony' was well received.

"I received a report yesterday that four prisoners had escaped from Pretoria."

Another from Roberts. Lord Lansdowne, secretary of state for war, has received the following from Lord Roberts, dated Orange Grove, June 2:

"Johannesburg is quiet. The people are surrendering arms and ponies. Only three Boer guns were left in the fort.

Amendment to the Sherman Law Passed.

Washington, June 2—Only one vote was cast in the House today against the Littlefield anti-trust bill to amend the Sherman act of 1890 to make it more effective in the prosecution of trusts and combinations, their agents, officers or attorneys. Mr. Mann (Republican, Illinois) cast the negative vote. The bill, according to the statements of the Republican leaders, goes to the limit of the authority of congress under the constitution. All the Democratic minority amendments with the exception of one were defeated. That was an amendment declaring that nothing in the act should be construed to apply to trades unions or labor organizations. All except eight Republicans voted for it. The bill amends the Sherman anti-trust law so as to declare either contract or combination the form of trust or conspiracy in restraint of commerce among the states or with foreign nations illegal and every party to such contract or combination liable to a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than two years.

It provides that any person injured by a violation of the provisions of the law may recover three fold damages. The definition of "persons" in the law in the present law is enlarged so as to include the agents, officers or attorneys of corporations. For purposes of commerce it declares illegal all corporations or associations formed or carrying on business declared illegal within the common law; provided that they may be perpetually enjoined from carrying on interstate commerce and forbid them the use of the United States mails. It provides for the production of persons at a meeting of any jurisdiction upon United States circuit and district courts for the trial of cases under it and authorizes any person, firm, corporation or association to begin and prosecute proceedings under it.

The Police Fell Asleep. And the United Irish League Held a Meeting. Newmarket, Ireland, June 3—Two hundred police were sent here last evening to suppress a prohibited United Irish League meeting called for today. While the police were asleep this morning about 7 o'clock Messrs. James Christopher Flynn, Nationalist member of parliament for North Cork, and E. Crean, member for the Oyster district, Queens county, slipped in unobserved, and at 7.15 a. m. they entered the two squares and burned the proclamation prohibiting the meeting. The police dispersed amid cheers as the meeting departed on the scene.

Enterprising Musicians. The Carleton Cornet band proposes to give the west side people some good band concerts this summer. The band stand at present, on the Market square, is in bad condition, in fact unfit for occupancy, for it has sagged out of shape and the light has always been poor. The common council does not appear to intend making any improvements, so the band will, when Director Wisely's consent will be had, build a new stand there and have it supplied with incandescent lights. They propose to begin work this week. Their intention is to give a band concert every evening a week, probably Wednesday. The amount of money necessary for this purpose, it is believed, is \$1,000.

A June Marriage. Toronto, June 3—(Special)—The marriage of Miss Margaret M. P. for North Simcoe, and Miss Muriel Campbell, daughter of Archibald Campbell of Carleton Place, was quietly celebrated at St. James' Cathedral Saturday. Rev. Canon Welch performing the ceremony. Only the immediate relatives were present. The cathedral was beautifully decorated with palms and white flowers. The young couple left by the afternoon boat for a trip to the maritime provinces, including St. John and Halifax.

Live Wire and Dead Men. Fairfield, Me., June 2—Elden Foss, aged 35 years, married; and Betman Ouzon, two employees of the Somerset & Kennebec Pulp Company, were killed by contact with a live electric wire on the premises of the plant, six o'clock this evening, and William O'Brien was seriously injured.

Heat Prostrations in Boston. Boston, June 2—Two persons were overcome by the heat in Boston today. Mary Ryan, of Somerville, was overcome in the Market district. John J. Connelly, an employee of the water department, was found suffering from heat prostration about 1 o'clock.

Blue Blood in New York. New York, June 2—Princess Arberth of Anhalt, a granddaughter of Queen Victoria, who has been visiting in this city under the title Countess of Munsterberg, left today for Washington. She will be the guest of Lord and Lady Pauncefote.

A Fatal Scratch. New York, June 2—John Nicholas Meyer, a millionaire real estate dealer of this city, died today at his home in Brooklyn, of blood poisoning, the result of accidentally cutting the index finger of his right hand with a pocket knife while sharpening a lead pencil.

Strike in Kansas City. Kansas City, June 2—A general strike of all the building trades in Kansas City, effected today, was ordered last night by the Building Trades Council. It is said that more than 5,000 workmen will be involved.

Mrs. Gladstone Dying. London, June 3—It is announced, this evening that Mrs. Gladstone is in a semi-conscious condition and that her strength is declining steadily.

Decision of a Court Against a Claim.

Washington, June 2—One of the largest suits ever instituted against the government was today dismissed by the United States court of claims. It was known as the Bissell case and involved \$64,623,512, alleged to be due to the makers Charles Durkee of Kenosha, Wis., for certain first mortgage Pacific Railroad bonds which, it was alleged, came into Durkee's possession while governor of Utah in 1863. It was alleged that these bonds subsequently were deposited in the treasury of the United States in trust for the owner and that the government collected the principal and interest thereon but never accounted to Durkee or his heirs for any part of the same.

Two Men Dropped Dead the Instant They Touched O'Brien to Release Him from the Wire—One Man's Wife Sustained a Mental Shock and Will Die. Fairfield, Me., June 2—William O'Brien, who was seriously injured in coming in contact with a live wire in the mill of the Somerset and Kennebec company last night, when Elden Foss and Betman Ouzon lost their lives, has sufficiently recovered to be able to tell of his experience and although his hands were burned to a crisp, physicians believe that he will live. It appears O'Brien was washing out the pit and held an electric chair before the accident and his work more satisfactorily. While he was engaged at his labors, an electric wire from the outside broke and fell across the one he held in his hand, giving him a shock of 2,400 volts. Foss and Ouzon, who went to the rescue, were instantly killed. Foss had been married about a year. His wife is prostrated as a result of the terrible accident and the attending physician has but slight hopes for her recovery.

Death of a Critic and Author. Fishkill Landing, N. Y., June 2—Clarence C. Cook, a celebrated critic and author, died at his home here today. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., in 1828, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1850. He began his literary career in the New York Tribune and a series of articles on American art, which attracted considerable attention. In 1869 he accepted a position as literary correspondent in Paris which he held until the breaking out of the Franco-German war. Upon his return to the United States he resumed his position on the Tribune. About this time he created much excitement in art circles by his vigorous attack which he made upon the exhibition of certain articles in the Cenacola collection.

Object to Producing Books. Albany, N. Y., June 2—Attorney David Wilcox, representing the American Ice Company, appeared before Supreme Court Justice Herick this afternoon to object to the granting of a writ of prohibition to prevent the examination before Referee Muskausha, of the officers of the American Ice Company to make it unnecessary for the return of the company and to produce the books of the corporation before the referee. The writs were granted and are returnable at the office of the referee in this city on June 9. Upon Justice Chester's decision will depend whether these writs will be made absolute. The referee will be taken to the appellate division to determine as to the constitutionality of the Donnelly anti-trust law.

Canadians on Federation. London, June 4—The Daily Chronicle publishes this morning a symposium of the replies of prominent Canadians to questions regarding the desirability of imperial federation and as to how the problems connected with it should be solved.

LOCAL MATTERS. There were three marriages and 21 births reported last week.

A merry-go-round will soon be an attraction at Rockwood park. The frame is up and the engine is on the ground.

New post offices have been opened at Long Cove, Alex Long, postmaster; and Jubilee, S. Z. Dickson, postmaster. The post office at Land's End has been transferred from Richard Wagner to Joseph Baines.

The molasses importation, with one month to complete the fiscal year, has been \$670 packages, an increase of 1,628 packages over last year. In sugar the importation was 10,083 packages, an increase of about 100 per cent.

Saturday, Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Dunn and McKewen, for the provincial government, paid Mayor Dwyer \$5,000, subscribed by the government, for the contingent funds. Making an allowance for \$2,000 guaranteed by the city, there is still a balance of \$3,045.47 to be raised.

The burial permits issued by the board of health last week numbered 13. The causes of death were: Consumption, 3; cancer of stomach, 2; and gastritis, heart disease, chronic bronchitis, cerebral hemorrhage, natural causes, peritonitis, convulsions, one each.

Three special trains of immigrants passed through the city Sunday, bound to the Canadian Northwest, from Halifax, where they landed from two steamers. Two trains had 1,031 people who came out in the steamer Arcadia. The third train had about 100.

The marriage of Dr. J. D. Maher, the North End dentist, to Miss Mary McCullough, eldest daughter of the late Henry McCullough, is announced to take place on Wednesday next at 10:00 o'clock, at the Cathedral. Dr. Maher's prospective bride will leave at 5:30 o'clock for a trip south, via the I. C. R. and Upper Canada.

The Annual Meeting Held on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Kings' Daughters held Saturday afternoon at the guild, Chipman's Hill. Because of the heavy rain the attendance was not large. Mrs. H. E. Ellis presided.

Reports were received. That from Miss A. Duval, general secretary, told of the opening of the guild house on June 9 last. The two Victorian Order nurses boarded there from August till the spring. The ministers' circle's room has had two meetings nearly all the time. The blue room also has been in use until the last few weeks. There have been 37 transient boarders. Visits by King's Daughters numbered 1,125; 604 business calls were made; 113 people applied for relief. Relief was given consisting of clothing, provisions or coal as the case required. Relief in money was given to 28 applicants for funds; 92 applicants wanted employment and it was found for 38. Eighty-eight visits were made by the general secretary. The mothers' meetings were opened November 1, with a membership of 15 and closed April 11 with 13 present. One Mrs. Edith Stewart, recording secretary, occurred—that of Mrs. Ricketts, who passed away at the age of 90 years. The educational classes had been successful. The financial statement showed there was a balance of \$36.53 on entering the year; collections were \$1,208.76, and expenditures \$1,245.27, leaving a balance of \$89.92, against which there is a bill of \$50. These officers were elected:

Mrs. W. Davidson, president. Mrs. J. Ryan, 1st vice-president. Mrs. W. H. Purdy, 2nd vice-president. Miss Amy Idles, 3rd vice-president. Mrs. W. H. Tuck, 4th vice-president. Miss Pruthi, 5th vice-president. Mrs. H. E. Ellis, 6th vice-president. Mrs. John Wade, 7th vice-president. Mrs. M. J. Stewart, recording secretary. Mrs. John Bullock, treasurer.

National Council of Women. For the meeting in Victoria in July arrangements have been made with the Canadian railways for a special rate to delegates, for one-way fare and one-quarter for the round trip on the standard certificate plan.

Let—Each delegate should secure from the office of the local council to which she belongs, a certificate showing that she is a delegate to the national council meeting at Victoria.

2nd—On surrender of this certificate to the ticket agent, he will issue a one-way first-class ticket to Victoria, B. C., and furnish delegate with a standard railway convention certificate. Delegates from the maritime provinces should send that in their tickets to St. John and the Canadian Pacific railway, and on the going trip they may travel either via the all-rail route via Toronto, or via Montreal and Quebec, or via St. John and the Canadian Pacific railway, and on the return trip they may travel either via the all-rail route via Toronto, or via Montreal and Quebec, or via St. John and the Canadian Pacific railway, etc.

3rd—Upon having certificate properly signed by the secretary of the national council at Victoria, certificate will be forwarded for return ticket to starting point at one-quarter of the first-class limited fare, if the route is via all-rail, or if the trip is via the lake route there will be an extra charge of \$4.25 in addition to the one-quarter fare.

4th—Going dates: Tickets from maritime provinces points will be on sale only on Friday, July 13, and passengers from this section on that date by C. P. R. will be able to join the passengers from Ontario and Quebec points leaving July 14.

5th—Return limits: The standard certificates will be honored either at Victoria or Vancouver, B. C., and the return tickets will be limited to the original starting point up to and including August 31, 1906.

6th—Stop-overs: Going tickets from maritime provinces points will be on sale only on Friday, July 13, and passengers from this section on that date by C. P. R. will be able to join the passengers from Ontario and Quebec points leaving July 14.

7th—Sleeping cars: Cost of double berth tickets will be limited to the original starting point up to and including August 31, 1906.

8th—Stop-overs: Going tickets from maritime provinces points will be on sale only on Friday, July 13, and passengers from this section on that date by C. P. R. will be able to join the passengers from Ontario and Quebec points leaving July 14.

9th—Medals are served in dining cars between Halifax and Banff, and west of that point at the company's chafet hotels at Fields, Glacier and North Bend.

Important Services on Sunday.

(From Monday's Daily Telegraph.) Marlborough Lodge No. 207, Sons of England, held their annual church parade yesterday afternoon, and headed by the Carleton Cornet Band, attended divine worship at St. George's church, West End. The members formed up at their hall, Simonds street, North End, and marched to the ferry boat via Main, Mill, Dock and Prince William streets, and from the ferry dock, west side, to the church, by the way of Rodney, Union and King streets. There was a fairly large congregation at the church and an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Sampson, the rector.

Mr. J. M. Rogers, chaplain of the lodge, read the lesson from the second chapter of Daniel, and the Carleton Band rendered the offertory. The collections will be donated to the Red Cross Society funds. Rev. Mr. Sampson read verses 16, 17 and 18 from Genesis xxii. The preacher said that in speaking to the young men of the congregation he should speak of their aims and objects. He said their constitution showed that first they should be faithful to the British constitution; secondly, to be faithful to the teaching of the Bible, and thirdly, to be faithful to the interests of English homes. Taking their watchword then as "Their God, Faithful such of you should be faithful to all that should be faithful to their constitution."

In the lodge circular he noticed that the society used the word British in its constitution, not English, and he believed in that word British. The preacher asked where the origin of the word British came from and who coined it, and in answer said he would have to search back and open God's book to find it. The word British is composed of two Hebrew words—British meaning a man of the covenant, and said that the men of the society were pledged to be men of the covenant. Continuing he said he was not a politician, but about 12 months ago the post-master-general issued a stamp which showed a cut of the world with the British Empire printed in red on it. The legend was not printed in Latin as many thought it would have been, but was in good English and read: "We hold a British meaning a man of the covenant, and said that the men of the society were pledged to be men of the covenant. 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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is an eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 per year, 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 Hennessey, Editor.

Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable increase in complaints as to the misarriving of letters, we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Without exception letters at no new subscribers will be accepted until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, who man must pay for what he has, whether directed to him or someone else, must pay for it.

Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 6, 1900.

WASTING PUBLIC TIME.

The manner in which the time of the House of Commons has been wasted during the present session of parliament has reflected a great deal of discredit upon the opposition. There is no doubt that the opposition is weaker than when the session began, because of their spiteful demeanor and their disregard of the public interest as shown by their conduct in the House of Commons, and their great abuse of the motion to adjourn, which has become on the part of the opposition a means of obstruction. By the means of this motion any member of the House has it in his power to waste a great deal of the time of the House of Commons by a discussion which yields no result and which only serves to show the bad spirit of the House. Not long ago we had Sir Hibbert Tupper making a five hours speech in regard to some little difficulty that occurred between the collector of Dawson City and the owners of a steamship which was cleared from there last year. To listen to the elaborate essay of Sir Hibbert Tupper on this subject it would seem to be a matter of the highest importance and that the people of Canada were eagerly awaiting the result of the discussion which he had brought on. As a matter of fact there was not a single man in Canada except Sir Hibbert Tupper and possibly his own father who cared one straw for this particular Yukon difficulty, and this fact was emphasized by the absence of the members on both sides of the House. Sir Hibbert Tupper's speech was delivered not only to an empty House, there were not more than a half a dozen members in it most of the time while he was on his feet. In the same manner Sir Hibbert Tupper wasted a large part of Thursday's sitting by another attack on the officials of the Yukon, especially Major Walsh. The charges that were brought against Mr. Walsh have long since been disproved and at all events they have been sufficiently discussed to make them of no interest at the present time. Yet Sir Hibbert Tupper for the purpose of wasting the time of the House and adding to his own importance found it necessary to make a long and tedious speech on the same subject in regard to which he spoke at such great length last year. The only remedy that is likely to amend the growing evil of the abuse of the motion to adjourn is to make a rule that motions of adjournment shall not be debatable and that the vote should be taken immediately on the motion being made. Then the only way the opposition could obstruct public business would be by making successive motions to adjourn and demanding a division on each motion, a plan of operation which would disclose their intention to obstruct, and which would remove all pretence of a desire to serve the public interest from their proceedings.

THE TEST OF REAL ECONOMY.

Among the grave problems which confronted the government within a year after their accession to office was one which most people, not pausing to give the matter thought, would scarcely suspect to be a problem at all. We allude to the growing public revenue. The Liberals had pledged themselves before the country to economy—if practicable, to an actual reduction of expenditure. They had

given the pledge deliberately and sincerely. But economy, as we have said before, is a relative thing. What would be prudent under one set of circumstances would be wasteful under another. The test is not by dollars; but by conditions. The man who cuts his coat according to his cloth may be said to demonstrate practical politics in relation to public expenditure, and what the Liberals in office have done is perfectly consistent with what they undertook to do before assuming office.

What was the fiscal situation in 1896? As every one knows the country was in a state of depression. Uncertainty in relation to the tariff during a long period of years had accomplished the inevitable result of hindering enterprises and stalling the progress of the people. The revenue on one hand shrank, while the expenditure on the other mounted steadily upward. Was it surprising that under such circumstances deficit followed deficit, and the public debt grew apace? It was with these conditions in mind that the Liberals stood for retrenchment, for the cutting down of needless outlay, for lighter burdens in respect of taxation and debt, and for a new fiscal policy. Public judgment supported them in these views. It was felt that the best interests of the dominion demanded a change, and in 1896 the control of affairs was transferred to other hands.

What did the Liberals do? They at once reduced the tariff, and began to pare down the cost of the public service—not by any drastic process calculated to do harm, but cautiously and judiciously. What they would have accomplished in this way in the course of a few years would have been very considerable; but in 1897 the country began a new life of unprecedented prosperity. Despite the lowered scale of taxation imports began to pour in. The commerce of the country expanded rapidly. Confidence succeeded uncertainty, and capital was applied liberally in the development of new industries. The conditions were entirely changed. The public revenue began to grow, and where there had been a shortage before there was now an excess. The era of deficits was over and surpluses accrued.

These altered conditions imposed an unlooked for test upon the capacity and statesmanship of the government. The question immediately suggested was, Whether it was the part of wisdom to continue the process of retrenchment or to utilize the larger revenue now flowing into the public treasury? We believe we are in the judgment of thinking men at large when we say that the government answered to this test in a way that will be approved. They did not adopt a hasty policy, closing their eyes to the needs of the country under the new circumstances and preferring to pile up huge surpluses for the mere sake of closing the mouths of those who might reproach them with inconsistency. On the contrary they realized the nature of the trust in their hands, and acted upon the sound doctrine that the interests of the dominion had first claim upon the enlarged revenue.

The expected happened. No sooner did the government show a proper appreciation of the claims of the country upon the new income than their opponents raised hue and cry against them. It was charged that the Liberals, who had pledged themselves to economy, were spending more money than their predecessors. The government, however, disregarded these complaints in the assurance that they were doing right, and whatever vindication was necessary came from the mouths of the very men who were shouting condemnation from the House last session. When the estimates were brought down they showed, item by item, just how the government proposed to expend the additional money asked for. Here there was an opportunity for the opposition to assert their objection to the intended outlay; but they contented themselves with challenging three paltry items amounting to \$35,000 in all.

Friends of the government will feel a strong sense of pride in the manner this test has been met by the Laurier administration. They will rejoice how the Tories would have chafed it, in the face of an overflowing treasury, the government had turned a deaf ear to the calls upon them from all points of the dominion. They would have been the first to point to it as a signal proof of incapacity, and we are confident public judgment would have sided with them in that view. It is with satisfaction Liberals are able to show how prudently and usefully the money has been expended, and what is equally worthy of note, without even the shadow of scandal, large public works have been carried out, and while the Conservatives added \$6,800,000 per annum to the debt during their regime, the Liberals have done more at less than one-third that charge upon the permanent burdens of the people.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We published yesterday a statement from the London Times to the effect that the official organ of the Bond ministry in Newfoundland strongly advocates union with Canada and foreshadows political action with a view to the attainment of that object. If this news is true, and there seems to be no good reason to doubt it, it indicates a remarkable change in the views of the Bond ministry and points to the possibility of the union of Newfoundland and Canada being brought about at an early date. It has always been understood that Mr. Bond was strongly opposed to union with Canada, and indeed it was reported a few weeks ago that he preferred union with the United States.

This rumor, however, which was published on the authority of a St. John's Newfoundland, despatch, was denied by Mr. Bond in most emphatic terms in a telegram to this paper, which we were well pleased to be in a position to publish. Now that Mr. Bond has accepted union with Canada as inevitable, and as the manifest destiny of the island colony, a high point has been gained. There is no denying the fact that Newfoundland as a separate colony is a source of danger to Canada and likely to be a cause of difficulty in the future. Newfoundland commands the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it shares in the same fisheries as Canada, and it is altogether in such a position that a hostile Newfoundland could give Canada an infinite amount of trouble. It is not many years ago that Newfoundland started to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States which would have been highly injurious to Canada. Certain people in the United States, who are very cunning diplomats, are always glad to extend their favors to some small colony of the Empire, for the purpose of detaching it from the greater colonies. Many of our people will remember the effort that was made to detach Prince Edward Island, and prior to its union with Canada, and the same thing has been attempted in the case of Newfoundland. Canada has no financial interest in annexing Newfoundland, because it is highly probable that we would have to contribute more to the maintenance of that island than any revenue that we would receive from it, but in a political sense its union with Canada would be an event of the highest importance, and it is an object which the present government will not doubt do everything to forward.

THE BOER DELEGATES IN BOSTON.

While the British flag was waving over Johannesburg on Thursday evening, the Boer delegates in the United States were having a great reception in Faneuil Hall, "the Cradle of Liberty." The meeting was presided over by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, a writer of books, who was at one time a member of a colored regiment and, therefore, it is to be presumed, is in sympathy with the black man. Probably it is out of desire to propitiate him that Mr. Fischer, one of the delegates, took occasion to deny the charge of slavery brought against the Boers and to declare that when the war broke out, the blacks all begged to be allowed to fight for the Boers. It is rather a singular coincidence that almost while Mr. Fischer was making this astounding statement, the London Times was publishing the news that correspondence had been found in the house of Commandant Crowther, showing that the Boers invited the Basutos to rise and drive the British into the sea. The statement that any black man in South Africa would be willing to fight for the Boers except under the compulsion of the whip, is too ridiculous for serious consideration. The reason that the Boers did not place arms in the hands of the black men at the beginning of this war was that they knew right well if they did so these arms would be turned against them. The blacks have suffered incredible wrongs from the Boers in South Africa. They have no political rights; they are in a worse position than the negro slaves of the South were before the war; they have no standing in any court; they have no opportunity of obtaining an education; they are crushed and enslaved people, and the hoisting of the British flag over the Transvaal will be for them emancipation as large a degree as was the conquest by the North of the Southern States to the negro slaves who toiled on the plantations. The story which Mr. Fischer told in regard to the negotiations between the British government and the Transvaal was a tissue of lies and the only excuse that can be offered for him is that he was all utterly ignorant of the matter. Instead of Great Britain being the aggressor in this contest, no fact is more potent than that this war was brought about by the utter refusal of the Boers to do anything to ameliorate the condition of the Uitlanders, and by the insulting ultimatum which was issued, which practically meant the withdrawal of Great Britain from South Africa. If Great Britain had obeyed this ultimatum she would have sunk to the condition of a third-rate power, as the men who issued it well knew. But they did not believe it would be obeyed, therefore we must conclude that they brought on this war deliberately. There is no doubt that when they issued this ultimatum they had assurance from some continental government that the nations of Europe would interfere and protect them from being crushed. They will know how far they can trust their pretended friends in continental Europe. They have had the bitter experience which comes from relying too implicitly on the enemies of Great Britain, and now they can take the consequences of their folly. All the sympathy that these Boer delegates will receive in the United States will do them no good, nor will it be helpful to their cause. The war will be over before the national conventions meet, and even such a recognition as might come from a paragraph in the platform of the Democratic party, will be denied to them. The best thing these men can do is to settle down to some honest business in the United States and keep quiet.

JUSTICE TO THE LOYALISTS.

The people of St. John are indebted to the Rev. John deSoyres, LL. D., for some interesting information which he has communicated to an evening contemporary, in regard to an evening contemporary, who is a crushed and enslaved people, and the hoisting of the British flag over the Transvaal will be for them emancipation as large a degree as was the conquest by the North of the Southern States to the negro slaves who toiled on the plantations. The story which Mr. Fischer told in regard to the negotiations between the British government and the Transvaal was a tissue of lies and the only excuse that can be offered for him is that he was all utterly ignorant of the matter. Instead of Great Britain being the aggressor in this contest, no fact is more potent than that this war was brought about by the utter refusal of the Boers to do anything to ameliorate the condition of the Uitlanders, and by the insulting ultimatum which was issued, which practically meant the withdrawal of Great Britain from South Africa. If Great Britain had obeyed this ultimatum she would have sunk to the condition of a third-rate power, as the men who issued it well knew. But they did not believe it would be obeyed, therefore we must conclude that they brought on this war deliberately. There is no doubt that when they issued this ultimatum they had assurance from some continental government that the nations of Europe would interfere and protect them from being crushed. They will know how far they can trust their pretended friends in continental Europe. They have had the bitter experience which comes from relying too implicitly on the enemies of Great Britain, and now they can take the consequences of their folly. All the sympathy that these Boer delegates will receive in the United States will do them no good, nor will it be helpful to their cause. The war will be over before the national conventions meet, and even such a recognition as might come from a paragraph in the platform of the Democratic party, will be denied to them. The best thing these men can do is to settle down to some honest business in the United States and keep quiet.

OLD FASHIONED GUNS.

A writer in the London Mail is endeavoring to alarm the British people by telling them that a large number of the British men-of-war are armed with obsolete guns, old-fashioned muzzle-loaders. This is not by any means a new discovery. More than a year ago The Telegraph called attention to this fact, which certainly is not creditable to the administration of the navy. At the same time the Mail draws from the fact are much greater than the facts warrant. Although some of the British battle ships are armed with muzzle-loading guns, not one of them that is armed in this fashion is counted among the first class ships of the navy, although one of them is very powerful vessels. All the battle ships that have been constructed during the past twenty years are armed with breech loading guns. Of the sixteen battleships that are armed with muzzle-loading guns, two are rated as second class battleships and the remainder as third class battleships. Moreover it may be remembered that although the main armaments of these vessels consist of old-fashioned guns, their auxiliary armaments of quick fire guns would make them for all practical purposes a six-inch quick fire gun as efficient as the heavier guns which the larger ships carry. Take a vessel like the Inflexible for instance, which was once the pride of the British navy. This ship was constructed in 1876 and at that time she was by far the most powerful warship in the world, carrying as she did four eighty ton guns and being sheathed in armor 18 and 21 inches thick. The Inflexible still stands on the list of efficient ships of the British navy and properly so, because, although an old ship, she is still formidable and quite as good for many purposes as a more modern ship. Any foreign ship that undertook to tackle the Inflexible and thought it would have an easy task because its eighty ton guns were muzzle-loaders would speedily discover its error. An eighty ton muzzle loader is not as powerful a gun as some of the more modern types, but still it is a very formidable weapon, and we believe that for all practical purposes it could be handled as rapidly as a breech loading gun of the same size. The trouble with the Inflexible is that her speed is only thirteen knots so that she is too slow a ship to be worth rearming, but on the other hand, why should so useful a vessel be struck off the navy list. In a close contest she would, perhaps, prove more efficient than many vessels of a more modern type. The British government is pursuing the proper plan in building as many new and efficient

FIRE.

There is no enemy that the people of New Brunswick have to dread so much as that good friend of us all, fire. The amount of property that has been destroyed by fire in this province since the land-

ing of the loyalists, the greater part of which was a total loss and a tax on the industry of the people, would make up a sum of startling magnitude, and if published would show how enormously our people are only in respect to actual loss of property, but also in regard to the cost of insuring against it. In the countries of the old world, fire is much less a source of danger than it is with us. Who ever heard of an Italian place, where everything is of stone, being destroyed by fire? The walls, the stairs, and in many cases the floors are of that material, so that the amount of combustible matter is reduced to a minimum. But the great cause of the safety of these structures is the fact that wood is dear and that the fires which are built to warm the people, as well as those to cook their food, are very small and easily handled. Here can be replaced in a quarter of a century. One great difficulty has been that our people are too careless in the handling of fires. They do not think sufficiently of the consequences that may ensue from fires being allowed to get the upper hand. If every man could be educated into a proper estimate of the dangers from fires, we would have far less difficulty on this score than we have now. We believe that the number of fires that are set for the purpose of deliberately destroying property is not large. The greater destruction comes from those careless people who leave fires behind them smoldering in the forest, because they are too indolent to put them out, and too negligent to take proper precautions.

THE TORRY FAMILY QUARREL.

Mr. S. D. Scott, one of the editors of the Sun, but evidently not the principal one, has been writing a letter from Ottawa in regard to the quarrel between Mr. Birmingham and Sir Charles Tupper which is a curiosity in its way. It is a laborer attempt to smooth over a difficulty which threatened to destroy the Conservative party for when good Conservatives who are leaders of the party begin to call each other names and to accuse each other of all kinds of rascality at election times, the matter really begins to look serious. We should be very far from desiring to interfere in so interesting a family quarrel as that which is now on, but it is impossible to avoid noticing the acknowledgments which Mr. Scott finds it necessary to make in regard to the conduct of his party. He in fact admits that there has been a great deal of wrong doing in the Conservative party, which Mr. Birmingham if he choose might make public, for he says: "Now there is no doubt that Mr. Birmingham can do the Conservative party much harm by carrying out his threats. He has not been an organizer for eighteen years without knowing a great deal which his party would desire to have concealed. No one disputes that both parties spend money in elections contrary to law, but neither party is anxious to have it known where and in what way this money is expended. Mr. Birmingham could no doubt cause some inconvenience to his friends by explaining how the campaign funds were expended. Again there are many matters of organization, of strategy and tactics, which are known to an organizer, and which it is not profitable to have known to the other side. It is not convenient for an army in the field to have one of its officers go to the opposing forces and explain its difficulties, its strong position, its weak points, its equipment, its hopes and fears, and its designs. All these party secrets may be connected with perfectly legitimate methods and plans, but they are not supposed to be made public or to be conveyed secretly to the other camp. Here Mr. Scott admits that Mr. Birmingham, who has been an organizer for eighteen years must know a great deal about the Conservative party which

they would desire to have concealed. He admits that the Conservative party has been spending money contrary to law, and that the campaign funds have been expended by the Conservative party in a manner which would be inconvenient to have explained. These are interesting admissions and we trust that the readers of the Sun will take them to heart so that they may the better understand the arrogant hypocrisy of Mr. S. D. Scott and the paper which he in part edits, when he undertook to accuse the Liberals of spending money illegally about election times. It is no wonder that Mr. Birmingham, who probably has a conscience, although it must be severely seared by his association with men like Sir Charles Tupper for so many years, desires to unbosom himself and tell the people what a very dishonest lot the Conservative politicians are. We hope that the quarrel between Mr. Birmingham and his party will go on, and then we will have the truth in regard to the conduct of the Conservatives in the elections of 1882 and 1887. Then, perhaps, we may be able to learn what became of the missing King's Conservative party ballot boxes in 1891 and how they were dealt with by the persons who had them in charge. We trust that the motto of this election inquiry may be that of the late President Grant, "May no guilty man escape."

THE WHIPPING OF BOYS.

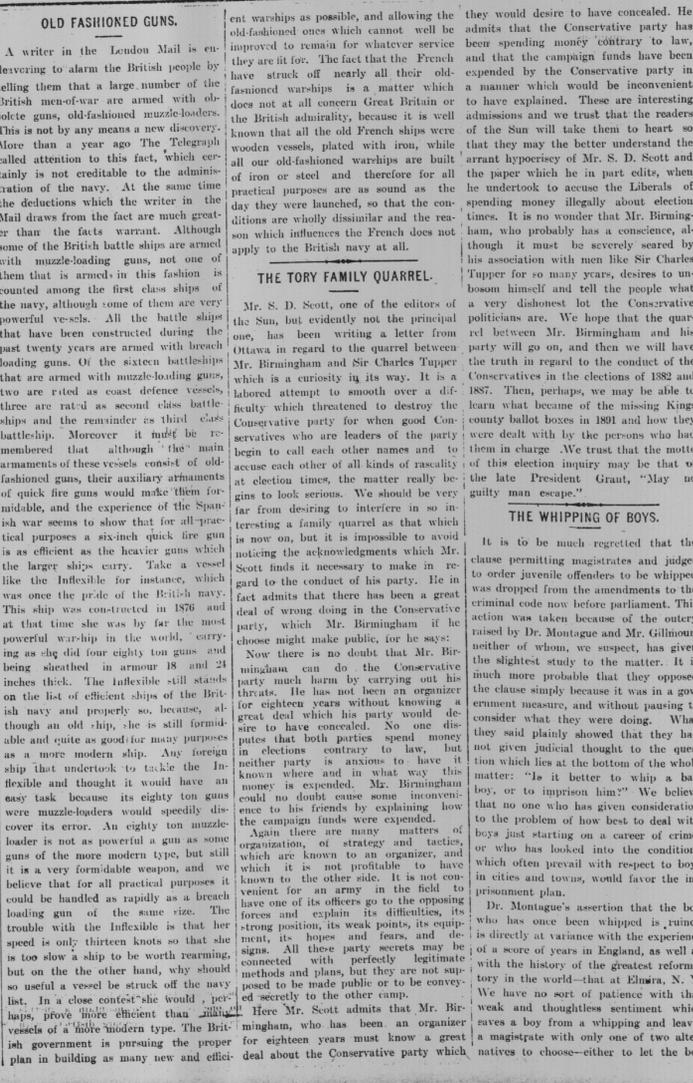
It is to be much regretted that the clause permitting magistrates and judges to order juvenile offenders to be whipped was dropped from the amendments to the criminal code now before parliament. This action was taken because of the outcry raised by Dr. Montague and Mr. Gillmore, neither of whom, we suspect, has given the slightest study to the matter. It is much more probable that they opposed the clause simply because it was a government measure, and without pausing to consider what they were doing. What they said plainly showed that they had not given judicial thought to the question which lies at the bottom of the whole matter: "Is it better to whip a lad boy, or to imprison him?" We believe that no one who has given consideration to the problem of how best to deal with boys just starting on a career of crime, or who has looked into the conditions which often prevail with respect to boys in cities and towns, would favor the imprisonment plan. Dr. Montague's assertion that the boy who has once been whipped is ruined is directly at variance with the experience of a score of years in England, as well as with the history of the greatest reformatory in the world—that at Elmira, N. Y. We have no sort of patience with that weak and thoughtless sentiment which saves a boy from a whipping and leaves a magistrate with only one of two alternatives to choose—either to let the boy

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.

- THE BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS (9 to 16 years), single breasted coats, a complete assortment of all the fashionable fabrics, \$3.00 to \$8.00
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 chevviots. 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., ST. JOHN, N. B. King Street, Corner Germain.



go out free, or to commit him to prison. If he takes the former course he puts a direct premium upon further lawlessness; while if he takes the latter, he casts the boy among older criminals and confines him in ways of wrong doing. Imprisonment in our common jails means a period of comparative idleness in the company of vagrants and thieves and violent men, whose influence over a boy already on the downward grade is certain to be pernicious.

The objection to whipping rests upon the assumption that it is a brutalizing tendency; that it is a form of torture; that it is necessarily a very severe thing, and so on. None of these views are correct. The offending boy is merely given a smart lashing, and is in no sense submitted to torture. He simply receives the equivalent of that treatment which prevailed for generations in the great public schools of England, and which is calculated to make a young incorrigible hesitate about returning for a second installment. Its influence is reformative rather than punitive. On the other hand if a boy spends a term in jail he comes out a sort of hero in the eyes of his wayward companions, filled with tales of prison life and the stories which hardened offenders have told him. To imprison is to confirm; to whip is to check. Which is on the side of real kindness and humanity?

Many a boy has grown up to be a criminal and an outcast who would have been saved to decency and usefulness if he had been made to think at the very outset of his lawless career. The birch accomplishes the purpose of making him pause and to measure the consequences of vice. In the frame of mind which usually possesses a young delinquent, and having regard to his environment, the thing which he most needs, if he is to be saved at all, is to be filled with respect for the law. There is not a police magistrate nor a chief of police in the land who does not know that the prison utterly fails to have that effect. It makes boys worse. What a young scamp just starting out to steal or to destroy wants to be made realize is that he will suffer therefore, and the strap or the birch, with the smart it can give, is the only thing which can teach him that humane lesson.

Some years ago the city of Sydney, in New South Wales, suffered a veritable reign of terror from bad boys. They were organized into gangs, wreaking vengeance on anyone who opposed them, committing acts of violence and theft and in one instance taking life. The jails were filled with them, and they were received there from by crowds of vicious companions and paraded as heroes. They sought imprisonment as a sort of qualifying experience, and felt no sort of fear of it. People were afraid to leave their homes at night, young women in particular. In these circumstances, a level-headed legislator introduced a bill authorizing the whipping of the lawless "larrikins," and when half a dozen of these young desperadoes had been smartly birched the whole movement collapsed. The boy who came back with his companions after such treatment was not a hero, and he himself was filled with a wholesome sense of the cost of sin. Sydney became a safe and quiet city so far as bad boys were concerned.

This is an important question. It concerns the starting point of crime in the land, and it is a great pity that the well-intended, though utterly mistaken, kindness of people who do not realize the gravity of the situation, should be allowed to stand in the way of a great reform. The boy who is birched will not be brutalized. He will probably be diverted from a career of crime. Since imprisonment is sure to make him worse, the influence of the rod might at least be tried. Every police magistrate in the dominion—and they know something of the defects of the law as it now stands—would like to have this alternative open to him in trying to save the boys who come before him from wreck to wreck.

SENATOR HALE OF MAINE.

Senator Hale of Maine made an attack on Great Britain on Friday last in the senate of the United States in regard to the famine in India and the war in South Africa. His speech or rather that portion of it which referred to Great Britain was as follows: "The world has been horrified—almost stupefied, at the suffering now being endured in India. That is the chief of England's colonies. The pestilence and famine are appalling the imagination. Whole families are being wiped out of existence; the bodies lie dead beside their mother. The situation is awful. Now, the senator comes here with a proposition that we should appropriate money for the relief of these people. I should like to ask the senator what England has done for the people of India. She has spent tens and hundreds of millions of dollars in striking down and crushing republics. It is the most brutal manifestation of strength against liberty and weakness that the world has ever seen; and I am moved, therefore, to ask the senator what Great Britain has done to relieve the suffering of her Indian subjects. What he has in the way of information upon this point? What information he has as to England's action in this matter, while she is spending hundreds of millions in destroying the Boer republics?"

It is no wonder after this tirade Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island remarked: "It does seem strange that we cannot have a petition presented here without having two or three political speeches made upon it." Senator Hale, if he knows anything, will be well aware that the British government is in no sense responsible for the shocking famine that prevails in India, in fact the British government has done everything in its power to prevent famines in India by the use of irrigation and other means of fertilizing the land. Vast sums have been expended in this way and vast sums no doubt will be expended in the future. The great difficulty of India is that in some parts it is too densely populated.

When Senator Hale asked what has England done for the people of India he simply showed his ignorance or his desire to misrepresent the facts. England has given India good government for a century; it has given India peace instead of war; it has given India the opportunity of becoming educated; it has given India prosperity, a stable government and justice administered in the most impartial fashion between man and man. When one contrasts the condition of India as it is under its native rulers with its present state, such a question as that of Senator Hale's seems most absurd. As to the senator's statement that the war which is now being waged by England upon the Boer republics of South Africa was the most brutal manifestation of strength against liberty and weakness that the world has ever seen, language fails to describe the inconceivable folly of such an utterance. It has been shown hundreds of times, by American writers too, and by men who have lived in the Transvaal, that instead of these two republics standing for liberty they are the representatives of the meanest kind of a despotism. There is not a principle embodied in the declaration of independence which these republics have not violated. There is not a principle for which the Americans have fought that these alleged republics have not sought to crush, and yet we find an American senator, who pretends to be a statesman standing up in his place in the senate of the United States and deliberately casting insults at the British Empire, even at the expense of his own reputation for honesty and truthfulness. All this we know is done for political effect, but that does not make it the more excusable or reconcile us to such utterances.

RUSSIA AND INDIA.

The German papers have come to the conclusion that Russia is not going to march into India. This is one of the ideas which has evolved itself from the present war in South Africa. The fear of Russia making an attack on India has been a sort of nightmare to many worthy officers and officials in the British service, and the assurance that no such attack is intended, or is possible, will go far to improve the relations between the two countries. If Russia had any designs on India, the presence of 200,000 soldiers in South Africa furnished a very good opportunity of making an attack, for Great Britain would have been able to spare a smaller number of soldiers for the defence of India than usual. But the surprising strength, in a military sense, displayed by Great Britain, has no doubt convinced the Russians that it would be a dangerous thing to make any hostile movement against an Empire who has the support of so many powerful and loyal colonies, and whose people are so thoroughly united in their determination to maintain British supremacy. In the present war has demonstrated anything it has shown that the defence has great advantages over an attacking force, especially in a mountainous region such as that which lies between Afghanistan and India. A Russian army invading India would have to pass through the mountain passes which are easily defended and which, in fact, have been fortified by the British for some years. We do not believe that the Russian Emperor could supply enough men to make a successful attack on India, even if Great Britain sent no more than 100,000 men there in addition to the force which is usually kept in that country. The Russians will probably now endeavor to develop the vast territories which they already possess instead of casting covetous eyes on the British possessions in Asia.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

There is comfort in the thought that public judgment is not wholly one-sided in the United States with respect to the Transvaal war. It is probably true that the sentiment of a majority of our neighbors is one of sympathy with the Boers. Some of this is unquestionably due to that natural feeling in the human heart for the under dog, while Anglophobia accounts for still more. Yet it cannot be denied that among those who exercise a dispassionate judgment there is a strong endorsement of British's cause in this struggle, and this view is growing. In this connection we have been much impressed by a letter which was recently published in The Nation by an influential New Yorker. It reads as follows:

"Sir: Why, but for the purpose of humbugging the American people, do so many of those who clamour the 'Boer cause' affect to liken the present war to that in which the colonists of this country fought for their independence? In the case of this country the colonists fought for a just principle, i. e., against taxation without representation. Are the Boers fighting for that? On the contrary, this war was brought about by their endeavor to maintain that very injustice against which the colonists of this country rebelled. In the war of the revolution, the people of the mother country were entirely with the people of this country, and, but for the fact that kings and ministers at those days had power for mischief which, happily, they now no longer possess, there would have been no such war.

In this Transvaal war, Britain stands for freedom and civilization; the Boer Republic represents the barbarism and the despotism that are a survival of the dark ages. While glib enough in the name of 'freedom' and 'justice' on his own behalf, the Boer has no use for those terms when others are concerned—witness the spoliation of the foreigner, upon whom he has hitherto been dependant; witness, also, his treatment of the native people, whom he has continuously robbed and otherwise shamefully ill-used, so that the least onerous part of Great Britain's task has been her efforts to prevent the native tribes from rising and wreaking bloody vengeance upon their hated oppressors, the Boers.

"Much has been said in reprobaton of

the employment of the might of the British Empire against a feeble and impotent foe; but what is there in weakness, as such, that justifies it or calls for its perpetuation? A well-intentioned weak power is bad enough; but surely, a weak power actively limited to progress and civilization cannot reasonably claim consideration on the score of its weakness!"

"Yours very truly,
"ALFRED SWAN.
"New York, May 21, 1900."

This touches the very germ of the whole matter, and when it is known that several prominent journals have had the courage to present the same view of the matter there is ground for the hope that a better judgment will yet prevail among all of our American friends who are not given over to prejudice.

THE WANAMAKER EPISODE.

Mr. John Wanamaker, the great merchant of Philadelphia, has had a tilt with the officials of that city which throws a strong light on the municipal politics of that community of brotherly love. It seems that Mr. Wanamaker, the North American, had been sharply criticizing some of the civic officials, and this action was resented in a way that has created the greatest indignation in the city. Mr. Wanamaker charges that Abraham L. English, the director of public safety of Philadelphia, and George G. Pierie, the superintendent of city property, called at his office and threatened that unless he would consent to stop the criticisms of the mayor that have been appearing in the North American these two city officials would make public evidence damaging to his character.

According to Mr. Wanamaker's report of the conversation, he explains that the paper does not belong to him; but when the English persisted in overlooking this point and demanding that the attacks on Mayor Ashbridge be discontinued, Mr. Wanamaker said: "I will not permit you as director of public safety, or the mayor himself, even if he were president of the United States, to dictate to me on a question like this." Director English, according to the report, replied: "Very well. Then I want to give you notice that for eight months we have been looking up your personal record from the time you were postmaster-general. We have followed you throughout Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and even in Europe, and we have fortified ourselves with affidavits against you, and since you have been attacking our city, we will now take our turn on you."

Mr. Wanamaker replied by expressing his opinion of their conduct in strong terms, and ordering them to leave his office, which they did. The next day he gave an account of the affair to the press, prefacing the narrative by saying: "Under ordinary circumstances there possibly could be no excuse made for the intrusion of such a private matter on the public officials, but when a powerful city official, the chief counselor of the mayor, controlling the police force of a municipality, threatens a candid and a deliberately concocted and sensational attack on his character, unless he silences the criticisms of a newspaper upon it, more than a private grievance—it is an incident of far-reaching and menacing import. No more invidious and terrifying word could be employed to describe a threat of the chief of police of a great city, speaking for a mayor and municipal administration, is no idle boast; it is a monstrous and audacious attempt to intimidate and coerce by an unlawful and revolting abuse of power. To be silent under such circumstances would be an encouragement to lawless and truculent officials, vested with authority with which they can harass and oppress. It would embolden the perpetrators of such practices, and put weak men at their mercy."

The North American said on the morning after Mr. Wanamaker gave out the report quoted above: "This journal is quite beyond the reach of any influence which frightened and angry and compromised officials can bring to bear upon it. . . . In the sure confidence that a time is soon coming when we shall have an end of the Quays and Stones and Penroses and Durhams and Salters and Ashbridges and Englishes. The North American will continue to do its chosen work of appealing to the intelligence and moral sense and patriotism of the people of this state and city to rouse themselves and restore American government in this robbed and disgraced commonwealth."

THE WAR.

The occupation of Johannesburg which will be followed immediately by the occupation of Pretoria virtually brings the war in South Africa to a close, because with the principal city as well as the capital of the Transvaal in the hands of the British, any prolonged resistance would only be futile. Kruger has fled from his own capital and taken to the mountain regions probably with a view of making terms of surrender for himself and at all events escaping capture. There is talk of the Boers making a final stand in the Lidenburg district, and it is said that they have accumulated a considerable quantity of arms and munitions of war. The vast majority of the Boers, however, will be disposed to go back to their farms and look after their own property or what is left of it. They are not so eager for independence as to neglect their own interests. Of course any Boer who after the formal annexation of the Transvaal as a British possession, was found in arms against the British government would very probably have his property confiscated. This consideration will exercise a more potent influence on the conduct of the Boers than anything else that could be suggested, and, therefore, no one is likely to maintain a guerilla warfare in the Lidenburg district, with the exception of men who have no property in the country. Moreover such a war cannot be waged with any degree of

efficiency because there are no railways leading to the Lidenburg district, by means of which the Boers could obtain supplies or munitions of war. The railway from Pretoria to Delagoa Bay, or that part of it which lies in the Transvaal territory, would, of course, pass into the possession of the British and the Boers would be cut off entirely, not only from access to the sea, but from access to any of the British colonies from which they have been obtaining their supplies in the past. The talk of a guerilla warfare in the Lidenburg district will, we venture to say, prove as meaningless as the talk of the destruction of the Johannesburg mines. These mines are still intact and the British are in possession of that city, and no damage has been done except the loss of material taken from them illegally during the war. The owners of the mines have not their property destroyed, and now that the country is likely to be at peace, they can go on working as efficiently as before. A vast majority of the people of the Transvaal are tired of the war. Many of them went into it very unwillingly, but under the peculiar military discipline in the Transvaal there was no alternative but to obey their field cornets and commanders. Now that the war is practically over they will be glad to return to peaceful pursuits and will not be disposed to run the risk of the confiscation of their property by giving the British government any further trouble.

Fredericton, June 4.—(Special)—Miss Helen Blair, formerly of Chatham, has been appointed stenographer in the educational office. Harry Adams, son of J. G. Adams, has been appointed to a clerkship in the same office. Mr. Ernest McKay, son of Ald. McKay, succeeds Robert Wetmore as assistant clerk of pleas.

Mr. Simmons succeeds the late Frank Briston as court stenographer. Mr. P. J. Hughes takes Mr. Simmons' place in the board of works office.

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Hartland News.

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The C. P. R. has started a large and beautiful flower garden in the centre of the village near the station.

A number of boys have formed themselves into a club, called the "Club." They have rented 100 ft. Hall and have fitted it with reading tables and gymnasium appliances.

Charles Tilley, a barber of this town, went to Millville for a visit. He had been suffering from lung trouble for some time and this week he was taken very much worse and hope for his recovery is almost abandoned. His wife was telegraphed for.

Rogers & Kearney, butchers, have gone out of business.

Mrs. Ella Kearney has opened a bake shop in this village.

Large quantities of hay are still being shipped. At the present time more cars are being shipped from here than ever before at any season of the year. Bayovers mill send out from three to six cars daily, with three or four cars hay going out every day. The most of the hay is that which the dealers have held for higher prices.

Byron Raymond, aged 15, son of Charles Raymond, of Simonds, fell from a bicycle and hurt his head on Monday. He was not alarmed at the time, but on Thursday he suddenly became ill and died before medical aid could be secured.

Three Stages Held Up Saturday in California at Yosemite Park.

San Francisco, June 2.—A special to the Bulletin from Raymond, Cal., says: "Three Yosemite stages were held up near Grub Gulch today. Troop F, 6th Cavalry, en route from Presidio to the Yosemite reservation, was in the vicinity and the officer in command was notified. He at once went in pursuit with 60 men. It is thought that the soldiers have an excellent chance of capturing the robbers."

Lake Traffic.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 2.—The steamer Tokla arrived here yesterday direct from Liverpool. She is the first ocean vessel to come into this harbor and will take one cargo of wheat for Buffalo.

Notes and Comments.

Sir Charles Tupper will soon be able to say: "There are only a few of us left." At the rate of decimation now in progress among the party it will not be long until he and Foster will have the opposition benches to themselves.

It is understood that Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague have been side tracked by Sir Charles. They have not been expelled from the party; but they have been cut off from the confidence of their leader. If rumor is not astray there are others who will soon be under the ban. What a happy family!

Mr. Maclean makes the fourth member to be wholly lost to the Tories, the other three being Mr. Gostigan, Dr. Bethune and Mr. Pattee. At the outset the Conservatives also claimed Mr. Rodgers, the Patron saint of the party. Mr. Stubbis, Mr. Carthy and our own Dr. Lewis. All these gentlemen are supporting the government.

It would be interesting to learn what Mr. Birmingham knows about Tory election methods; but when Sir Charles publishes his telegram to that gentleman it was a safe guess that the breach had been healed. Sir Charles is too much of a diplomat to jump before seeing just where he would land.

The Mail and Empire has formally read Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., out of the Tory party. Mr. Maclean's offence seems to have been enough independence to approve of what the government has done in some respects. Of course, such a man could not be allowed to continue

in rank as a Tory. The genuine, half-marked Tory approves of nothing done by the government.

Since the judges have actually been named for the judicial commission to investigate alleged election frauds, perhaps the opposition press will cease to assert that the Liberals have prevented an inquiry. Everyone will see that the government is in earnest, and not only wants an inquiry but a thorough one.

Fair progress has been made at Ottawa during the past few days in the consideration of the estimates. Perhaps we may be permitted to suggest again that now is the time for the opposition to assert their views in relation to the expenditures. The account is before them item by item, and if there is any proposed outlay which they think is improper or unjustified, let them challenge it. This is preferable to allowing the items to pass and then afterward railing against the expenditure as a whole.

Trouble Over Some Missing Money.

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ORGANIZATION MEETING.

Subscribers for the Home for Incurables'

INITIAL MEETING.

The Repairs to the Building Will Not Take as Large a Slice Out of the Bequest as was Anticipated—Officers and a Board of Directors Named.

The first general annual meeting of the Home for Incurables was held Monday afternoon in the men's ward of the Home. Mr. Ernest H. Turnbull was voted to the chair and called on Mr. George A. Schofield, the treasurer, for a statement of the finances to date. This Mr. Schofield gave, showing that, of the \$50,000 paid the trustees by the executors of the late W. W. Turnbull, founder of the home, there had been invested \$47,312.24 less \$218.88 due the bank. The ladies' committee, in addition, had about \$11,000. It had been estimated that some \$5,000 would be taken from the capital to place the home in running order, but it looked now as if it would not be necessary to use this much.

The following were appointed to act with the trustees as a board of managers: Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, Mrs. Thomas Walker, Lady Tilley, Mrs. George McLeod, Mrs. H. S. Bridges, Mrs. David McLellan, Mrs. George P. Smith, Mrs. R. J. Ritchie, Mrs. D. J. Taylor, Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Mr. James Reynolds, Mr. R. B. Emerson. The trustees who, with the above, form the managing committee are: Messrs. E. H. Turnbull, W. Rupert Turnbull, Geo. A. Schofield, Geo. S. Fisher, Dr. R. P. Inches, Dr. Thomas Walker, H. C. Tilley, Dr. S. Alward, F. P. Starr, J. V. Ellis, M. P. S. D. Scott, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, John E. Irvine.

After the meeting the board of management met and elected the following officers: Ernest H. Turnbull, president; Mr. Thomas Walker, vice-president; W. Rupert Turnbull, secretary.

George A. Schofield, treasurer.

A vote of thanks was passed to the ladies' committee for their valuable service in connection with the recent sale and tea, at which the handsome sum of over \$500 was realized.

Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, on behalf of the ladies' committee, expressed their thanks.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the managing committee at 2.30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon at the home to consider applications for admission.

Patients will be received towards the end of this week. Already there are 22 applications, some being for private rooms.

John Godfrey.

One of the most respected citizens of Welsford, Queens county, died at his home on Tuesday, March 27, after a brief illness of three days. He was about his work as usual on Saturday morning. In the afternoon he was taken ill, congestion of the lungs set in, continuing to grow worse until Tuesday morning when he died in the sure hope of eternal life. He was born in Donaghy, Ireland, 73 years ago and came to this country in the year 1841, when he was a lad 14 years of age. He settled in Welsford on Broad Road, Peterborough, where they lived five years, and then came to Welsford and settled on the farm where he was living at the time of his death. In the year 1872 he was married to Miss Catherine Linton of Milkish, Kings county, who previous to her marriage had lived six years with the family of Col. Jago, of St. John's. Shortly after their marriage they went to live with Capt. McMurdo, Westfield, for three and a half years, earning in that time the sum of fifteen hundred dollars with which they redeemed their farm, which had been involved in debt through assistance given to friends. Coming back to their farm there they remained till Mr. Godfrey's death. Mr. Godfrey was a man of quiet disposition, a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, highly respected and esteemed by every one. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. McIntosh of the Presbyterian church, assisted by Rev. Mr. McCully and Rev. Mr. Rice of the Methodist church. Mrs. Godfrey, as highly esteemed as her husband, has the deep sympathy of her large circle of friends.

Mrs. James Russell.

June 2, 8.45 p. m.—At the residence of her step-daughter, 328 Union street, this city, Mrs. Alice Russell, aged about 74 years, died. Mrs. Russell, late of Peterborough, Queens county, and sister of the late Thomas Crozier, merchant. She was the last of a large family, who have died in different parts of the world, and leaves three children: John, at Grand Forks, H. C.; Mrs. Charles E. Forbes, of Wellington, Kansas; and James, with whom she resided on the home-stead. Major grandchildren and great grandchildren, and a large number of friends who will mourn their loss. Interment at Peterborough on Tuesday, June 5.

Conservative Candidate.

Penbrooke, June 2.—(Special)—The Conservatives of North Renfrew, at convention here, today, nominated Edward Dundup of Penbrooke, as their candidate for the next general election for the dominion House.

One Minute Cure for Toothache.

Toothache, the most common and one of the most painful affections, is instantly cured by the application of Polson's Nervine. Polson's Nervine is a combination of powerful analgesics, and it strikes at once to the nerves, soothing them and affording in one minute total relief from pain. Mothers, try it for your children's toothache. Nervine is sold in 10 and 25 cent bottles by all druggists.

Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, June 1.—Miss Bessie McRae, daughter of James McRae, of Riverside, was married on Wednesday evening to Captain Toft, of Labrec, Me. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride, in the presence of a number of invited guests, by Rev. Charles Colman, pastor of the Methodist church.

S. S. Wright of Whitman, Mass., is visiting relatives at this place.

W. S. Starrat of this place, has moved to Riverside to take charge of the new hotel, the Shepody House.

Compensation Wanted.

Army of Police Officials at Work

Louis, May 31—The board of Police Commissioners, at a meeting this afternoon, ordered the sheriff to swear in 1,500 deputies in addition to the 1,000 already provided for. This will place an armed men at the disposal of the department besides the regular police and the special.

Stanley News

Stanley, N. B., May 28—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sanson have the sympathy of the community. Sunday, May 20, their young child, Allan Loyd, died from pneumonia, aged 10 months. The funeral took place on Tuesday. Rev. J. S. Graig officiating.

A PIONEER'S STORY.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. B. L. MASTIN.

After Long Years of Perfect Health He Was Attacked With Kidney Trouble and Other Complications—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Bring Him New Health.

From the Pictou, Ont., Times. Mr. B. L. Mastin, of Hollowell township, Prince Edward county, was a caller at the Times office the other day and during his visit told of his great suffering from kidney trouble and rheumatism, accompanied by dyspepsia, cold feet, and a generally broken down condition.

Anti-Trust Bill Defeated in the House.

Washington, June 1—The Senatorial debate today was hectic and as warm as the weather outdoors. At times the exchanges between senators bordered on personalities. Much of the discussion was of a political nature, although in themselves the questions involved were not essentially political.

Brethren from All Parts of New Brunswick

The Masonic brethren of New Brunswick will have a grand gathering and special church service in honor of St. John's day, June 24. The order last year attended divine service in St. Paul's (Valley) church and made a splendid turnout, though only local members of the fraternity were in that procession.

BICYCLES.

Come in and let us show you what we have in Bicycles.

CLEVELANDS; COLUMBIAS; JUBILEES;

Comprising as fine a line as ever were assembled together.

If you cannot come in write us.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., St. John.

Advertisement for W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. featuring bicycles, wall paper, and window blinds. Includes an illustration of a bicycle and a person.

M. S. Crescent Had Some Weather.

Halifax, May 31.—The flagship Crescent steamed from Bermuda this afternoon. She left Bermuda Tuesday afternoon and met the very rough weather all the way.

Hartland News

Hartland, May 30.—The People's Bank of Halifax here to have new and more commodious quarters. J. T. G. Carr is to erect a new building for their use.

Believed the Relief Party Has Entered Kumassie.

London, June 1, 7.47 p.m.—The colonial office has received a dispatch from Cape Coast dated May 31, saying it is believed that Captain Hall, with a relief party, entered Kumassie May 30.

The Fireman Blew the Whistle, and as a Last Resort the Emergency Brake Was Applied—The Woman Was Too Deaf to Hear the Danger Signal.

ROTHESAY, June 1.—Beginning at 8.30 o'clock yesterday morning the Rothessay Railway was closed by a fireman blowing the whistle.

Young Man Drowned at Merritt's Mills Which Were Burned Wednesday.

Titusville, June 1.—The quiet little village of Titusville has been painfully awakened by the events of the last few days.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLOROXYNE."

Shall We Limit a Man's Wealth?

The latest advocate of legislation to limit limitations on wealth is Walter S. Ogan, the well-known ex-president of the New York State Bar Association. He suggested in a recent interesting address that \$1,000,000 should be the limit of the wealth of any person.

Hillsboro Celebrated.

Hillsboro, June 1.—Yesterday when the news of Roberts' entering Johnsbury arrived, flags were hoisted and a large amount of hunting displayed and our citizens turned out en masse to celebrate.

Sad News Concerning a Young Woman From Nova Scotia.

TRURO, India.—A cablegram this afternoon from India conveyed the startling intelligence of the death of the wife of Rev. John Hardy, missionary.

Woman Acquitted.

New York, June 1.—Mrs. Emma K. Sutton, who has been on trial at Morris Court, N. J., charged with having murdered her husband, Charles Sutton, by administering strychnine, was acquitted today.

One Man Saved

From a wreck will attract the world's attention is the life-saver. Yet let the life-saver be continued every day, and very soon it attracts no public attention.

Benvolent Woman Dead.

Montreal, June 1.—Mrs. Hagué, wife of George Hagué, formerly the general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, died today.

Training Ship Rounded the Horn.

Norfolk, Va., May 31.—The U. S. training ship Hartford, Admiral Farragut's old flagship, arrived in Hampton Roads last night from San Francisco, ending probably the longest voyage ever made by an American training ship.

The Tiber from St. John and the Arcadia from Hamburg—Captain's Certificate Suspended.

Halifax, June 1.—Steamer Tiber, from St. John, arrived here at 6.30 this evening.

Liberal Candidate.

Napanee, Ont., May 31.—The Liberals of Addington, in convention at Harrowsmith yesterday, nominated W. A. Martin of Moscow, their candidate for the next election to the dominion House.

Christian Scientists in Boston.

Boston, June 1.—Several hundred Christian Scientists are in Boston for the annual communion services and annual meeting of the first church of Christ Scientist at Norway and Falmouth streets, in this city.

\$2.00 FOR \$1.00. Read Carefully This Great Offer.

The Gentlewoman

America's Greatest and Best Journal for Women. HANDSOMELY AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED. Twenty-four to Thirty-Six Large Pages (11x16), Published MONTHLY in New York City.

The Gentlewoman is filled each month from cover to cover with delightful reading matter and beautiful illustrations. Its charming serial and short stories, sketches and poems are all original and by the most popular authors.

The following are some of the noted contributors to The Gentlewoman: Prof. Brander Matthews, Sr., Walter Deansart, Hon. John W. Vanamaker, Miss Lillian Nordica, Miss Mary E. Wilkins, Miss Agnes Repplier, Miss Cornelia C. Beaufort, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, John Strange Winter, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dinah Sturgis, Mrs. Hall Gane, Mrs. Mahel Rust, Prof. Landon Carter Gray, Gen. B. E. Tracy, Mrs. W. T. Smedley, Mr. Chester A. Lord, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. F. Putnam Jacobi, Madame Sarah Grand, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton, Liliokalani, Ex-Queen of Hawaii.

Special Departments, Cooking, Home Dressmaking, Fashions, Fancy Work, Music, Nursery, Correspondence, Art, are conducted by authorities in their respective lines, are full of interest to the entire family. By special arrangement with the publishers we are enabled to make you this marvelous offer:

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER. The Gentlewoman, one year, ALL FOR The Semi-Weekly Telegraph one year, \$1.00.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN. N. B., JUNE 6, 1900.

Tone Your System up With Hawker's Liver and Stomach Tonic, THE GREAT INVIGORATOR.

REGULATE YOUR LIVER WITH HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS.

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THEM.

American Law-Makers on the Eve of Quitting.

Washington, June 3.—Conference reports on appropriation and other bills promise to occupy the attention of the House to the exclusion of everything else during the closing days of the session. Only one piece of general legislation seriously threatens the programme—the Great oleomargarine bill. The friends of this measure have been very insistent and have threatened in case the Senate does not agree to the resolution for final adjournment on Wednesday, to hold up any amended resolution until they can have an opportunity to vote on their bill. A way out of the difficulty was suggested yesterday which may be put into operation tomorrow. Tomorrow being adjournment day, Mr. Tamm may be recognized to move that an hour on Tuesday be given to the oleomargarine bill. As this motion will require a two-thirds vote the powers that be are willing that the measure be considered if it can command such an overwhelming majority of the House. There are a considerable number of disputed items on the appropriation bills which the House probably will settle by direct vote—the appropriation of \$500,000 for the St. Louis exposition, and some less important items which the senate placed upon the sundry civil bill, the armor plate provision and the paragraphs relative to ocean and lake surveys and the abolition of the sea survey and the naval cadet appropriation bill and the Miles-Gordon amendment on the military academy bill.

In the House there is nothing on the horizon which threatens to prevent final adjournment on Wednesday. There is now hardly any doubt that the Senate will agree to the House resolution to adjourn the session next Wednesday. The passage of the last of the appropriation bills, which was accomplished Saturday, leaves no obstacle in the way of final adjournment, except the amendments made to those bills by the Senate and the opinion is now almost universal that these differences can be adjusted and all the business of the session concluded by the time named. The only two items of difference which might cause material delay are the armor plate amendment on the naval appropriation bill and the amendment on the sundry civil appropriation bill in the interest of the St. Louis exposition. The leaders of all parties apparently are united in the wish to bring the session to a close on Wednesday and by beginning the daily sittings early and allowing them to continue late will accomplish their purpose. The remainder of the session will be given up to conference reports on the appropriations to the consideration of unimportant bills and to the making of speeches on practical questions. There are half a dozen senators who want to be heard at some length and they will be accommodated.

Some Parts of the Celestial Kingdom are Too Hot for Christians.

Tien Tsin, June 3.—Six men and two ladies, French and Belgian refugees from Pao Ting Fu, have arrived here. Nine are still missing. A family of nine Catholics have gone in search of the missing and to take food to Yan Liu Chung for the relief of the party there. It is reported that the Chinese manager of the mission at Yen Ching, has been murdered and that Mr. Norman, of the same mission, is missing. Shanghai, June 2.—The Empress Dowager has ordered the governor of Shan Si to arrest Lin, the Chinese manager of the mission at Yen Ching, who is charged with the murder of the French banker on the ground that they are dangerous characters, but in reality because they are connected with British enterprises. London, June 4.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says that the reported natives in Shanghai think the position of affairs in the north will become more serious.

Terrible Experience of a Female Animal Trainee in Newark.

New York, June 2.—Madame Louise Maurela, an animal trainer, had a terrible experience today at Newark, N. J., with a jaguar and was badly injured. Her horse was rescued. She entered a fifty foot circular cage to train a new jaguar and snapper. Her whip and stung her foot to urge the animal to get up. The jaguar sprang at Madame Maurela and his forepaws landed on her shoulders. She tried to shake the brute off but he knocked her down. Her screams brought help. While Madame Maurela was finally rescued she was found to have been shockingly mutilated about the breast, shoulders, arms and back. It is not believed that she was fatally injured.

Worked on Newfoundland in November.

St. John's, Nfld., June 2.—The British steamer Neotish King, from Antwerp for Boston and Baltimore with a cargo of glass, guns and general merchandise, which went ashore November 20, 1898, near Renew's, thirty miles south of this place, was wrecked today. The vessel was brought to the beach and was found to have been brought here for delectation on Monday, when she was wrecked. The vessel was only a year old when she was ashore and was worth \$120,000 when new. The salvors will get 75 per cent of her value when she is repaired. The Scotch King will be brought here for delectation on Monday.

Have Not Yet Decided.

The Hague, June 2.—It is not yet decided whether the ministry will resign as a result of the rejection yesterday of the government's bill to insure workmen against accidents.

The poet's home is a long way off, and when you come to it, it has neither roof nor walls.

Poetry is good seed, but it is sown in rocky places.

The Chinese Situation Has Recently Improved—Lessons Germany Has Learned from the South African War—Lord Roberts a Strategist.

Berlin, June 2.—Prince Hohenzollern, the imperial chancellor, gave assurances to an informant of the correspondent of the Associated Press today, that the Bundesrat, in drawing up the paragraphs for the carrying out of the provisions of the meat inspection bill, would frame them in such a manner as to consider the legitimate wishes of the American and British governments as much as the tenor of the law will permit. The chancellor to the informant bitterly complained that he was now wholly isolated in the cabinet on this most important question. Count von Posadowsky's influence having become paramount even with the minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow. The foreign office informed the Associated Press correspondent that the situation in China is improved during the past few days. The Chinese military authorities have shown greater energy and now seem masters of the situation. The foreign office expects the troubles will be quieted without further violence. Mr. A. D. White, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. White have gone for several days to the east of the North Sea to find summer resort for Mrs. White. The excitement and street row at Konitz, as a result of the death of the Lady Winter, attributed to the Jews, continue in spite of the active interference of the military. Martial law has been proclaimed there. The semi-official Post says the South African war has taught two important lessons, viz, the cohesion of the British Empire, even to the farthest independent colonies, showing that the imperialism has really taken root throughout the vast Empire; secondly, the lesson that Russia is not coming to march into India.

All the German newspapers consider the war virtually over. General Becker, in the Lokal Anzeiger today, expresses Lord Roberts as a master strategist. There is now hardly any doubt that the Senate will agree to the House resolution to adjourn the session next Wednesday. The passage of the last of the appropriation bills, which was accomplished Saturday, leaves no obstacle in the way of final adjournment, except the amendments made to those bills by the Senate and the opinion is now almost universal that these differences can be adjusted and all the business of the session concluded by the time named. The only two items of difference which might cause material delay are the armor plate amendment on the naval appropriation bill and the amendment on the sundry civil appropriation bill in the interest of the St. Louis exposition. The leaders of all parties apparently are united in the wish to bring the session to a close on Wednesday and by beginning the daily sittings early and allowing them to continue late will accomplish their purpose. The remainder of the session will be given up to conference reports on the appropriations to the consideration of unimportant bills and to the making of speeches on practical questions. There are half a dozen senators who want to be heard at some length and they will be accommodated.

Requested to Remain, and in the Case of Mr. Rathbone the Request was Insisted Upon.

Havana, June 2.—Honors having been accorded the authorities that Mr. Rathbone intended to leave the island of Cuba, he was notified that his presence was absolutely required in Havana until the investigation into the postal affairs had been completed. The postal officials now in charge state that there are most cogent reasons why Mr. Rathbone should remain in Cuba, even if they had been compelled to resort to force to keep him there. It is understood that additional important facts concerning the officials with postal functions, have been brought to the ears of the authorities who, however, wish to avoid even the appearance of harshness in dealing with these cases. Mr. Rathbone explicitly denied any intention of departing from Havana, but notwithstanding this a summons was issued by one of the judges for him, which was made returnable at the time the steamer Havana sailed. The principal reason for the issuance of the summons was to obtain under oath Mr. Rathbone's statement regarding Naeley. The proceedings were held in secret, only the judge, the clerks, the attorneys and Mr. Rathbone being present. What occurred at the hearing is not yet known. W. H. Reeves has been released, his bail of \$1,500 having been deposited. The sum of \$1,500 was taken from the United States this morning.

The Relief Expedition Pushing on for Kumasi.

London, June 4.—The Daily Express has the following from Cape Coast Castle, dated Saturday: "One thousand five hundred men are here and 30 others are being recruited. It is expected that these, with eight guns, will go to Kumasi. One thousand men have crossed Krui River. It is reported that Captain Hall has already relieved Kumasi, but this report is not confirmed."

"Great Haste is Not Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faithful blood purifier.

Rheumatism—I had acute rheumatism in my limb and foot. I commenced treatment with Hood's Sarsaparilla and was relieved after I had taken three bottles I was well. DANIEL ROBERTSON, 524 Tremont Street, Boston, Ont.

Scrofula—I was troubled with scrofula and lupus. Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and after I had taken three bottles I was well. DANIEL ROBERTSON, 524 Tremont Street, Boston, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the most effectual and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The average walking pace of a healthy man on a road is said to be 75 steps a minute.

We are anxiously to monopolize only what we imperfectly possess.

India Famished and Swept by Disease.

Bombay, June 3.—Mr. Louis Kloepf, of New York, publisher of the Christian Herald, who arrived here May 14 and started on a tour of the famine-stricken districts, has returned, after travelling through the most sorely stricken portions of the Bombay presidency, including Gujarat and Baroda. He makes the following statement regarding his observations: "Everywhere I met the most shocking and revolting scenes. The famine camps have been swept by cholera and smallpox. Fugitives, scattering in all directions and stricken in flight were found dying by the roadside. The deaths and distress of the numbers at one relief station were increasing at the rate of 10,000 per day. At Godhar there were 3,000 deaths from cholera within four days and at Dohad 2,500 in the same period. The hospital death rate at Godhar and Dohad was 90 per cent. The condition of the stricken simply beggars description. Air and water were impregnated with an intolerable stench of corpses. At Ahmednagar the death rate in the poorhouses was 10 per cent. Every day I saw new patients placed face to face with corpses. In every fourth cot there was a corpse. I visited the smallpox and cholera wards at Virgam. All the patients were lying on the ground, there being no cots. Otherwise their condition was fair. The plague, dogs and jacksals are devouring the dead. Dogs have been seen running about with children's limbs in their jaws. "The government is doing its best, but the native officials are hopelessly and heartlessly inefficient. Between the famine, the plague and cholera, the condition of Bombay presidency is now worse than it has been at any previous period in the history of the country. Whole families have been blotted out. The spirit of the people is broken and there may be something still worse to come when the monsoon breaks."

Say Unwarranted Interference Caused the War.

Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, May 31.—The people's congress opened here today. Of those present many were Dutch clergymen, commoners and bondholders. Mr. De Villiers, brother of Chief Justice De Villiers, presided. Mr. Pretorius, a member of the legislative assembly, offered a resolution declaring that in the opinion of a majority of Cape Colonists the chief immediate cause of the war was the unwarranted, intolerable interference of the ministry in London in the internal affairs of the South African republics.

Some Customs of Austrian Army Officers.

Vienna, June 2.—The trial of Joseph Mroczynski, of Przemyśl, Galicia, on a charge of desertion, was continued today. Some startling revelations of ill-treatment of men by their officers. Numerous witnesses proved that at the outbreak of the war, many of the men were ill-treated, and that the wall until the blood ran from their ears and noses, and their eyes started from their sockets. The torture for trivial offences, such as not keeping step to drill, and missing the target when shooting. Private Stasz said he was crucified until he fainted, and water was then dashed over him to keep him conscious, and thus increase his suffering. A large number of soldiers of atrocious cruelty are being proved. Mroczynski was acquitted.

Heavy Explosion in the Kodak Factory.

Rochester, N. Y., June 1.—A heavy explosion occurred in the chemical room of the Eastman Kodak Company's works here this afternoon. One man, Foreman Geo. R. Tracy, aged 25, was struck on the head by a piece of flying wood and instantly killed. Another workman, Frank Maynard, was painfully injured about hands, face and arms. Six or seven other men escaped with minor injuries. Mr. Tracy formerly resided at New London, Conn. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Barbados Finances Bad.

Kingston, Ja., June 1.—Advices received here today, say the financial condition of Barbados is very bad and that the government and people are seriously exercising over the situation. The revenue and trade are steadily shrinking and a heavy loss has been lately passing increasing the tariff.

Premier of Quebec Sick.

Montreal, June 1.—Premier Marchand was taken ill at the government buildings today and had to be removed in a cab to the house of his son-in-law, Senator Gagnon. His illness is not considered serious.

Silver for Europe.

New York, June 1.—The steamship Laconia, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 245,000 ounces of silver.

The inland revenue receipts here for May were \$21,695.89; somewhat less than those of May, 1899.

At the Government Savings bank, in May, the deposits were \$25,287.50, and the withdrawals \$61,652.62.

The Horse Balked and Held Mrs. Graham and Her Daughter on the Track Until a Special Train Struck Them—A Terrible Affair—County Shocked.

Norton, June 3.—One of the worst railroad accidents in memory of the inhabitants of this village took place at the railway crossing this morning about 10.15 o'clock. Mrs. Bartlett Graham and her daughter, Maggie, on their way to divine service in the Sacred Heart church, were in the act of driving across the railway track when they were struck by Conductor Coffey's east-bound special, which was a corpse. The engine struck the carriage with its front end, and the carriage was crushed. The horses were killed. The trainmen saw the team crossing the track with plenty of time to get over before the train reached the spot. But an unfortunate incident occurred. The horse stock fell immediately after crossing and the horse and carriage with its occupants squarred on the track. There could have been no time for Mrs. Graham and her daughter to escape and the engine struck their carriage, smashing it to pieces. Both occupants were carried about 70 feet and thrown headlong clear of the track. Mrs. Graham was killed instantly and her daughter was fatally injured. Her skull was fractured and Mrs. Caldwell and MacLean were near at hand and rendered medical assistance to the young woman, but she expired about 12 o'clock. A jury was immediately empaneled by Coroner Caldwell, who viewed the remains of the young woman, and the bodies were taken in charge by Undertaker McKinnon. Mrs. Graham was 42 years of age and her daughter 16. She resided near Bloomfield, where Mr. Graham is a farmer. Eight children survive.

Fire on the Veldt Furnished Flames and Smoke.

London, June 4.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senkal, dated May 29: "The scene during the battle was wonderfully picturesque, rolling billows of smoke, higher than the highest kopje, obscuring the combatants. The roar of artillery, the crashing of musketry, under the light of the flames of the burning veldt, combined to produce a picture of appalling grandeur and terrible for those engaged therein. "The whole army of Free Staters is now between Senkal, Lindley and Ficksburg, and the Boers are pressing them to the Transvaal to fight and who are too proud to surrender. Their total number is believed to be from 3,000 to 4,000."

Shot Her Twice in the Head After a Quarrel.

New York, June 2.—Charles A. Naulty, a young man of 22 years of age, tonight murdered his stepmother, Mary Naulty, while the family of three was sitting down to their evening meal at their home in Newark, N. J. This morning Mrs. Naulty was quarreling with her son, and returning to the doorway she pulled a revolver and pressed the muzzle to Mrs. Naulty's head firing before she could move. As Mrs. Naulty's head dropped back Naulty fired a second shot which passed through her eye into the brain. She was killed instantly.

Australians Had Some Street Fighting at Johannesburg.

Pretoria, May 31.—(Delayed in transmission)—Johannesburg was formally handed over to the British at 5 o'clock this morning in an orderly manner. Lord Roberts was accompanied by a small force. The banks are guarded. The Pretoria will surrender. President Kruger will surrender. The Johannesburg and some Australians were shot in street fighting. After this a message was sent to the nearest British general, advising him that the town would not be defended.

British Troops Surprised by a Six-Inch Gun.

London, June 4.—The Newcastle correspondent of the Times, telegraphing May 31, says: "It is possible that the Boers will abandon Laing's Nek without fighting. There are reports of demoralization. "The presence of a six-inch gun on Pongwana was a surprise. We thought when Lord Roberts' advance threatened the railway that all the guns in position were withdrawn."

The Cape Town Argus Tells Where the Boers' Last Stand Will Be.

Cape Town, June 2.—A despatch to the Argus of this city, from Delagoa Bay, says: "The Boers will surrender. President Kruger, according to this correspondent, is said to be at Middleburg (between Pretoria and Machelodorp) and he adds, it is expected that the last stand of the Boers will be made at Machelodorp. Heaven, in conjunction with ourselves, can reverse the direction of our moral motion. Neither can it do alone. Tigers and elephants do not thrive in captivity as lions do, and their young are scarce. Value is what is legal tender in all worlds—notably, truth, beauty and love."

The Priest Has His Furniture Moved to a Place of Safety.

The Roman Catholic chapel at St. Martin's, destroyed by last Wednesday's big fire, was insured in the Aetna Company. The house of Rev. Father Conghan was saved and it is rather strange, for it stood between the church and Sweeney Hall and both these were consumed. Father Conghan had his furniture moved out into an adjoining field, but it had better have been left remain for the fire reached and destroyed it. Included in the priest's loss was his clothing, in which was some money. Captain Robert Carson, whose two-story dwelling on Main street, was razed to the ground, has started to rebuild. He has just opened a subscription list with a donation of \$15. He has received subscriptions of \$20 from Mr. James Reynolds, and \$5 each from Mr. E. J. MacLaren, A.M. McDermick and Mr. W. A. Quinn. Mr. R. W. W. Frink, of the Western Assurance Company, has made a donation of \$100 towards the rebuilding of the church. The Western's losses by the fire were not so large as was thought, the amount being \$2,200.

The Pretoria Telegrams Should Be Left Out of the Calculation.

London, June 2.—Spencer Wilkinson, reviewing the evening of the week for the Associated Press, says: "The situation can clearly be understood if we in the first instance neglect the Pretoria telegram. Lord Roberts' advance from the Vaal to two columns, he himself with the main body, following the line of railway and Generals French and Hamilton keeping pace with the Boer march to the left and slightly in advance. "On Monday night General Roberts was at Klip River Station, the left column being the column being south of Klip River. The Boers retreated before General Roberts, but resisted the left wing. "On Wednesday morning General Roberts summoned Johannesburg and agreed to give 24 hours delay before entering the town which, however, he surrounded with troops, General French and Hamilton were kept away from the town and pushed forward. "On Thursday General Roberts entered Johannesburg and made a formal occupation. He held a review of two divisions and then leaving a brigade to garrison the town, he put his main body into camp to the north of the Pretoria road on Friday. At that time French and Hamilton were well forward towards Pretoria. Very likely the Boers were then in the town and the remainder of the army within two easy marches of the Boer capital. "Mentioning Lord Roberts' communications to the Pretoria Press, the Pretoria forces were receiving punishment. On Tuesday General Rundle defeated the Free Staters near Senkal and destroyed their communications from the north. On the same day the Highland Brigade, which had marched north from Ventersburg, entered Hertzog's Post. The Pretoria forces were reported from Maseru to have been surrounded by Generals Brabant and Rundle and which proves that General Brabant has an infantry brigade, which, though not Rundle's, may be Chermides. "New to Pretoria. On Wednesday President Kruger left. The Boers were dismissed from the forts at Pretoria and the Pretoria was garrisoned by his arms. The burghers were in a panic and believed that Roberts was close at hand. These facts were telegraphed here by two independent sources. "Our news of Lord Roberts was 24 hours old and there was nothing improbable in his report. Pretoria was in the hands of the British. Therefore we were ready to believe that Pretoria would be occupied on Thursday. Now it is clear that the Boers are not so far from Pretoria, but the evidence is not sufficient to enable us to judge whether they are met serious resistance. There might be slight difficulty if the Boers have re-occupied the forts, but in all probability the Boers are not so far from Pretoria as we have been led to believe. The Boer military power is now completely broken and the war is practically over, although the complete occupation of the country will take some time and will be delayed by many guerrilla bands. "President Kruger may form a band at Lydenburg which can do great harm as General Buller will go up Delagoa Bay railway and stop Kruger's supplies. So soon as the British have all the railways, flying columns will quickly make an end to all local opposition and the Lydenburg region can be dealt with at leisure."

Neighbors Give Rough Treatment to a Man Who Abused His Wife.

New York, June 2.—Masked men, heavily armed and said to be composed of prominent citizens of Bridgeport, N. J., surrounded the home of Saml. Alfred in the outskirts of this town last night and dragged him from his bed, says a special to the World. He was taken into the woods and lashed with whips until unconscious and then his body was tarred and feathered. The mayor and police were powerless to repair the attack. Mrs. Alfred died last Wednesday night and when the news of her death became known much excitement prevailed. The neighbors charged that her husband beat her and treated her cruelly while she was living. Her death, Alfred is 50 years of age.

Orange Officers Elected.

London, Ont., June 2.—(Special)—The Orange Grand Lodge of British America has concluded its annual convention here and adjourned to meet in Winnipeg next year. The list of officers elected for the ensuing year is as follows: Grand Master, N. Clarke Wallace, Woodbridge, Ont.; Major A. J. Armstrong, St. John, N. B.; deputy grand master, Grand chaplain, Rev. William Walsh, Brampton, Ont.; grand secretary, W. M. Lockhart, Alliston, Ont.; (re-elected); grand treasurer, W. Parkhill, Midland, Ont.; (re-elected); grand lecturer, William Cook, (re-elected); director of ceremonies, R. H. Watson, Toronto, (re-elected); deputy chaplains, Rev. C. E. Perry, Toronto; Rev. H. C. Dixon, Toronto; deputy grand secretary, J. C. Gase, Simonsville, N. S.; (re-elected); deputy grand treasurer, Lieut. Col. Scott, Kincardine, Ont., (re-elected).

A Strike in France.

Chalon-Sur-Saone, France, June 2.—The strike here reached a critical stage last night and today the city resembles the besieged, so that it is studied with soldiers. The trouble began during the afternoon, the strikers throwing sticks and stones at the gendarmes. When night came the street lamps were extinguished and missiles of all sorts were thrown at the cavalry and gendarmes, who fired, killing one of the rioters and wounding 20, some of them seriously. Five hundred gendarmes and two cavalrymen were injured. Reinforcements quelled the disorders but the trouble is not yet considered ended.

Smallpox in the Steerage.

New York, June 2.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Pretoria, which arrived this morning from Hamburg, Bontone, Plyer, is detained in quarantine owing to a case of smallpox among her steerage passengers.

He Forced the Poets to Leave Lindley.

London, June 4.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senkal, dated May 30: "General Buller's action Monday and yesterday entirely secured the object for which it was undertaken. The Boers have now withdrawn from Lindley and Colonel Spragg has been able to extricate the Duke of Cambridge's Yeomanry from their difficulties. "The coal production of the world amounted to 600,000,000 tons for the year 1898.

A Strong Address to the Young Men Whom the College is Sending Into the World—The Y. M. C. A. Preached to the Evening.

Woolville, N. S., June 3.—(Special)—The baccalaureate sermon at Acadia was preached under most favorable conditions, a beautiful day, a crowded house, the hundreds of distinguished visitors, the learned faculty, the gowned seniors marching in with stately step, the bright costumes of the ladies and the excellent music of the special choir, conspired to make an occasion to which fitting justice was done by the eloquent preacher from Philadelphia, Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D. D., LL. D. On the platform were the Pastor Hatch, the President Trotter, Chancellor Wallace and the preacher. His subject was "Jesus of Nazareth went about doing good." He said it is a significant fact that Julian, the Apostle, and Lucian, the Satirist, both pagans, pronounced eulogies on Christianity as essentially benevolent. This feature of our divine religion differentiates it from other systems, ethical and religious. The ideal man of the Greeks and Romans, was an iron man, lacking gentleness and sensibilities. Into this world where such a man was the ideal came Jesus Christ, doing good among the people, healing and cheering them, changing barbarism and idolatry into a golden era of philanthropy and love and lifting man into a higher plane of thought and life. We must attribute the success of Christ not so much to the originality of his sayings as to the beauty of his life. He revealed a love that never cooled, a faith that never failed, a light that never wavered. In closing the eloquent preacher addressed a few personal words to the graduating class with: "Do noble deeds, do not dream them all day long. "And thus make life and death and the vast forever a grand sweet song." On Sunday evening Assembly Hall was filled to hear the address of Rev. Dr. Tupper to the Y. M. C. A. His subject was "Three Elements in Manliness, from the text: 'Gird you like men.' Manliness is devotion to right in a large way. It is the kindest thing on earth and the most Godlike for it is above learning, eloquence, titles or wealth. First, physical manliness, the body is most wonderful and has been dignified by the moulding of the Divine Son. It is the God-appointed chariot to bear to victory the soul of the hero; second, higher than the physical is the intellectual, for man is not so much an organism as an intelligence served by organs; third, above all is spiritual manhood. He sure of these three highest positions, God as a Father, Christ a Saviour, and heaven a destiny, then will the soul thrill with the music of everlasting principles.

McCoy Again Wins.

New York, June 1.—Kid McCoy added another to his long list of victories at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight by defeating Jack Bonner of Summit, Pa., in 12 rounds. Bonner's seconds were forced to throw up the sponge in order to save their man from being knocked out. Bonner proved to be game to the core and it took all of McCoy's cleverness and hard hitting capabilities to bring the big midget down. It was a fast and clever boxing exhibition and the loser put up a splendid fight. The club house was uncomfortably filled. Kids of 1 to 100 McCoy were eagerly taken. In the preliminary bout Al Levy of New York, defeated Sammy Smith of New York in twelve rounds at 10 pounds. For the main event of 25 pounds at 150 pounds Bonner was first in the ring. McCoy came in a few seconds afterwards. Marquis of Queensbury rules governed the fight. Round One. Bonner was the aggressor, constantly leading with his left, McCoy shifted, blocking, all the while looking for an opening which did not come and there was nothing to it. Round Two. Bonner still kept up his attack but his efforts were unavailing and Kid joined two lefts to the mouth, drawing the blood and sent another left to the eye without receiving a return blow. Round Three. The Kid opened up with a left to the jaw and a right to the body. Bonner slipping to the floor but he got up right away and both swings for the head. Bonner then sent a hook and right to McCoy's face, cutting both butting, for which he was cautioned just before the were resumed. McCoy's left jab to the right and left to the body and the Pennsylvania was not in any way damaged. Round Four. Bonner started in with a rush. McCoy tried to block the head which Bonner sent a hook and Bonner twice sent a hook to McCoy's face, cutting both butting, for which he was cautioned just before the were resumed. McCoy's left jab to the right and left to the body and the Pennsylvania was not in any way damaged. Round Five. McCoy rushed in and Bonner stood him back with a left uppercut. McCoy came back with a left uppercut. McCoy came back and repeated it a second later. McCoy had the better of the round. Round Six. McCoy opened with a left on the mouth and a right to the face. McCoy came back with a left uppercut to the head. A man took his share. Round Seven. Bonner rushed in with a left jab on the Kid's face without a return. Jack came again but McCoy was ready for him this time and almost forced him to step back across on the jaw. McCoy then started in as if he meant business and hooked right and left to the head. Round Eight. Bonner started in with a rough tactics for which he was cautioned. He sent McCoy to the floor with a straight left and a right uppercut and a slight push sent Jack to the floor. Bonner still kept crowding in and McCoy's left jab to the right and right before the bell. Round Nine. McCoy opened with a straight left to the mouth. He swung a wild left, falling to the floor and Bonner coming fast forced in only to be met with a right hand uppercut on the eye and the Kid forced him to the floor. McCoy shot left and right to the body. McCoy then entered in the face and body, each one of which cut the skin. Round Ten. Bonner made a futile rush as McCoy met him with a hook on the jaw. Bonner came back with a light left to the face, clinch following which McCoy always getting something home. Bonner was game but almost out at the bell. Round Eleven. Bonner came up very tired. Several times he landed light lefts to the face but the Kid still kept going to him and with a right uppercut and a slight push sent Jack to the floor. McCoy's left jab to the right and right before the bell. Round Twelve. Bonner still groggy, landed a light on the face and McCoy hooked a hard left to the jaw. McCoy then shot a right to the stomach, forcing Bonner to his knees. The Pennsylvania took six seconds to get up but lasted the round. Round Thirteen. Bonner rushed desperately, landing left on the cheek. McCoy landed left on eye and right on body. Bonner tried to get a right on the body. McCoy was all over the body from the Kid. Bonner slipped to the floor and as he was unable to get on the Pennsylvania's second threw up the sponge. Time of round 31 seconds. The Afghans never leave their homes without having an arsenal of weapons in their belts. Arms are their adornments. The parliament building in Wellington, New Zealand, is the largest wooden structure in the world. Hearts are better than Hiller caskets to keep us in lasting remembrance.

Halifax Has Two Ship Loads of Humanity.

Halifax, June 3.—One of the immigrant specials which left here Saturday evening for the west with passengers who came by the Hamburg-American liner Arcadia, met with an accident near Brookfield station by the breaking of a wheel which caused delay of about six hours. No one was injured, but the passengers were somewhat shaken up. Another Hamburg-American liner, the Hispania, arrived Saturday night from Hamburg and landed 446 immigrants, all of whom were served in thisarrison as the steamer Ulunda arrived from St. John at 11 o'clock Saturday night. The steamer Ulunda arrived from St. John at 11 o'clock Saturday night. In Halifax with the 84th Regiment on January, 1870 and left here with the regiment for Ireland in December of that year. A. D. C. to Lieut. General Sir William O'Grady Haly, from 1875 to 1878, returning to England on the death of the latter in 1878.

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DEATHS.

FRASER—At Calcutta, on the 1st May, George Henry Fraser, Esq., in the 51st year of his age, eldest son of the late George Fraser, Esq., of St. John's, N. B.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, June 1. Barque Eden Holme, (iron), 74, from Boston, N. B., via New York.

Vineyard Haven, June 1, schr Wm L. Kilgus, for New York.

NEW YORK. June 1, schr Pleasant, from Liverpool, N.S.

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EDITORS' WAR IN RHYME.

WE'VE ALL SEEN HIM.

Have you seen our Isaac Walton With his bamboo rod and green?

And his casting lines and flies around his hat.

But the quatters to fish with? Kept discreetly out of sight.

With the pennyroyal to keep away the gnats? To prevent the infuriated, what he waded?

Have you seen his natty reel, too?—A square hole and milk and lemonade—

But his flask of Four Crown whiskey? Kept discreetly out of sight.

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NATURE'S SPRING MEDICINES.

FOR THE TABLE.

Some Recipes That Housekeepers Will Find Useful.

Perfection Pudding—Separate four eggs, beat the yolks unseasoned, and add three

tablespoons of fine granulated sugar, and beat the same length of time again.

Next mix three even teabspoons of cornstarch with a little cold milk, and add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, stir in the yolks and strain.

Grease a baking dish, see that it is evenly hot, then add the juice and carefully stirred rind of a lemon; beat briskly into the whole the powdered whites, dust the top thickly with sifted sugar, and bake fifteen minutes.

Maple Cream—Take a quarter of pure maple syrup made from pure maple sugar, cook it until a little dropper can be drawn out, then add a little cream, and beat to a stiff froth.

Macaroni in Custard—Make one pint of custard, nicely flavored. Boil four ounces of stick macaroni in milk till quite soft; lay it in a glass dish and pour over it the hot custard.

Mushroom Toast—Peel some good fresh mushrooms and fry in butter till cooked, arrange a few mushrooms on each piece, season with salt and a little cayenne pepper. Dust finely chopped parsley over them.

Veal Scallop—Put a layer of chopped veal in a buttered dish, season well with salt, pepper and pieces of butter, cover with a layer of fine powdered cracker crumbs; moisten with milk, add another layer of veal and so on until the dish is full; when full, pour over diluted veal gravy; cover the dish with a plate or cover and bake, removing the cover just before the veal is done, to allow the top to brown.

Eggs, Newport Style—Soak one pint of bread crumbs in one pint of milk; beat eight eggs very light and mix with the crumbs; have ready a saucepan of boiling water, and pour in the egg mixture, season as the eggs are scrambled with salt and pepper. This can be cooked as quickly as possible without burning; serve on a hot platter with buttered toast.

Spiced Apples—Pare and quarter eight pounds of apples; in porcelain lined kettle boil together one quart of vinegar, four pounds of sugar, an ounce of cinnamon and one-half ounce of nutmeg; add the apples after the mixture has boiled a few minutes and cook until tender; remove the apples to a jar; boil down the syrup until thick and pour over the apples.

Stewed Call's Liver—Cut into thin slices half a pound of call's liver and the same quantity of fat bacon; lay in a layer at the bottom of a baking dish; then add the liver in a layer; season with salt and pepper; add one good-sized onion and one apple, sliced and stewed in a little water; cover the dish with the lid and bake in a hot oven for one hour.

Piecked Chicken—Boil a large chicken or tender fowl until the meat is nearly done; put in the bones; put the meat in a stone jar and pour over it nearly a pint of cold vinegar and the same amount of water in which the chicken was boiled; let it stand in a cool place until it is ready to be used in two days.

Hominy Fritters—Cook the hominy well, letting it boil until very soft; slowly disclose its full meaning, and add one quart of boiled hominy, half a cup of sweet milk, or cream, one egg, a little salt and flour enough to make a paste; mix well and fry in a deep pan of hot oil until brown and crisp.

Apple and Mutton Pie—Take chops of mutton, season highly with salt and pepper, and put in a baking dish alternately with layers of sliced apples and a little sprinkling of chopped onion. Put a crust of pastry over the top and bake for 30 minutes in a hot oven.

Salt Cod as a Lysium—Freshen and boil the cod as usual. Cut some onions into thin slices and fry in butter until very brown; dust them with a little flour, moisten with cream; add a good-sized lump of butter and season to taste. Put the fish in this sauce and serve hot.

Beef Rolls—Mince cold roast beef or boiled beef fine, taking only a small amount of the fat; add a seasoning of pepper and onion; mix with a little water, and make half into a roll of puff-paste, and bake half an hour.

Wedding Favors. There are some curious marriage customs in the world—among them the

hand of a broom, and so on, says the London Leader. But there could not be anything much more peculiar than that practised by the Negroes, a race of aborigines in the Philippines, who are described as the smallest people on earth; thin, spindle-legged, little fellows, with flat noses, thick lips, and frizzled black hair; not one of them ever attaining a greater height than 4 ft. 8 in. The young man when manfully inclined, after obtaining the favor of his chieftain's parents, pursues the girl and catches her in his arms. She binds his hands and feet, and does not yield until he is triumphant in her home. Her father drags up the blushing maiden, they kneel; and the father then pours over them an excess of water. He then bumps their heads together, and the ceremony is at an end.

A Model Laundry. Mr. D. B. Laskey, who has been identified with the laundry business for many years, has, in conjunction with Mr. G. F. Bolton, opened a hand laundry which promises to be thoroughly up-to-date in every particular. The equipments are of the very latest type, and are especially adapted for turning out high class work, giving a superior finish to the work and causing no destruction to it. Messrs. Bolton and Laskey have leased the premises formerly occupied by the Stewart Soap Works, No. 29 Germain street, have a telephone and delivery in connection and are prepared to give prompt attention to all orders. The laundry is known as the "Peerless." The managers cordially invite inspection and respectfully solicit a trial order.

War's Effect on Women's Gowns. During the Franco-German war many of the women of both countries made it a point to dress in black or in neutral colors, and some of the more punctilious persons in England thought it would be more becoming to the women of England to do the same. These same critics go on to say that foreigners who have recently visited London are surprised to find that the war seems to affect the general conditions of life so little. The theatres and the restaurants are as full as ever, the races and the football matches attract as much attention as ever and the women wear as brightly colored frocks as if the war were not.

Surprised the Yankees. American visitors to London were much struck at the manner of rejecting over the relief of making. A representative of the Morning Leader was talking to a group of Americans at the Cecil. "There they go, by Jimmy," exclaimed one of the visitors, thinking Friday night and Saturday were still not over, "there they go, four days of it! I thought we could get a bit excited over yonder; but darn me, if the little country can't do big things in the way of emotion when it's in a hurry."

"I shall want to see Baden-Powell return and I'll wear new hats that the women of old straight-backed England give him as had a time as young Merrimac's woman had. You'll see, they'll go as frantic as our girls did and mob him for kisses. "I think he ought to be approached as to the war funds. At a guinea a kiss—? Why, he'd raise millions!"

"Love is good enough for a king, none too good for a beggar."

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