

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

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, Paris; Mary Davidson, Hantsport; Eva Doyle, Moncton; Cora Lantz, Middleton; Lida Munro (voice), Bridgetown; Coryl Schurman (trumpet).

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, in his address, 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 tenderly care for 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 eyes 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.

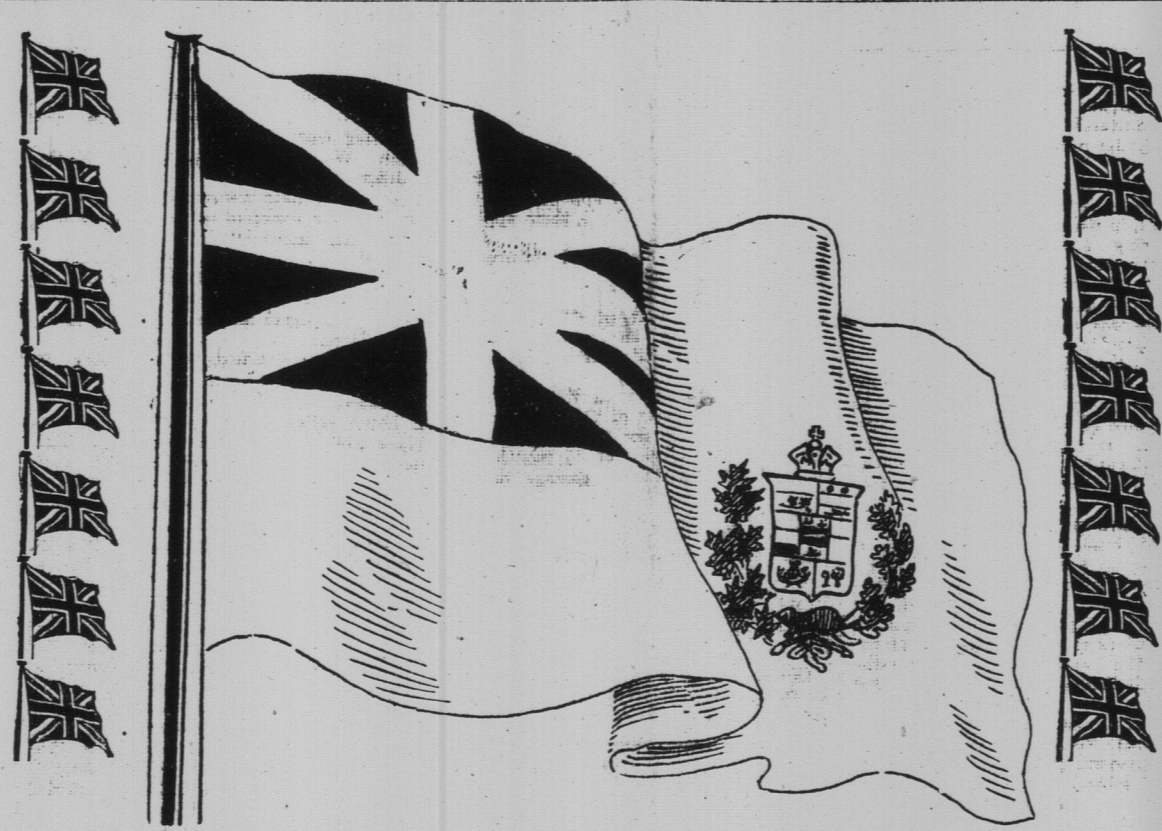
Conductor Coffey gave further evidence as to team regulations and then, at request of Superintendent Jarvis, the inquest was adjourned till Tuesday at 3 p. m., to allow Mr. Jarvis to procure the regulations and running sheets.

Tendered a Dinner. Joggins, June 1.—Dr. C. M. O. 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 Com'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 by 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 denounce 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.

Mr. Trupp says that there is a strong feeling in the island that the substance of "Canada's generous offer" has been cast aside for the shadow, the convention with the United States, which has not yet been ratified by the United States and is not likely to be before the time for ratification expires in August.

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 Smalldale 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, 'An act respecting inquiries concerning public matters,' the Hon. 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An Editor is Bringing a Suit for Libel.

Truro, May 31.—On the docket of the supreme court, which will open in Truro next Tuesday, will be a case of more than usual interest. It is an appeal case brought by Alfred Crighton Mills, editor of the Times-Guardian newspaper of this town, against Mayor George W. Stuart.

Establishment of Robert Clerke on St. Patrick Street Gutted—Two Barns Badly Damaged—Quick Response to the Alarm and Good Work by the Firemen.

(From Saturday's Daily Telegraph.) Robert Clerke's lat factory, in the rear of St. Patrick's street, was gutted by fire shortly after 2 o'clock this morning. At 2.10 o'clock Policeman Totten, patrolling Union street, saw smoke rising from the interior of the block bounded by Union, St. Patrick, Richmond and Brussels streets. He investigated and found fire in the Clerke factory, which is a two-story, pitched roof, wooden building, reached by an alley-way from St. Patrick street.

Lord Rosebery on the Duties of the Press.

London, June 1.—In connection with the rumors current of Lord Rosebery's willingness to resume the leadership of the Liberal party, he is regarded as having embodied his principles in the following letter, sent tonight to the Plymouth Mercury, a Liberal organ, on the occasion of its fortieth anniversary. After formally congratulating the paper Lord Rosebery proceeds:

Now Causing Trouble—Ten Commissions in the Constabulary Offered to the Dominion of Canada by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Ottawa, June 1.—The following militia orders were issued today by the secretary of state for the colonies having been pleased to offer 10 appointments in the West African constabularies, as assistant inspectors, to officers of the Canadian militia. Officers desirous of appointment will be good enough to submit their application without delay.

Some Fires Near St. Martins Still, But No Danger.

There was still some fire in the forest about St. Martins yesterday, but no further danger was feared. The relief committee was able to help those needing with donations of flour, etc. Some 35 families are in want. Yesterday Lieut. Col. Tucker telegraphed from Ottawa, \$100.

A Serious Debate on the Complicated Copyright Question—The Bill Referred to a Select Committee—Conservatives Attack Officials.

Ottawa, June 1.—The question of copyright is one of the most complex and intricate that comes up in parliament, and the brief discussion which took place at the opening proceedings of the House today, did not add anything particular new to the merits of the general subject. It was brought up by Sir Charles Tupper on the orders of the day. The leader of the opposition referring to a bill on copyright, which Mr. Fisher has got before the House and which only deals with one single point of the question, said he would like to get a reply from the minister of justice on the bill because there was a bill now before the House of Lords on the question.

The French Senate Debating on Dreyfus.

Paris, June 1.—The Senate today was crowded. This evoked noisy outcries. Clamorous opened the discussion by opposing the measure as a violation of rights which were worthy of respect. He contended that it was unjust to prevent him such as former Lieut. Col. Picquet from obtaining reparation for injury which they had suffered. He further asserted that the work of expiating the truth.

Business Increasing—Normal School Closing.

Fredericton, June 1.—The public closing exercises of the Normal School will take place Friday next. The final examinations will commence the following Tuesday.

Heavy Halibut Catch.

Gloucester, Mass., June 1.—Schr. Drednaught has arrived from the Pacific Bank, off the coast of Newfoundland, with 85,000 pounds of halibut, the largest catch brought in here for several years.

Killed at a Crossing.

Montreal, June 1.—Henry Mullin, Grand Trunk customs officer, while crossing the track near Point St. Charles subway this afternoon, was struck by an engine and killed instantly. Mullin was one of the oldest and most highly respected officials of the Grand Trunk customs department.

Covered by Insurance.

Boston, June 1.—From examinations made today it appeared that the loss from the fire at the store of the Pitt-Kimball Company last night, would not exceed \$125,000. This is covered by insurance.

Mrs. Doney, Widow of Mr. Charles Doney, of this city, died a few days ago at Thornetown, Queens county. She was nearly 92 years of age. She leaves several children, 30 grand children, and three great grandchildren.

Equity Sale.

There will be sold by Public Auction at Chubb's Corner, so-called, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on SATURDAY the NINTH day of JUNE next at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to a Decreeal Order of the Supreme Court in Equity made on Tuesday the twentieth day of March A. D. 1900, in a cause therein pending between NATHANIEL D. PARKER and BOWYER S. SMITH, TRUSTEES UNDER THE MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT OF LAVINIA PARKER, nee PLAINVILLE, and FREDERICK NUGENT MOFFAT and ELEANOR MOFFAT his wife, are Defendants, with the approbation of the undersigned Referee in Equity duly appointed in and for the said City and County, the Mortgage premises described in the said Decreeal Order, as:

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Organ, in good condition, suitable for country church, hall or house. Price \$120; will sell very low for cash. Address "Organ," care of Telegraph office, Saturday.

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Late War News.

Peace Party at Pretoria. This news gives rise to a suspicion that the citizens committee at Pretoria may not have been able to carry out their plan for securing the peaceful entry of Lord Roberts and sparing the city the horrors of a siege.

The Berlin Press on the Arrangements for the End of the War.

Berlin, June 1.—Various German newspapers take exception to the terms of the proclamation which it is said Lord Roberts will issue on the occasion of his departure by the British troops, especially regarding the treatment of non-combatants.

The Southern District is Not Yet Quiet.

Cape Town, May 31.—Gen. Warren with 700 men occupied a strong defensive position at Fabersport on May 29. At dawn he found that he was surrounded and his force was completely cut off.

The Mayor Offered Them the Hospitality of the Place.

Springfield, Mass., June 1.—The Boer envoys arrived in this city this afternoon and were given a cordial greeting. Mayor Hayes extended the usual welcome at a public reception held in the Massasoit Hotel.

Arrived at Lorenzo Marquez With Kruger's Physician.

Lorenzo Marquez, June 1.—Dr. Heyman, President Kruger's physician, and one of the president's sons passed through the city yesterday. The first station in the route was at the residence of Mr. Heyman.

Dividend in Rubber.

New York, June 1.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company held here today the regular quarterly dividend of 12 per cent. on preferred stock was declared, payable June 15. A dividend of 1 per cent. also payable June 15, was declared on the common stock.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

Confederates' Sons.

Louisville, June 1.—Elicose Hyndman of Louisville, was elected commander-in-chief of the United Sons of Confederate veterans day.

Beginning at the Head.

Washington, June 1.—One of the first calls made by census enumerators in the district was at the White House. Enumerator Henry Ross, fully equipped with all the necessary blanks, put in an appearance early in the day and before the president had reached his office.

Banks Object to Stamp Tax.

Berlin, June 1.—The Association of German Banks has resolved to send a powerful protest to the reichstag and the bundestag against the contemplated stamp tax.

A Government Insurance Bill Rejected.

The House, June 1.—The first chamber has rejected by 29 to 20 votes the government bill to insure workmen against accidents. It is expected that the ministry will resign.

Explosion on a Steamer.

Key West, Fla., June 1.—As the steamship Bolivar was preparing to sail from this port today an explosion occurred in the boiler room. Engineer John Thompson, Pablo Pool, a fireman and a boy named Willie Hancock, were scalded to death.

HOOD'S PILLS
Beware of cheap imitations. Hood's Pills are the only ones that cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, nausea, indigestion, etc. They are invaluable to prevent a cold or break up a fever. Mild, gentle, certain, they are worthy your confidence. Purely vegetable, they can be taken by children or delicate women. Price, 25c. at all medicine dealers or by mail of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Advertisements for various goods and services including: EQUITY SALE, EPPS'S COCOA, STEAMER SPRINGFIELD, JAMES COLLINS, DR. J. H. MORRISON, and FOR SALE.

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. 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 fugitives 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 communique in front of General Brabant, near Ficksburg; another faced General Rundle, 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, east 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 1000 yards of their rifleman. The 182 losses behind Lord Roberts' advance, suffered by 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 Rundle 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 Rundle 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 3, said: "An Austrian, who has seen many active service in the Transvaal, declares that a large proportion of the Burginners 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 by the disabled by another bullet. Lord Roberts' "Forward, Grenadier!" The blinding smoke of the velvet lampers 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 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 Suffic. Masera, Basutoland, June 2—The Grenadier Guards were the heaviest sufferers during General Rundle'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. Krausz, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town. Dr. Krausz 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 two brigade divisions of the Royal Field Artillery.

"General Ian Hamilton's column 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 Sprigg 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."

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, punishable by 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 in any court having 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 of Queens county, slipped in unobserved, and began to speak in the two squares and burned the proclamation prohibiting the meeting. The police dispersed amid cheers as the meeting departed upon the scene.

Enterprising Musicians.

The Carleton Cornet band proposes to give the west side people some good band concerts this summer. The band started at present on the Market square, in bad condition, in fact unfit for occupancy, as it has sagged out of shape and the light has always been poor. The common complaint 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 is being raised by subscription.

A June Marriage.

Toronto, June 3—(Special)—The marriage of Leighton McHardy, 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 Helman Ouzan, 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 the village of 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. Connolly, 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.

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 Hissell case and involved \$84,623,512, 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 Rev. Helman Ouzan 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 cord in his hand when he came in contact with 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 Ouzan, who went to the scene, 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 to write for the Tribune in the New York Tribune and a series of articles on American art, which attracted considerable attention. In 1889 he accepted a position as literary editor 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 the vigorous attack which he made upon the exhibition of certain articles in the Cenotaph 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 New York City court 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. Postmaster General Mulock says: "Much remains to be accomplished to ward toward union of peoples before the time will arrive for adopting a formal plan."

Drowned from a Dory.

Boston, June 2—While about to start for a sail to the coast, a dory containing three men was overturned by the afternoon. Carroll H. Ring was knocked overboard by a blow from the rudder, which had become fouled and which he suddenly released, and was drowned. The body was recovered later. Ring was 26 years old and belonged in Freeport, Me., having recently come to this city and secured employment.

Confederate Veterans in Line.

Louisville, Ky., June 2—There was a parade of Confederate veterans today notwithstanding the action of the re-union yesterday in calling this feature because of rain. A number of veterans and several organized bodies decided that they had come to Louisville to parade and they carried out their designs.

Let Us Have Peace.

The Hague, June 2—Queen Wilhelmina has ratified the Hague peace convention, which has done likewise and the the besion of Germany and Great Britain is expected immediately.

The States' Guest.

New York, June 2—William F. Miller, of the "Franklin Syndicate," arrived at Sing Sing prison this afternoon. Miller's sentence is for a term of 10 years.

The Annual Meeting Held on Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Kings' Daughters held Saturday afternoon at the Carleton Cornet Band, attended divine worship at St. George's church, West End. The members formed up at their hall, Simons 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.

Important Services on Sunday.

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, Simons 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.

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 their tickets to St. John, N. B., and the Canadian Pacific railway, and on the going trip they may travel either via the all-rail route via Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, or via St. John, N. B., and the Canadian Pacific railway, and on the return trip they may travel either via the all-rail route via Toronto, Montreal and Quebec, or via St. John, N. B., and the Canadian Pacific railway, etc.

4th—Going dates: Tickets from maritime provinces points will not 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.

6th—Sleeping cars: Cost of double berth tickets will be limited to reach Montreal \$2.00; Montreal or St. John to Montreal \$4.00; and Montreal to Vancouver, B. C. \$18.00.

8th—Time: Leaving Halifax at 8 a. m., Friday, July 13, at 5.10 p. m., on Friday, July 13, passengers would be due to reach Montreal early Saturday morning, and leaving Montreal on the "Imperial Limited" at 9.30 a. m., Saturday, would be due to reach Vancouver the following Wednesday at 1.10 p. m.; Victoria the same evening.

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

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, N. 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 1,638 packages over last year. In sugar the importation was 10,083 packages, an increase of about 100 per cent.

Members of the Primary class and a recitation by Master Frank Smith was well done.

The secretary of the school, Mr. R. W. McCarty, submitted his report for the year and showed that the school anniversary was being held in June this year, having been changed from February, the reason for the change being in response to a resolution of the managing board, who were desirous that the Sunday school year should close at the end of May so as to conform to the church year, thus ending the business of the church and school at the same date and facilitating the work for the officials.

The official staff of the school is composed of two superintendents and home department superintendent; two secretaries, one of whom is the treasurer of the school; two librarians, with two assistants. The teaching staff comprises 32 teachers, 20 female and 12 male. The enrollment shows a total enrollment of members of 350, with an average attendance of 210. The primary class contains 55 scholars; intermediate, 33; junior grades, 68; senior, 55; Bible classes, 82.

The mission work of the school is thoroughly established and was begun by the institution of the Sunday School Missionary Society in March, 1905. The plan of the society is to give the first Sunday of each month's collections for missions and at Christmas a missionary thank offering is made. Last Christmas the collection reached the sum of \$95.80, while for the year over \$200 was raised. The grading system introduced during the year is working successfully and an advantage can be seen from holding regular examination papers.

The librarian, Mr. J. E. Angvine, reported there are 1,822 books catalogued in the library. During the year 115 new books were added, 89 furnished at a cost of \$23.84. Twenty-six new books were donated by Mr. L. H. Vaughan. The total number of books changed during the year were 1,467. Of this number, 974 were issued to girls, 488 to boys, and 59 to the home department, total of 210.

The treasurer reported that the total receipts were \$318.40, with a balance from last year of \$333.32, making a grand total of \$651.72. The total expenditure was \$688.16, leaving a balance on hand of \$181.40. Of this large portion will go to the missionary work. Every Sunday there are 100 copies of literature distributed among the members of the school.

Mr. Hunter White, superintendent of the home department, told of the manner in which this department was carried on and said the department has 20 members, of whom 10 became members when the department was started three years ago. During the past quarter 811 was received in the home department.

After a chorus by the school Miss Shewsbury read a paper on Phases of Sunday School Work. Superintendent Hunter White gave an address and Mr. Max McCarty sang a solo. Rev. Mr. Read followed with an address. After hymn Ours More Dear to the Heart, the choir sang the service came to a close with the pronouncing of the benediction. An orchestra, under the leadership of Prof. M. Harrison, rendered selections during the service.

Trinity Sunday School. The usual anniversary service in connection with Trinity church Sunday school was held in the church last evening.

In the front of the church seats were reserved for the school children and their teachers, who entered in a body, while the choir sang "The Lord is My Shepherd." There was an unusually large congregation present.

Special hymns were sung and the lessons covered especially to Sunday school work.

During the service the rector, Rev. J. A. Richardson, addressed those assembled on Sunday school, with an encouraging address. He said that the whole of the subject the words "Come ye children and harken unto me and I will teach you the fear of the Lord." He said that he had been thinking of the words "Come ye children and harken unto me and I will teach you the fear of the Lord." He said that he had been thinking of the words "Come ye children and harken unto me and I will teach you the fear of the Lord."

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for balance of year for District No. 3, Parish of Clarendon; district rated poor. Apply stating salary to T. A. Allen, Secretary to Trustees, Clarendon, Charlotte Co., N. B.

WANTED—Second or third class female teacher for balance of term for Clarendon Parish. Apply stating salary wanted to trustees, Clarendon Station, N. B. G. S. LACY, Secretary to Trustees.

WANTED—A capable girl for general housework in a small family in Halifax, N. S. Fair wages and expenses paid. References required. Address immediately, P. O. box 25, St. John, N. B.

WANTED—Parties to do knitting for us at home; we furnish yarn and machine; good easy work; we pay \$10 per hundred for Dacca lace, and other work according to the market. We also want a man in each town to look after our orders. Send stamps for particulars. Standard House Company, 19 Adelaide St. E., Toronto.

FAMILY KNITTER. Simple, Cheapest Best. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars. DUNDAS, ONT. PRICE \$3.00

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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 misrouting 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.

In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS

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 ever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or someone else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to hold yourself personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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 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 prudence under one set of circumstances would be waste 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. We allude to what occurred in 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 disposed 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 diplomatists, 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 no 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. He had no right to say anything of the kind, and he should have known that he was lying.

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 Dr. Moses Ghol-Tyler, the distinguished American historian, who did us the honor last week of accepting an honorary degree of our university. The condensation of this act was increased by the fact, so pointedly stated by Dr. deSoyres, that Dr. Bridges, who performed the office of introducer of the recipient of honorary degrees with dignity and efficiency, was prevented from doing justice to the merits of Dr. Tyler, on account of the absolute impossibility of finding anything to say about many of those others, whom the extensive sympathies of the Senate had added to the list. We join with Dr. deSoyres in regretting that no special recognition was offered in the province of the Loyalists to Dr. Tyler who has done justice to the merits and difficulties of the Loyalists in his "Literary History of the Revolution." This cause of regret might have been avoided if Dr. deSoyres had written his letter in advance of the arrival of Dr. Tyler instead of after his departure. We fear, however, that Dr. deSoyres is hardly doing justice to another American writer when he speaks of Dr. Tyler as "the first of Americans to do justice to the merits and difficulties of the Loyalists." Lorenzo Sabine, whose book on the Loyalists was published in 1847, dealt with the founders of this province in quite as kindly a fashion as anything that Dr. deSoyres quotes from Dr. Tyler's book. Indeed we cannot help thinking that the latter must have read Sabine while preparing his own work. Dr. Tyler says: "On whose cheek should have been the blush of shame, when the habitations of the aged and feeble were sacked, and no refuge was left but the woods? When the innocent were outraged, and foul words spoken to women?"

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 smouldering in the forest, because they are too indolent to put them out, and too negligent to take proper precautions.

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 as modern as any other vessels of the same size. 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

warships as possible, and allowing the old-fashioned ones which cannot well be improved to remain for whatever service they are fit for. The fact that the French have struck off nearly all their old-fashioned warships is a matter which does not at all concern Great Britain or the British admiralty, because it is well known that all the old French ships were wooden vessels, plated with iron, while all our old-fashioned warships are built of iron or steel and therefore for all practical purposes are as sound as the day they were launched, so that the conditions are equally dissimilar and the reason which influences the French does not apply to the British navy at all.

THE TORY 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 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.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

This is a house that is so widely known for the unvarying excellence of its Children's garments that parents almost always turn here to supply the needs of the men-to-be.

Anxiety, as to quality, fit and finish, never arise with parents in this store, and the only thing that bothers them is to choose from this universally attractive stock--it's immense, and each suit is as pretty, good and desirable as its fellow. There's such a multiplicity of good things as is not to be encountered elsewhere.

Today we ask you to look over

THE BOYS' 3-PIECE SUITS (9 to 16 years), single breasted coats, a complete assortment of all the fashionable fabrics, \$3.00 to \$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 chevots. Just as snappy, dressy and right as possibly can be, \$2.50 to \$6.00

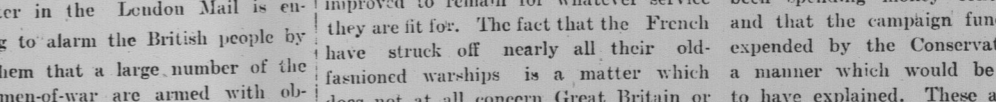
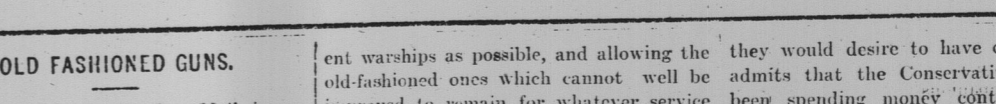
YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL,

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ST. JOHN, N. B.



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 of millions of dollars in striking down and crushing rebellions. 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. It is 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 dependent; witness, also, his treatment of the native people, whom he has continuously robbed and otherwise shamefully ill-used, so that not 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.

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's paper, 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 periodical overlocking 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."

DISLOYAL CAPE COLONY DUTCH.

The resolution passed at the people's congress, so called, at Graaf Reinet, in Cape Colony on Friday last, shows that there is a very large element in the Dutch population of Cape Colony which views with dissatisfaction the annexation of the two Boer republics to the British dominions. The resolution which was passed was moved by Mr. Pretorius, a member of the legislative assembly of Cape Colony, and he declared that in the opinion of the majority of Cape Colonists the chief immediate cause of this war was the unwarranted, intolerable interference of the ministry in London in the internal affairs of the South African republics. Among the speakers was a sister of the premier of Cape Colony who is said to have made an impassioned speech in which she predicted that the South African republics would again regain their independence. The passage of such a resolution at this time shows that the task before the British government now is not only to keep down the people of the newly annexed territory, but also to suppress the disloyal Cape Colony Dutch. These people are wild with rage at the failure of their plot to drive the British flag from South Africa, and they are taking out in impassioned and insulting resolutions as much satisfaction as they can derive from such demonstrations in the present crisis. The resolution declared that the interference of the British government in the internal affairs of South Africa was the cause of the war. This is as foolish as it is false. The British government in demanding that the Uitlanders should receive decent treatment, was only endeavoring to enforce the bargain made between the Transvaal republic and Great Britain at the conference of 1884, at which the constitution of the country was settled. The Uitlanders have been induced to invest their money in South Africa under false pretences, and the promises which had been made to them have never been carried out. Moreover, President Kruger and President Steyn had been seeking to undermine the loyalty of the Cape Colony Dutch, and to fill them with hopes of establishing a great South African confederation of Dutch states. Very strong measures will have to be adopted, if resolutions such as that we have quoted are to be passed for the purpose of inflaming the minds of the people and filling them with false hopes. The two Dutch republics of South Africa are now under the British flag for all practical purposes and will so remain in spite of all the Cape Dutch can do.

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.

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 had 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 vogue 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.

Trouble Over Some Missing Money.

This morning Ald. McKay was about to go to the bank and had \$100 in a pocket hanging on the wall. While his back was turned the money disappeared. The police have arrested two persons who were in the store at the time, James Hanney of this city, and Samuel Gorman of St. Marys. They had considerable money on their persons at the time of their arrest. Their examination takes place tomorrow.

Crown Paper.

The partnership existing between J. C. Riester and Henry Chestnut, under the firm name of J. C. Riester & Co., planning mill, has been dissolved. Mr. Riester retiring.

Special Paper.

Curry vs. Carr.—Mr. A. J. Gregory to move for a new trial. The Temple vs. Western Assurance Company.—Mr. Byleva to move to enter verdict for defendant or for a new trial.

Appeal Paper.

The C. P. Railway Company (defendant) appellant vs. Stewart (plaintiff) respondent.—McCConnell, Q. C., to support appeal from the Victoria County Court.

Hartland News.

Hartland, N. B., June 1.—Work on the Hartland bridge is progressing. The pine for the superstructure—21 carloads—has arrived. The work will be pushed through. The P. E. R. has started a large and beautiful flower garden in the centre of the village near the station.

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 Peison's Nervine. Peison'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.

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 on a cargo of wheat for Buffalo.

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.

Organization Meeting.

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.

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 following were appointed to act with the trustees as a board of managers: Mrs. W. W. Turnbull, Mrs. Thomas Walker, Lady Tilly, 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. Innes, Dr. Thomas Walker, H. C. Tilly, Dr. S. Alward, P. Starr, J. V. Ellis, M. P. S. D. Scott, Hon. R. J. Ritchie, John E. Irvine.

Election Commission.

Ottawa, Ont., June 3.—(Special)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier will announce tomorrow the personnel of the commission to be appointed to investigate electoral corruption. The names of the commission will be the same as given in this correspondence some time ago. They are Chancellor Sir John Boyd, chairman; Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Toronto, and his honor Judge McArthur, Ottawa. The very mention of these names will guarantee that the work will be well and faithfully done. It cannot be charged against the government that it placed the judges in respect to voting suspected of being favorable to the administration because of their former political record.

Quiet Day Among the St. Louis Strikers.

St. Louis, June 3.—A riot of small proportions during the progress of which a boy was fatally shot and a dynamite explosion marred what would have otherwise been an uneventful Sabbath.

Subscribers for the Home for Incurables.

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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 deputy sheriffs 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

A PIONEER'S STORY.

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

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 quiet 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. HEADQUARTERS Wall Paper and Window Blinds. All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper. Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attention given to out of town orders. A. McARTHUR, 848 Main Street. SEEDS! SEEDS! Just received from the best growers a choice assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS. Our Celebrated Rosalind, Siberian, Lincoln and Brander OATS. J. K. HAMM, Marsh Bridge, St. John.

M. S. Crescent Had Some Weather.

Halifax, May 31.—The flagship Crescent steamed from Bermuda this afternoon. She arrived here 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 opposite the Commercial Hotel.

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 Firemen's Association held an inquest into the death of Mrs. Vina Ann Pierce killed by the C. P. R. Atlantic express on Wednesday afternoon last.

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. While working at bringing in logs at Merritt's mills a young man by the name of Norval Snodgrass was drowned.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, and other ailments. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis. 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. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by analysis (organic substances being eliminated) and since his formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne must be false. This caution is necessary, as many persons receive deceptive purchases by false representations." DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLOROXYNE, that the whole of the defendant's evidence was untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1894. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLOROXYNE IS THE TRUER PALLIATIVE IN Neuralgia, Gout, Cancers, Toothache, Rheumatism. SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

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. He would keep it within this figure by levying a graduated income tax, increasing it in proportion to the individual wealth, and limiting the amount which might pass by inheritance to one-half of the individual's wealth.

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. One feature was the ladies to the number of about 30, who trimmed their wheels and themselves with flags in red, white and blue and formed in a procession and wheeled through the streets. This made a very pleasing sight and was very heartily applauded.

Sad News Concerning a Young Woman From Nova Scotia.

Truro, June 1.—A cablegram this afternoon from India conveyed the startling intelligence of the death of the wife of Rev. John Hardy, missionary. After spending a year home on furlough, last October Rev. George Churchill, Mrs. Churchill and their daughter returned to the mission field in India accompanied by Miss Gussie Williams, a bright and promising girl. She married Mr. Hardy on her arrival at India. The news of her death was the first intimation of illness here. Ever was the cause. She was the daughter of Rev. John Williams, of Ouslow, well known among Baptists of the maritime provinces.

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. The life-saver of one life is the life-saver of many lives. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery could be made to stand out alone, like a picture on a screen, it would attract the notice of the whole nation. By a curious contradiction the very frequency with which the "Discovery" saves life, robs the fact of general interest. For obstinate coughs, bronchitis, weak lungs, and other diseases of the respiratory organs, "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one medicine which offers certain help, and almost certain cure. It contains neither alcohol nor narcotics.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

LOVE MAKES the world go round, but a bad cough or cold knocks all the sentiment out of a person. Cough, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, and all the ailments of the throat, chest, and lungs, are cured by Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. It is the truest and most reliable remedy for all these ailments. It is the only medicine that will cure a cough, and restore the system. 25c. a bottle. DRUGGISTS.

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. She has aboard 350 apprentice boys who were shipped at San Francisco as landsmen.

Liberal Candidate.

Napone, Ont., May 31.—The Liberals of Addison, 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.

Benvolent Woman Dead.

Montreal, June 1.—Mrs. Hagne, wife of George Hagne, formerly the general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, died today. Mrs. Hagne was prominent in benevolent circles.

Two Hundred and Fifty of Them to Make a Trip.

Sydney, June 1.—(Special)—Mayor Crowe has received a letter from the secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute, stating that the American Institute of Mining Engineers will visit Sydney this summer conjointly with the Canadian engineers. The party will number about 250 and Mr. H. M. Whiteley, chairman of a special committee to convey the visitors to Belleisle, Nfld., as a side trip.

FREE AIR RIFLE. We give you a chance to win a fine air rifle. It is the best make and latest model, beautifully finished and carefully sighted and tested. It shoots with great force and accuracy. Death to rats, rats, squirrels, etc. Send this advertisement with your address, and we will mail you the rifle. Send them return money, and we will send you a rifle. Write to us at once. Address: The Gun Company, 100, Queen Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

One Hour 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.

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.

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.

Worked on Newfoundland in November.

St. John's, Nfld., June 2.—The British steamer Neatish King, from Antwerp for Boston and Baltimore with a cargo of glass, guns and general merchandise,

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 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.

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

Havana, June 2.—Honors having been accorded to Mr. Rathbone, he intended to leave the island of Cuba, he was notified that his presence was absolutely required in Havana under the provisions of the postal affairs law.

The Relief Expedition Pushing on for Kumasi.

London, June 4.—The Daily Express has the following from Cape Coast Castle, dated Saturday:

"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."

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 monopolizing only what we imperfectly possess.

India Famished and Swept by Disease.

Bombay, June 2.—Mr. Louis Kloepel, 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.

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.

Some Customs of Austrian Army Officers.

Vienna, June 2.—The trial of Joseph Mrosynski, of Przemysl, Galicia, on a charge of desertion, was today the subject of some startling revelations of desertion of men by their officers.

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.

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 Landry.

Silver for Europe.

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

The Inland Revenue Receipts Here for May, 1899.

The inland revenue receipts here for May, 1899, were \$21,665.89; somewhat less than those of May, 1898.

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.

Fire on the Veldt Furnished Flames and Smoke.

London, June 4.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senkal, dated May 29:

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.

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.

British Troops Surprised by a Six-Inch Gun.

London, June 4.—The Newcastle correspondent of the Times, telegraphing May 31, says:

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: Pretoria will surrender.

He Forced the Poets to Leave Lindley.

London, June 4.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Senkal, dated May 30:

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 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:

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. Axford in the outskirts of this town last night and dragged him from his bed, says a special to the world.

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.

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.

Smallpox in the Steerage.

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

Killed on the Track.

Montreal, June 2.—Two unknown men, who attempted to drive cross the railway track at St. Henri tonight, were run down and instantly killed.

The Lord Mayor of London Warns a Judge of Officers who Contain Diamonds Valued at \$600,000.

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 Lupper, D. D., LL. D.

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.

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The coal production of the world amounted to 600,000,000 tons for the year 1898.

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.

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.

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. Axford in the outskirts of this town last night and dragged him from his bed, says a special to the world.

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.

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.

Smallpox in the Steerage.

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

Killed on the Track.

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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, 22. Parker, from Liverpool, N. S.

FORGOTTEN

Vessel not leaving and proceeded to destination. The Merrimack had departed, Boston, and had been carried away.

FORGOTTEN

Plums, Cal 0.00 to 0.00. Pears, Ann 0.00 to 0.00. Valencia Oranges 7.00 to 7.00.

FORGOTTEN

Editors' War in Rhyme. We've all seen him. Have you seen our Isaac Walton?

FORGOTTEN

A Fisherman's Reply to 'D. G.' Walton. (From the Chatham World.)

NATURE'S SPRING MEDICINES.

Many of Them Prove Very Pleasant to Take. That it is necessary to take a little medicine in the spring is one of those beliefs to which we are attached, without questioning ourselves much as to the reason why.

FORGOTTEN

Some Recipes That Housekeepers Will Find Useful. Perfection Fudding—Separate four eggs, beat the yolks unincorporated, and add three table-spoons of fine granulated sugar.

FORGOTTEN

St. John Markets. Am clear pork, per bbl 17 50 to 18 00. Pork, mess, 13 00 to 13 50.

FORGOTTEN

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC. Sydney Light, June 2—Passed at 10.30. Hibernian, from Hamburg for Sydney.

FORGOTTEN

FORGOTTEN. What Women Are Doing. Queen Victoria has given orders that no horse in the royal stables shall have its tail docked. This has affected English styles and shipments of carriage horses.

FORGOTTEN

FORGOTTEN. Surprised the Yankees. American visitors to London were much struck at the manner of rejecting over the relief of making.

FORGOTTEN

FORGOTTEN. 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.

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