

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1899.

NO. 74.

A GREAT PARADE.

Orangemen From All Parts of the Province in Line.

The State of Maine also Represented—Speeches at the Victoria Rink.

The orange color was most conspicuous in St. John Wednesday, for it was the glorious twelfth and the members of the Orange order were celebrating it by a monster procession...

- List of lodges and members: YORK COUNTY BRETHREN, KING'S COUNTY BRETHREN, SUNBURY COUNTY BRETHREN, NORTHERN BRITAIN COUNTY BRETHREN, CHARLOTTE COUNTY BRETHREN, ST. JOHN (WEST) BRETHREN, ST. JOHN (EAST) BRETHREN, CHARLOTTE COUNTY BRETHREN, ST. JOHN (WEST) BRETHREN, ST. JOHN (EAST) BRETHREN, CHARLOTTE COUNTY BRETHREN, ST. JOHN (WEST) BRETHREN, ST. JOHN (EAST) BRETHREN...

Stephen, P. G. West, A. F. Lockhart, Woodstock, P. G. D. O. C. 17th barouche—A. McDonald, junior D. G. M. Campbell, J. G. Steine, andreas, Monrook, Nell J. Morrison, G. S. Gray, St. John; D. B. Charters, J. G. secretary, Monrook.

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travelling city of St. John, the gateway of traffic between New England and the maritime provinces. Since he had been in Woodstock his country had passed through a struggle successfully and had made pages of history which would be read with interest, notably by descendants of American citizens...

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the Maine visitors to their homes leaves at 7:30 this morning. Among the veterans in the procession were Dr. George S. Hilder, Jos. McArthur and John Mullin. All were out in 49th Mr. Hilder walked in yesterday's parade.

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FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT.

THE COSMOPOLITAN WILL SUE TOLSTOI'S AGENTS.

The Complaint is Breach of Contract in Furnishing Copy for a Novel—Every Clause of the Agreement Violated—Matter Which Could Not Be Printed.

New York, July 12—John Brisson Walker, editor of the Cosmopolitan, is about to bring a suit for \$100,000 damages against Count Tolstai's agents for breach of contract in regard to the novel "The Awakening," which has been appearing as a serial in the magazine.

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ALL HEADACHES

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LONDON.

A REVIEW OF THE INTERESTING EVENTS OF LAST WEEK.

The Government's Weak Home Policy Contrasted With Its Vigorous Foreign Attitude—Preparation Complete for a South African Expedition.

LONDON, July 9.—The South African question is still dragging along, although the government is far from idle. The military preparations are ready to the last gallop-out. The measures are said to be precautionary and part of the steady pressure which the government seems determined not to relax. President Kruger's back is to the wall, but it is believed that he is yielding by inches.

His latest franchise scheme was regarded at first as the beginning of the end, but closer examinations scarcely confirm this view. Without exact figures it may mean anything. The difficulty in the present case is that every Cape expert is an expert, and therefore a partisan. Unbiased opinion is hard to get. On both sides there are rich interested parties, and secret-service money is spent freely in one form or another. The governments are not affected, but the public is on both sides. This is the greatest danger in the way of a pacific settlement.

The French drama is followed with intense interest. With Gen. Zurlinden, the last of the "old gang" goes. The Dreyfus court-martial now stands the best chance of being conducted regularly. Competent judges and more changes in Paul Derozier than in anything else. They consider that he is far from being merely a homicidal maniac and revolutionist, and think that he is playing a deeper game. There is no doubt that the continued stress in the democratic choice of a president inspired him with the belief that he himself would be the choice of a plebeian. Strong measures will be needed to suppress any such idea. No state is so high for the game which this man is playing.

The car is disappointed over the poor result of the peace conference, and it is stated that the position of Count Merviel has been severely shaken by its comparative failure. He, however, is still maintained that an arbitration scheme, substantially identical with Sir Julian Paucot's, will be ultimately accepted by Germany.

Some news in the Kaiser's visit to the French training ship a sop to Basist. Others on side that it paves the way for his visit to the Paris exhibition. Really it was the result of an impulse, one of many by which the Kaiser has added German diplomacy, which, colored with the Dreyfus trial, takes the edge of the Kaiser's denials of any connection with the prisoner.

The Salisbury government is strengthening its position by its foreign policy, while it weakens it by its home policy. The latest effort in this direction is the rent-charge bill. The Fabian incident, the Anglo-Brazilian and Anglo-German agreement, and the present South African policy have given the vote to the government, but the money given to land-owners by the agricultural rating act, and now the new bill by which £88,000, contributed by the public, is taken from the public and given to the clergy, under the work done elsewhere, alienate the Liberal Unionists, and may cost the government.

Already in the by-elections at Oldham the government has lost two seats mainly owing to its continuing giving of votes to favored Tory parties. Winston Churchill, one of the defeated candidates, made a good impression and will win a seat elsewhere.

The government's buying out of the Royal Niger Company for \$4,800,000 is a good bargain and good policy. The company has paid an average annual dividend of 6 per cent., has added an immense territory to the empire, and has employed admirably the military and military ability of the highest order, free from all suspicion of stock-jobbing. It has rendered good service to the natives by restricting the liquor traffic and refusing to recognize slavery. It has talked less than any corporate body in the empire, and if the colonial office does as well it will have to be congratulated.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, and Mr. Chamberlain decided on an all-British cable in agreement with Canada and Australasia. A good deal of plain speaking rather ruffled the monopolists, whose "consolidated profits" and cost as drawbacks on critical junctures, although heavy and not, have long been a crying scandal.

The centenary of the last review of the V. I. by King George the Third in Hyde Park was celebrated today. Twenty-seven thousand men were on parade before the Prince of Wales and Duke of Connaught. Perhaps the induced Lord Wemyss to introduce his bill in the house of lords simplifying the ballot for the militia. The militia service is regarded as voluntary, but legally is a matter of ballot. The revival of the old law suggested would be the first step towards conscription. The first reading only occurred last night. A return to the subject will be watched with interest. The Liberals regard the measure as premature, and it is supposed to make capital out of the shelving of the factory bill, a measure introduced to further protect workmen engaged in dangerous trades, which has been crowded out to make room for such a partisan measure as the militia bill. It means further loss of government votes.

The visit of Archbishop Ireland to this country is attracting notice. He is welcomed as a representative Christian statesman by all sects who applaud his course in dealing with Rome. The hope is expressed that he will persist in his efforts to bring Rome into touch with the spirit of the age despite all opposition.

The opera season is drawing to a close. Puccini's "Bohème" was a great success, mainly owing to Madame Malba, to whom the production was due. Her Mira was unanimous applause. De Lara's "Messaline" next Thursday will be the last novelty of the season, which has been one of the most successful on record financially and artistically.

Sarah Bernhardt has arranged to play "Freluch de Hollande" on her next London visit. "The Gay Lord Quex" and "Robespierre" are running to crowded houses, otherwise the theatres are doing little owing to the heat.

The author has published a long letter from Rudyard Kipling in relation to his difficulty with American publishers. He concludes his case thus: "They have made me responsible before a public to whom I do peculiarly owe my best and most honest work for an egregious padded fake, and all these things they did, taking advantage of that public's interest in my illness when they lay at the point of death. I do not see how I can permit their action to pass without challenge."

THE HALIFAX VICTIM.

NOTHING BUT THE TOPMASTS OF THE PORTIA OUT WATER.

One Life Was Lost and the Others Saved With Great Difficulty—The Captain Threw Miles Out of His Course—Passengers and Crew Lost Everything.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 11.—The loss of the Red Cross Line passenger steamer Portia on Big Fish Shoal to the westward of the entrance to Halifax harbor, at 7 o'clock last night, was attended by the drowning of one person, an Assyrian boy, 12 years old, known only by the name of Basha, who was travelling second-class from New York to St. John's, Nfld., where his mother lives.

The escape of all others on board the steamer, numbering seventy passengers and thirty-four officers and men, is accounted extraordinary considering the perilous and exciting incidents accompanying the wreck. Accounts of the disaster which reached the city last evening showed that the passengers and crew had effected the abandonment of the doomed ship with comparative ease, but stories of the wreck brought to the city this morning, showed that the escape from death was not accomplished so easily as was indicated by last night's despatch. The launching of the lifeboats was effected as quickly as possible after the Portia struck. The steamer had mounted the rocks with a gentle crash at half speed, at which she was steaming, carrying her party over the shoal, and a strong southwest swell was moving her gradually forward and threatening to plunge her into deep water beyond, where a great many would have met watery graves were they not quickly released from their terrible danger.

No great excitement manifested itself amongst the large party of passengers. The calmness and every body was remarkable. Women, though wrought with fear for their safety, succeeded in suppressing their feelings in an admirable manner, and by their courageous conduct assisted the male passengers and crew materially. It was not more than 15 minutes after the Portia first felt the rocks against her bow when everybody on board had deserted her with the exception of the Assyrian boy. The Portia is a complete wreck. She struck on Big Fish Shoal or Whale rock, which are covered by three fathoms of water, and was in the process of being rolled on the bottom in a heavy swell with her topmasts out of water. Nothing was saved, and the only articles of value were the clothing of the passengers. The officers lost many valuable articles, but the most valuable was the passenger list, manifest of cargo, etc., which was not heavily indented on this trip. Altogether for Halifax and St. John's she carried 500 packages of freight for 25 barrels of provisions, 75 barrels of flour and a quantity of sundries. The steamer was valued at \$125,000 or \$150,000 with passengers.

Dr. De V. Jack and Mrs. Jack came up from Grand Manan this week to spend a few days. Mr. T. E. Whitlock's handsome pleasure yacht was launched last night at high water. She took the water very gracefully and is a perfect picture.

Mr. Andrew Hunter of St. John is engaged in putting electric bells in Kenney's hotel. A cargo of hard coals consigned to Mr. B. F. De Wolfe was discharged here this week.

Mr. E. A. Cokburn and Mr. R. M. Jack have gone, with their children, to spend a month with relatives at Bay Du Vin.

The hotels and private boarding houses are filling up rapidly with summer visitors and the number of tourists now in town is in excess of any previous year at the same date.

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F. C. J. Swainson, of Truro, Arrested in That Town on His Arrival With His Bride—The Suit Brought by Miss Sutherland.

Truro, July 11.—Truro is all astir. F. C. J. Swainson, of Truro, is being sued by Miss Jen Sutherland, daughter of George Sutherland, for breach of promise.

Papers were served by S. D. McLellan, her attorney, and Sheriff McLellan last night on the arrival of the train from the north bringing Swainson and his newly-wedded wife from Quebec, where Swainson took place July 7. The bride was Miss Ethel Gowen, daughter of Hammond Gowen, Quebec.

W. H. Snook and W. S. Blair became bondsmen in \$10,000 for the appearance of Swainson at the October term of the Supreme court. Swainson and his bride have gone to the Sydney carnival today.

While the marriage was looked for by some it was a great surprise to many in Truro and the greatest excitement now prevails. The case will be watched with interest.

Miss Sutherland is a sister of A. F. Guernsey, well known in Halifax and St. John and until lately a boom friend of Swainson.

The Paris May Be Floated. LONDON, July 11.—The salvagers have moved the American line steamer Paris stern for a distance of 150 yards and have shifted the vessel's position to the seaward by the advice of the Empress Dowager, his naturally the most influential person on board. He is much less of a bigot and has hitherto always counseled moderation and effectually prevented the sword-and-fire policy of Kang Yi against the reform party and against all foreigners, for that matter. Kang Yi, therefore, possesses more popularity among the masses than any half dozen mandarins put together in Peking.

The French Shore. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 10.—The colonial authorities are understood to have informed that the report of the J. Commission of inquiry into the Paris case is so strongly endorsed the case is now abandoned and its publication would prove another Fashoda difficulty.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the imperial secretary of state for the colonies, is, however, "determined to force the French to abandon their arrogant pretensions on the coast before another season opens."

Fredericton News. FREDERICTON, N. B., July 10.—The water in the river in the neighborhood of the city has risen eight inches since Saturday and is still coming up. The Corporation drive is coming along nicely and in a few days every log will be safe in the boom.

The Sanbury county court opened at Oromocto today, Judge Wilson presiding. There is only one case on the docket, that of Rebecca Currie vs. Wilbur Carr. The action is one of trespass.

Congratulations Offered. SPRINGFIELD, King's Co., July 4.—Last evening W. D. Scott, Jr. and bride returned home after spending a pleasant time visiting some of the chief places of interest in Nova Scotia. At a reception held during the evening many of the friends and relatives of the happy pair assembled and gave assurances of their esteem and good will. After spending a pleasant evening spent and a pleasant departure expressing many good wishes for the future welfare and happiness of the bridal pair.

Wedding at Stulee. BRUNSWICK, COMMERCE CO., N. S., July 6.—There was a quiet little wedding took place at River Harriet on June 26 when Joseph Greer of St. Martins, N. B., was united in marriage to Miss Maria Collins of Stulee, N. S. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Greer in Stulee where there was a very pleasant evening spent and the bride was presented with many useful gifts.

Reputations Liability. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The secretary of state has sent Ambassador Cambon, of France, an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Fran Fave for \$10,000 damages, attending the capture of the French steamer Olin De Rodriguez, on which she was a passenger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The secretary reviews the facts in detail and states the conclusion that the government is not liable on this claim. The answer is likely to establish a precedent on a large number of similar claims.

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Slaughter House Commissioners. The monthly meeting of the commissioners of public slaughter houses was held Friday afternoon in their rooms, Messrs. Water street, with Chairman Hay presiding, the commissioners present being Berryman, Shaw, Gleason and Gallagher. After the regular routine business had been transacted the inspector's monthly report was read showing the following killing for the month—

Cattle, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Damsies, 288 122 45 71 McCarthy 71 80 48 11 O'Connor 6 5 4 4 Irvine 583 245 122

The report was received and ordered filed. A number of bills were ordered paid. Commissioner Gleason reported for a committee; that they visited slaughter houses on a tour of inspection on June 22 and found them all in excellent condition. After a short discussion on the bill passed in the last sitting of the government the meeting was adjourned.

Sents For Clerks. LONDON, July 11.—The house of Lords this evening, passed the second reading of the bill requiring shopkeepers to provide clerks, by a vote of 73 in favor of 28 opposed. The Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister, spoke and voted against the measure.

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W. H. Snook and W. S. Blair became bondsmen in \$10,000 for the appearance of Swainson at the October term of the Supreme court. Swainson and his bride have gone to the Sydney carnival today.

While the marriage was looked for by some it was a great surprise to many in Truro and the greatest excitement now prevails. The case will be watched with interest.

Miss Sutherland is a sister of A. F. Guernsey, well known in Halifax and St. John and until lately a boom friend of Swainson.

The Paris May Be Floated. LONDON, July 11.—The salvagers have moved the American line steamer Paris stern for a distance of 150 yards and have shifted the vessel's position to the seaward by the advice of the Empress Dowager, his naturally the most influential person on board. He is much less of a bigot and has hitherto always counseled moderation and effectually prevented the sword-and-fire policy of Kang Yi against the reform party and against all foreigners, for that matter. Kang Yi, therefore, possesses more popularity among the masses than any half dozen mandarins put together in Peking.

The French Shore. ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., July 10.—The colonial authorities are understood to have informed that the report of the J. Commission of inquiry into the Paris case is so strongly endorsed the case is now abandoned and its publication would prove another Fashoda difficulty.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the imperial secretary of state for the colonies, is, however, "determined to force the French to abandon their arrogant pretensions on the coast before another season opens."

Fredericton News. FREDERICTON, N. B., July 10.—The water in the river in the neighborhood of the city has risen eight inches since Saturday and is still coming up. The Corporation drive is coming along nicely and in a few days every log will be safe in the boom.

The Sanbury county court opened at Oromocto today, Judge Wilson presiding. There is only one case on the docket, that of Rebecca Currie vs. Wilbur Carr. The action is one of trespass.

Congratulations Offered. SPRINGFIELD, King's Co., July 4.—Last evening W. D. Scott, Jr. and bride returned home after spending a pleasant time visiting some of the chief places of interest in Nova Scotia. At a reception held during the evening many of the friends and relatives of the happy pair assembled and gave assurances of their esteem and good will. After spending a pleasant evening spent and a pleasant departure expressing many good wishes for the future welfare and happiness of the bridal pair.

Wedding at Stulee. BRUNSWICK, COMMERCE CO., N. S., July 6.—There was a quiet little wedding took place at River Harriet on June 26 when Joseph Greer of St. Martins, N. B., was united in marriage to Miss Maria Collins of Stulee, N. S. The reception was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Greer in Stulee where there was a very pleasant evening spent and the bride was presented with many useful gifts.

Reputations Liability. WASHINGTON, July 11.—The secretary of state has sent Ambassador Cambon, of France, an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Fran Fave for \$10,000 damages, attending the capture of the French steamer Olin De Rodriguez, on which she was a passenger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The secretary reviews the facts in detail and states the conclusion that the government is not liable on this claim. The answer is likely to establish a precedent on a large number of similar claims.

The secretary says the French steamer was first observed by the cruiser Yosemite on July 5th, and that an officer of the Yosemite went on board and noted in the log the name of the Rodriguez. The answer is likely to establish a precedent on a large number of similar claims.

The Crew of the Ida L. Hull. MACHIAS, July 11.—The crew of the schooner Ida L. Hull, which was wrecked Sunday night at Camp Island, came up from House Bluff today and left for Boston this afternoon. Their account of the 24 hours spent in an open boat in a dense fog and a terrific sea showed that their escape from death was almost miraculous. The crew of the schooner stated that he left Boston on Saturday, bound for Windsor, N. S., for a load of plaster until reaching Mt. Desert Island on Sunday night. The crew stated that he ran up near the coast and, in going so, mistook the fog whistle

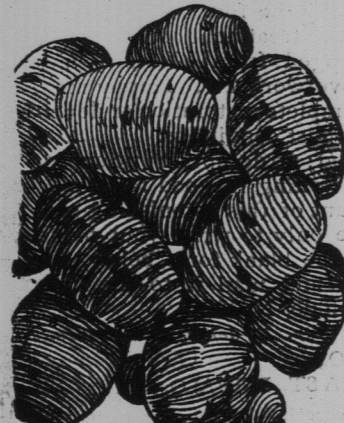
Slaughter House Commissioners. The monthly meeting of the commissioners of public slaughter houses was held Friday afternoon in their rooms, Messrs. Water street, with Chairman Hay presiding, the commissioners present being Berryman, Shaw, Gleason and Gallagher. After the regular routine business had been transacted the inspector's monthly report was read showing the following killing for the month—

Cattle, Lambs, Calves, Pigs, Damsies, 288 122 45 71 McCarthy 71 80 48 11 O'Connor 6

FARM AND GARDEN

A POTATO REPORT.

Yields of Noteworthy Varieties, Including New Introductions. For the past three years the New Hampshire station has been pursuing work in the interest of potato growers, and it now issues a report covering the results of experiments with 104 varieties.



RED AMERICAN WONDER.

Including the new introduction, claim that the Sir Walter Raleigh is a seedling, but is more uniform and yields practically no small tubers, also that it is of better quality a few days later, was borne out by behavior at the station during two seasons.

Red American Wonder (numbered also called American Wonder, a medium grown and very popular potato in the northern part of the state, pronounced a fine variety. This was one of the heaviest yielders of 1898. It is a main crop variety of good size and appearance; vines dark green, very regular and erect, making a very uniform row, almost square top throughout, strong and vigorous. The crop was actually all salable. Yield, 369 bushels per acre.

White Beauty (101) is described as a medium late variety of introduction. It belongs to the Burbank and White Star class. The vines were very strong and heavy, dark green, standing 3 1/2 feet high and 8 feet broad. The yield was at the rate of 397 bushels per acre and only about 6 per cent were small.

Fillbasket, a white skinned main crop variety, oblong, somewhat flattened and usually smooth, proved a heavy yielder at the station, producing at the rate of 346 bushels per acre, a very small per cent of which were small. The vines were strong, erect and vigorous.

Seventeen varieties giving the largest average yield in order of productiveness were:

Table with 2 columns: Variety Name and Yield per Bushel. Lists varieties like Seneca Beauty, White Beauty, and others with their respective yields.

Commenting upon these, Lette Parson and Fillbasket are mentioned as good croppers; Sir William wants clay loam; Seneca Beauty is a fine pink variety; Harvest Queen, desirable; Sir Walter Raleigh, very choice; Wood-hull's Seedling, White Rose and Wilson's First Choice, fair croppers; Dew-drop Rose, a fine Rose type; Breck's Chance, large red; Profillo Rose, medium oval; Orphan, a long potato, fine.

Some points heretofore advanced in potato culture, which the experiments reported by Professor Rane seem to confirm, are:

The yield from planting the seed or bud end is generally greater than from the other end.



WHITE BEAUTY.

The stem or butt end of the tuber. The eyes on the seed end are the first to germinate, and hence are especially important when an early crop is desired.

Exposing unrooted tubers in a warm place before planting hastens growth, but if continued until sprouts form (which are rubbed off), the yield may be considerably reduced.

It is better to place in a hill one large piece than several very small ones of the same aggregate weight.

The net yield of salable potatoes increases with every increase in the size of seed piece from one eye to the half potato. The half potato affords a larger net salable crop than the whole potato on account of the excessive amount of seed required in planting entire tubers.

The next session of the farmers' national congress will meet at Boston Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6. W. D. Hoard of Fort Atkinson, Wis., is president and John M. Stahl, of Chicago secretary. Each agricultural college and experiment station is entitled to a delegate; as is also each national and state agricultural society.

A HEAVY CROP OF ONIONS.

Thorough and Careful Cultivation of the Onion is the Only Way to Obtain a Profitable Yield.

Last season I succeeded in raising 600 bushels or more of onions per acre. Possibly my method of growing this crop will be of interest to your readers.

In the first place, the land must be rich. For special fertilizers well rotted manure answers the purpose very well. I plowed my land as soon as it was dry enough to work. There were some lumps in the field which I pulverized and succeeded in getting the seed bed in fine condition. Next I put on a harrow and went over the plot twice, then followed with a roller. The ground was again harrowed and again rolled, then given another harrowing and a final rolling, when it was perfectly level and very mellow. The depressions caused by the hoofs of horses I smoothed over with a garden rake. This may seem like a great deal of work, but unless the land is sandy and free from lumps you will find that it will pay to give the seed bed thorough preparation, not only in the increased yield, but in the saving of time and patience when cultivating time comes round.

I sowed the seed a little thicker than necessary, so that where some seeds failed to germinate there was still a stand. I thin to the proper number of plants and begin weeding as soon as necessary. The cultivation must be constant, and nothing must be allowed to interfere with it. Go over the field once a week with a cultivator until the onions are too large for culture of this kind. If it does not rain after you have ceased cultivation, you are all right, but if rain should follow I would break up the crust which was formed as soon as the ground will permit.

Pull the onions as soon as the tops have died down and throw four rows together. After they have cured so that the tops are thoroughly dried they may be gathered and stored on a barn floor until sold. The main point to be observed in the raising of a big onion crop are the thorough preparation of the soil, sowing the seed so that a perfect stand will result and giving thorough and careful cultivation.

The variety of onions grown was Prize Taker, a large kind which usually takes more time to mature than smaller varieties, but mine were ready to pull three weeks earlier than my neighbors', due to good culture, says a Wisconsin correspondent of Orange Judd Farmer.

Sweet Potatoes in the North.

There is only a comparatively small amount of sweet potatoes grown north of the Ohio river, but more could be profitably grown if the nature of the crop and its proper culture were better understood. A sandy soil is not necessary to this crop, and no poorer site can be chosen than the rich sandy strips of land on the banks of streams so often selected by farmers for growing the loose soil at the surface is thrown into ridges running slightly down hill, so that the water from rains may easily escape. The sweet potato wants a large amount of heat and does not want a large amount of moisture. Cultivate early, throw into ridges, warm up soil. The roots of the plant soon strike the hard soil in the bottom of the ridge and then thicken rapidly in the heat. Such land does not grow as large tubers as the rich bottom land, but it develops the roots, and these are the crop wanted, says The Farm and Fireside.

Timothy For Seed.

In case timothy is wanted for seed, allow the seeds to become thoroughly brown, then cut with a self binder and shock the same as with any grain. Set the binder as low as possible, so that all the leaves and blades will be preserved. Allow to dry thoroughly in the field or thrash at once. The ordinary thrashing machine can be used for this purpose if properly adjusted. The hay from the seed timothy is not as valuable for feed as early cut hay, because it has been allowed to stand until fully ripe, but it is of considerable value and should always be preserved, says Orange Judd Farmer.

Agricultural Recipities.

Hand picking of worms and brushing bugs off the plants into baskets are primitive methods of protection in the vegetable garden, yet they sometimes prove the most practicable and effective.

Asparagus from seed is ready for use in the third year. It may be cut till late in June and should then be well worked and left to grow and gather strength for the next year's crop of shoots.

When settled warm weather has come in May or June, young celery plants should be set in the ground. They should have made a growth of five or six inches.

For the plant bug on currant bushes give a second spraying with kerosene emulsion early in June, if necessary.

The New York station has found that after a soil has received a heavy application of stable manure any further addition of chemical fertilizers is only thrown away. Chemical fertilizers gave best results on sandy soils; fairly well rotted stable manure on clay soils.

Diluted kerosene may be used for a summer treatment of San Jose scale, destroying the young, but the Ohio station has seen no indications that it would be at all effective as against the full grown scale in winter.

SHEEP IN THE SOUTH.

Old Fields and Timber Lands May Be Profitably Utilized.

Every one of the southern states has a larger proportion of uncultivated land than any northern or western state, writes Henry Stewart. There are millions of acres of timber lands, not to mention those old fields abandoned to nature for a time, during which they may gather a fresh supply of food for crops by gradual decomposition of the soil thus exposed to the weather. The southern farmer is making a great mistake in this way. So much of his capital is lying idle, and worse than idle, for in many instances the fields are scored by the rains and cut into gullies, the top soil being washed down to the lower lands or borne bodily away to the ocean by the streams.

These old fields may be used for raising millions of sheep if only the simplest kind of culture were given them. There are many crops that might grow on these old lands at such a small expense as would afford a much larger profit per acre than the lands planted with either corn or cotton. Deep plowing will immediately stop the washing and gullying of the land by the rain, and the remains of the crops grown and the manure of the sheep will quickly improve their fertility and bring it into regular culture again. Thus the keeping of sheep will be the salvation of the south from its admitted poverty, which is due to overproduction of the chief staple—cotton—and the neglect of any means of restoring fertility by the ordinary methods of good farming.

All through the south there is a vast quantity of valuable timber land on which there is an undergrowth that even now feeds and fattens thousands of cattle and millions of pigs. Sheep could be kept on these lands with great profit, for they are held at very low prices, and in some districts they will afford ample feed for flocks without any help. But by thinning out the small timber and sowing these lands with grass the sheep would be easily carried over the worst of the season in comfort. The valuable timber would thus be retained for the future and by the millions of the finest trees that anywhere else would be worth ten, twenty or more dollars, as they stand, for each one. By and by, with rail roads are made, this timber will afford many hundred per cent profit on the purchase, and in the meantime a handsome income may be made from the sheep in these sheltered, shady, cool and well watered pastures. There is an immense amount of land in this way. The population, of course, is sparse, and must be where tracts of thousands of acres are lying unused, and so far, from several years' personal experience of the matter, the timber has been lost in this way. The people occupying the sparse settled tracts usually keep a few sheep, and the dogs are trained to know the sheep, and will hunt rabbits through the pasture without interfering with the sheep. All this is true of what is known as the mountain region, the backbone of the eastern part of the United States.

Twenty-five cents is an ample allowance for the year's cost of feeding a sheep in this extensive region. The same estimate is quite sufficient for the lowland country, from the foot of the highlands to the Atlantic coast. Hand feeding is needed only in some years for two or three days at a time. But this is not required if some land is put in grass which is mowed for hay to meet his occasional need, and grass is left for a change of pasture, alternately with the woodland feeding. The most of these forests will quickly fatten the flocks and put them in such good condition that some little hardship may with unusual seasons may be suffered with impunity. In fact, nowhere else in the wide world has nature been more prolific in furnishing the means for the proper raising of sheep as in our own south, but nowhere else has generous nature's liberal hand been so ungenerously neglected.

Docking Lambs.

Always dock your lambs when young regardless of weather. Better under 10 days old than later. Wing's lamb dockers are the best device for the purpose yet used in this country. Where there are many lambs to dock two pairs of them should be used, so as to always have one at white heat while the other is in use. Apply pine tar to the stub of the tail.—Live Stock.

Cornstalk Disease.

Cornstalk disease is the name given to an affection occurring in cattle as a result of eating cornstalks and corn fodder that seem to have been rendered poisonous by moldiness and fermentation. The disorder is usually confined to animals under 4 years of age, and it runs a rapid course, causing death in from 4 to 36 hours.

Sheep and Disease.

Sheep are naturally healthy, but quickly succumb to disease in unfavorable conditions. Damp locations are conducive to foot rot, and damp quarters at night produce sickness. There must be ventilation, but shade from hot and cold and good water. It cannot be repeated too often that sheep need good care.

Healthy Lambs.

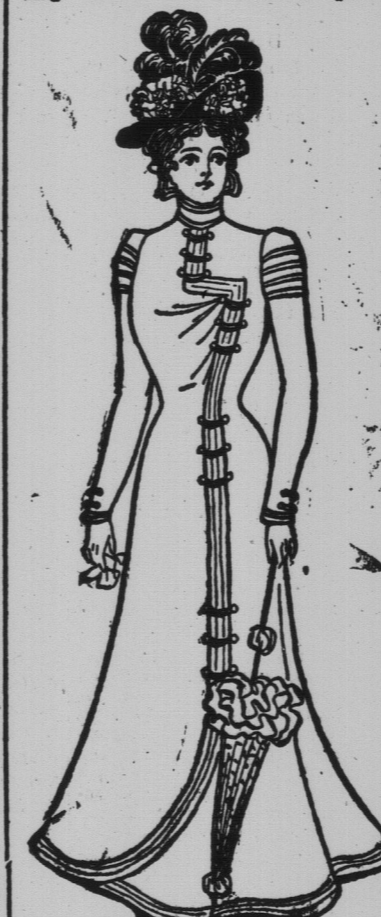
Corn and poddy of the ewes will make large lambs perhaps, but they will have but little strength or vitality. Separate the pregnant sheep and give them homemaking food and proper exercise. The larger the proportion of oats, wheat, bran and clover hay which can be got into the rations the better.—Live Stock.

FASHION NOTES.

Summer Gowns and the Proper Accessories.

The princess gown continues in high favor. The upper part is usually so cut as to simulate a low necked bodice worn with a guimp of crepe de chine, net or mouseline de soie. Little capes of beige or gray cloth are seen as part of the summer outfit, for use in the cool of the day at the mountains or seaside. An air of novelty is given to these capes by the addition of a scarf of mouseline de soie of the same color as the cloth. This scarf is arranged over the shoulders to form a capuchon.

Large hats are soon to be worn again. They will be much trimmed, in a way recalling the Louis Quinze period, with large flowers and clusters of plumes.



PRINCESS GOWN.

Strings of silk tulle, to be tied in a large, soft knot under the chin, will be a frequently seen feature.

Hats and gowns en suite, little seen of late years, are beginning to reappear. There is always a certain quality of refinement about a costume matching throughout, and the return of the style to general favor is welcomed.

The princess gown illustrated is of pastel blue cloth. The front is slightly draped across the bust and closes at the left side with groups of buttons and cords. The edge of the front, the foot and the sleeves is stitched, and there are stitched plaits across the top of the sleeves. The waist collar is also stitched. Buttons and cords finish the wrists. The hat of black straw is trimmed with black plumes and yellow roses.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WHITE COSTUMES.

They Are Used For House, Street and Evening Wear.

White gowns are at a premium this summer. They are worn at all places and for all occasions. There are white wrappers, white tailor made costumes, white dresses, visiting jackets and ball gowns. White waists, with other skirts, are seen in all varieties, from the plainest lawn or plique shirt waist to the small bodice enriched with the most delicate lace and needlework.

The most generally useful white costumes are those made of plique or cotton duck. The linen duck is heavier and soon becomes stringy. These gowns are made with a plain or a tunic skirt, and are either without trimming or are decorated with braid, bands of insertion or stitched straps. The bodice is in the form of a jacket, a bolero or a blouse. A



EVENING GOWN.

shirt waist of plique to match the skirt is very pretty. Sometimes white and colored plique are combined in the same gown, or white with a dot is combined with plain white. Little jackets of scarlet cloth are worn very effectively with all white gowns for the country and are decidedly picturesque.

The cut shows an evening gown of white silk gauze embroidered with silver over white silk. The skirt is plain, save for the embroidery. The bodice has a square décolletage outlined with silver passmenterie, and there is a large silver motif embroidered at the left side. The bodice is gathered at the waist under a belt of light green velvet. The sleeves are of unlined spangled gauze and have plaited epaulettes. JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER NOVELTIES.

The National Colors—New Shape in Tan Shoes.

Although red, white and blue are not sported quite as aggressively as they were last year, they are still sufficiently prominent, the national colors entering into shirt waist percales, neckties and fans. During hot weather the cheap fan is everywhere evident, and one of the newest ideas among the little Japanese folding fans is the American flag design, in which the 13 stripes follow the curving



SATIN COSTUME.

shape of the fan, while the union is up in the left hand corner. The sticks are of bamboo painted red, white and blue, and the fans are made in Japan for the American trade.

A bright red, tan and a rather deep brown seem to be the favorite shades for summer shoes. The fashion of wearing white or colored footgear during the hot weather has become confirmed, and black shoes are the exception rather than the rule. Tan shoes are certainly cooler than black ones, and those made of white canvas or gray linen are cooler yet. The fashionable toe is very ugly—it is moderately pointed and is stiffened hard, with a sort of thick, bulging effect, which is certainly masculine, but disagreeable and clumsy.

The picture illustrates a black satin costume. The trained skirt has a tunic trimming of jet embroidery. The little coat has a square basque and is short in front, where it is embroidered with jet. It opens over a vest of pink silk fastened with crystal buttons. The close sleeves are embroidered with jet at the wrists. The collar and cravat are of white embroidered crepe. The hat of black spangled tulle is trimmed with black plumes, a bow of pink silk and a jeweled ornament. JUDIC CHOLLET.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

WARM WEATHER GOWNS.

Among the new taffetas which are used for entire costumes for young girls or for separate bodices to be worn with darker shirts by girls and women are some very attractive ones having a ground of old rose, perruquoise blue, bengal rose, mauve, turquoise or light green crossed and checked by small lines of black and white.

Cloth, formerly considered a fabric for cool weather, has now been so idealized and refined away by manufacturers that it may be worn all summer and is reckoned this season among summer materials. The new cloths are exceedingly



CREEPER COSTUME.

thin, light and soft, with an exquisitely satiny finish, and the colors are the most delicate that can be imagined. Fine shepherd's plaid silk, in black and white, composes some very neat summer gowns, the belt being of silk of another color, to give accent to the costume. Scarlet, dark green and French blue are all used.

The picture illustrates a charming gown of lilac silk crepon. The skirt has a flounce of lilac mouseline de soie, simulating a tunic and looped at the side by a chain. The Louis XV bodice, with a tight basque growing shorter at the back, is bordered by a ruffle of mouseline de soie and has revers collar and pocket flaps of white satin with pompadour embroidery. Jeweled buttons decorate the front. The half length sleeves have cuffs of embroidered satin and a ruff of mouseline. The collar and cravat are of white embroidered tulle. The hat of lilac straw is trimmed with lilac flowers, with yellow hearts and lilac tulle. JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION'S SIMPLICITY.

It Does Not Imply a Decrease of Expense.

The fashionable gown is usually simple in appearance, but its exquisiteness of cut, fit and finish compensates for its lack of elaboration. Elegant simplicity is the order of the day, and the tailor made gown leads the van of out of door gowns. In Paris walking is a fashionable amusement, and very elegant costumes are worn by promenaders in the Bois de Boulogne, where society takes circles on foot, on horseback or in its carriage. Tailor made costumes of this cloth of most delicate tones—cream, pale blue, heliotrope, white, water green, mauve, light gray—are enjoying special favor and are certainly very charming. In more sober and subdued tints such gowns also predominate in the city streets.

The style of skirt varies but little. Always tight at the top and molton to the figure, flat trimmings only are employed



NEW JACKET.

for it, embroidery and galloon. The skirt being long, it is lifted in the hand, the lining of bright silk being thus revealed. The bodice is usually a bolero or a short jacket, but the bolero is the smarter, and its fronts are generally a little elongated. A blouse is worn beneath, silk and gauze being now less fashionably employed than the finest lawn, tucked, puffed, embroidered and covered with delicate lace.

The jacket illustrated is of cloth, with applications of embroidery. It is close fitting at the back, but straight in front, crossing to the left with a single rever faced with grosgrain. The front is pointed, the basque being rounded at the sides. There are fitting wrists to the sleeves and a Vaiscol collar. JUDIC CHOLLET.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

OLD GLOVES.

The Many Purposes For Which They Are Useful.

Old gloves should not be thrown away as soon as they are discarded, for they are still useful in a number of ways after they are no longer fit for wear in the street. Probably everybody understands their value as a protection for the hands in gardening, rowing or cleaning a bicycle, and most persons have a few glove fingers laid away in reserve for use in case the hand is injured, but bits of glove skin may be utilized in many fashions. They are excellent for applying dressing to kid shoes, for making watch cases and pen wipers and for tying over the tops of bottles, in traveling, to keep the stopper secure. Suspensives may be mended with kid, spectacles, jewelry and finger nails polished with it. Strips may



GIRL'S DRESS.

be cut from the clean part of the wrist of mousetraire gloves, these strips to be neatly stitched under the edge of the collar, cuffs and belt of a tailor made gown as an appropriate finish. There is material enough in the arms of long evening gloves to make pretty little shoes for infants, and those long arms usually go to waste, the hand part becoming soiled and worn long before the rest is defaced. The little girl's dress illustrated is of dark blue summer velvet. The skirt is stitched around the foot and trimmed with white mohair braid. The blouse bodice, which has a plaited yoke of white silk framed in blue velvet, is trimmed with white braid and pearl buttons. The close sleeves are also trimmed with braid. The collar and the belt, which ties at the back with long ends, are of blue velvet. JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a 2-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY of Saint John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick. THOMAS HUNTING, Business Manager. JAMES HAINES, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, for Sale, etc., are charged for each insertion 5 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths are charged for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications to the misarrangement of letters alleged to be sent to this office, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send money for the TELEGRAPH by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their money in advance, whether they take their paper by mail or not, and all arrears are due at once. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is due for it is paid.

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

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 15, 1899.

THE SLANDER ON THE PREMIER. Mr. George Taylor, the chief whip of the Conservative party, seems to be an excellent representative of that party as a restorer of slander. In the absence of the premier on Monday evening, Taylor asserted in the house of commons that Bate & Co. had presented the premier with a residence in Ottawa and furnished it as got that was the reason Bate & Co. got the binder tender contract and also the contract for the supplies for the force in the Yukon. Yesterday Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the house of commons, gave this absurd fabrication the most emphatic contradiction, and Taylor had to admit that he had no evidence whatever on which to found the charge he had made. A party that has no better policy but slanders and obstruction is a party that the people of Canada have no use for.

CITY AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION. The representation of the city and county of St. John will be changed by the redistribution bill which has just passed the house of commons. Heretofore the voters from the city of St. John have had votes for the representation of the county, in addition to their votes for men to represent the city. This system, which is a survival of a past age, was changed some time ago as regards provincial elections, and now it is proposed to change it for dominion elections also giving the city one member and the county one member. Some objection has been made to this arrangement on the ground that the county constituency will be a small one, but as a matter of fact it will have about 200 more voters than Albert county and one half more than Kentigouche. The motive of the change is conspicuous. It is too much to expect a candidate to canvass a large county like St. John in addition to the city. As the representative for the county will be nearly always a city man no city interest will be injuriously affected by the change. The county representative will have more leisure to attend to the interests of the county, and these interests are increasing in importance as large manufacturing industries, such as the Mispic pulp mill and the Cushing pulp mill, are being established in it. We expect to see a very large increase in the population of the county within a brief period, and a very great development of its industries.

FOGGY HALIFAX. The frightful danger involved in approaching Halifax harbor received a fresh illustration on Monday when the steamer Port's crashed on a shoal near Sambro, and at once became a total wreck. There were 117 persons on board, but by great good fortune only one life was lost, the victim being a poor Assyrian boy who apparently had no one to look after him or inform him of the danger he was in. The rest of the passengers escaped with their lives, but they lost all their personal effects and some of them came ashore without a sufficient supply of clothing. This fact shows what a narrow escape they had. What saved them, apparently, was the fact

ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. It cures and it cures it—druggists

that the Port's hung on to the reef for a time after she struck, instead of going down immediately, as she might have done. The place where the Port's struck is called Big Fish shoal and it lies about half a mile to the west of Sambro Island. The Port's was then moving towards the land, but she was at least three miles to the westward of her proper course for entering Halifax harbor, which was her destination.

The Port's made the same mistake that was made by the ill-fated Atlantic in 1873, but the latter was further to the westward and struck on Mars Head, thereby drowning nearly six hundred people.

The immediate cause of the loss of the Port's was the dense fog which prevailed, shutting the whole coast from view. Halifax is greatly stifled with fog, so much so that mail steamships are frequently detained off it from that cause, yet the Halifax people, when discussing the fog question, speak as if it is the only place in North America where fog is to be found in the Bay of Fundy.

THE TRANSVAAL SITUATION. Although it is thought that the differences with the Transvaal will be settled without resorting to arms, the British government intends to be prepared for any eventualities. Military men of experience are being sent to South Africa to assist in the organization of the local forces and additional troops are being hurried to the Cape and Natal. In addition to a large force of garrison artillery now in South Africa, five batteries of field artillery, numbering 4,000 men, and thirty guns are now under orders for South Africa. The services of these men will probably not be needed, but it is well that they should be on hand in the event of the present negotiations failing. A good deal of indignation has been aroused by a speech made by the premier of Cape Colony, Hon. W. F. Schreiner, who said that the Transvaal reform proposals are quite adequate and should insure a peaceful settlement of the question. In England this intemperate language is looked upon as likely to encourage President Kruger in resisting British authority and some of the London papers are hysterically demanding that the governor of Cape Colony shall dissolve parliament and appeal to the people. Sir Alfred Milner is not likely to do anything so foolish as this, nor is he likely to receive any advice of that nature from Lord Salisbury. Mr. Schreiner is of Dutch descent, in fact an Afrikaner, but he will not sacrifice his future by giving encouragement to Kruger. What he said about the terms offered was probably for the purpose of keeping himself solid with his Dutch fellow countrymen on whose support he must mainly rely when he again appeals to the people. Sir John Gordon Sprigg, who was formerly prime minister and who is now in opposition, is quite as emphatic in his declarations with regard to the terms offered by President Kruger as is Mr. Schreiner. He looks upon them as totally inadequate to meet the just claims of the Uitlanders. No doubt he would be glad to make a political issue of this matter in the event of another election, but it is hardly likely that he will have his wishes gratified. The policy of the British government will be to avoid war if possible, while making every preparation for it. It is so significant that two British warships have just made their appearance at Delagoa Bay, so that if President Kruger contemplates obtaining supplies from Germany or elsewhere he will find his little game blocked. This is a wise precaution, but it makes it the more certain that there will be no war.

THE YUKON CHARGES. It is only natural that as much as possible should be made by the Conservative press out of the fact that three Liberals, Messrs. Richardson, Oliver and McInnis, voted in favor of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's Yukon resolution. It is quite true that these gentlemen are Liberals; but this is not the first occasion on which they have voted against the government, and those who know them are seldom surprised by any caprice in which they may indulge. Between at least one of them and Mr. Sifton there has been a long standing feud, and it is probable that personal considerations played a larger part in deciding which way they should vote than did the merits of the case made out by Sir Hibbert. This applies particularly to Mr. Richardson. Mr. McInnis has rather posed as an independent Liberal, and for reasons which he could best explain he has frequently cast his vote with the Conservative. The same thing is true of Mr. Oliver. He has been somewhat of a mugwump ever since the advent of a Liberal government, and represents that type of western freedom which believes in showing independence for the mere sake of doing so. That these men come from the West does not in any respect enhance their judgment on the question of administration of affairs in the Yukon country. They have no advantages in forming a sound opinion which are not enjoyed by any other member of parliament.

Few people seem to realize the difficulties which have beset the minister of the interior in carrying out his policy with respect to the Yukon. In the days when these complaints originated everything was in a tentative state. There

were no established means of communication. It took months for a letter to reach Ottawa, and an equally long period for the reply to be received at Dawson. The reports reaching the minister were often conflicting and imprecise, and it was not until the latter part of the year that the best that was possible under the circumstances. He chose the best men that were available for the conduct of official business at the distant diggings, and necessarily he had to rely very much upon their discretion and judgment. The marvel is that greater irregularities did not arise. Very much had to be undertaken that was experimental, and in the state of feeling at Dawson, arising almost wholly from the imposition of the royalty, credence was readily given to what was afterwards shown to be mere rumor. Mr. Ogilvie's case, each being vested with wide judicial functions, when the minister learned that wrong-doing was charged against minor officials.

So far as the miners at Dawson are concerned, it is quite easy to see that they joined in the outcry against the officials in the hope that the royalty might be removed. Few people content to being taxed with a good grace, although it will be conceded that taxes are unavoidable. This was particularly true at Dawson. The royalty was the chief source of revenue out of which the government proposed to maintain law and order. The miners resented the exceeding importance of military protection; but they did not take kindly to the tax which paid the cost thereof. In the east, the agitation against the government had both its origin and its strength in politics. It has always been the game of an opposition to change corruption against the government, and in this instance there was great temptation to the Conservatives to raise a hubbub over Yukon affairs, respecting which a great deal of ignorance, and probably suspicion, prevailed in the public mind. These facts being kept in view, the matter is easily understood. Unquestionably there have been petty irregularities at Dawson; but neither the minister nor the government can be properly charged with culpability. This will be more apparent as the facts become known.

CANADA'S ATTITUDE. The following, which appears in a Washington report on the New York papers, is probably as true a piece of journalistic impudence as ever was evolved from the ready brain of a newspaper correspondent:—

Meanwhile, however, the Laurier government obtains some partisan advantage from keeping up the appearance of a national quarrel on its behalf. Its extreme zeal for the protection of Canadian rights. It is the same old game which has been played in this country repeatedly when an administration has wanted to keep itself in power by pretending to have an unshakable national opinion on its behalf. As long as it goes no farther than the circulation of erroneous reports for home consumption in Canada, the government will not give itself a great deal of needless trouble.

It is hardly necessary to tell Canadian readers that all the Laurier government has done has been to contradict the lying stories that have been wired from Washington with regard to the attitude of Canada towards the United States. So far from pretending that it has a quarrel with the latter country and keeping up an appearance of friction and the efforts of the Laurier government have all been directed to minimizing the cause of difference between the two countries.

THE SENATE AND THE GOVERNMENT. The leading Conservatives in the senate are evidently beginning to realize that they would be pursuing a suicidal course for their party if they undertook to oppose the policy of the government with respect to the Intercolonial Railway. The constitution of Canada may be altogether wrong and it may be that it would be much better for the country if the entire control of its affairs were to be handed over to the senate, but as the affairs of Canada were intended by the constitution of Canada to be regulated by the men whom the voters have elected to represent them in parliament the people would be very likely to view with extreme disfavor any attempt to deprive them of their just rights as the judges to whom the government should appeal for support. In the senate on Wednesday, the second reading of the Drummond County railway bill and the bill with reference to the use of a part of the Grand Trunk by the Intercolonial was carried by a vote of 37 to 17. The minority embraced the respectable element of the Conservative party which is composed mainly of dull men like Senator Ferley, who have not the wit to discern the consequences of their own stult. Only one senator from New Brunswick voted against the bill. This was Senator Wood, who will probably have reason to regret his course. All the other senators from this

provinces, except Senator Lewis, who was absent, voted for the bill. Evidently Senators Tomlin, Baird and Folger, who are quite as good Conservatives as Senator Wood, have no notion of committing themselves or their party to the doctrine that the policy of the government should be controlled by the senate.

THE QUEENSLAND OFFER. The colony of Queensland to send a contingent of 300 men to South Africa in the event of war with the Transvaal, was brought up in the house of commons last evening by Col. Hughes who wished Canada to do likewise. As the British government in acknowledging the offer that the occasion would not arise for the use of troops in the Transvaal the premier was entirely in the right in using this statement as a reason why no offer of troops need be made by Canada at present. Such an offer at a time when everything is leading in the direction of peace would look too much like an effort to obtain a little cheap glory. Every person knows that Canada stands at all times ready to assist the mother country in any warlike enterprise in which she seems to require our help. If the empire were in danger it would not be a few hundred men, but tens of thousands that Canada would put into the field. The Colony of Queensland has a militia force of 2,800 men while Canada has almost 40,000, so that if the proper contingent of Queensland in an imperial enterprise is 250 men, that of Canada would be at least 3,000. To make an offer of a force of that strength for service in South Africa would necessitate the purchasing of many armaments which cannot be done in a day. On the whole it will be better to wait until it is certain there will be a war in the Transvaal before taking any step to send a Canadian contingent to South Africa.

The opposition gave another illustration of their lack of good sense on Monday by keeping the house of commons sitting all night while the militia estimates were before it. It was quite like Sir Charles Tupper and his small following to endeavor to prevent anything being done for the militia, for in the latter years of the Tory regime the militia were totally neglected and practically left untried. Of course the obstruction tactics of the opposition are wholly futile, and are merely the outcome of spite. It is childish to resort to a political party to resort to obstruction when it is quite certain that it will lead to nothing. Sir Charles Tupper can accomplish no more by obstruction than he could by making faces at the premier. As Sir Charles is adopting childish, or senseless, methods, perhaps making faces will be his next move.

Although two great nations are greatly interested in the result of the coming series of races between the British schooner Shamrock and the American yacht Columbia for the America cup it is not easy to see what good purpose will be served by this contest. These yachts represent nothing, they are of no account except as racing machines; their models do not illustrate any useful feature in vessel building; they are freaks, pure and simple, constructed for the purpose of obtaining the longest water line when under sail on the shortest length of race. The only thing that the race for the America cup has accomplished so far has been to create bad feeling between the yachtsmen of the two nations, and the excitement over the present contest has commenced already, and it is not likely that Sir Thomas Lipton will be treated any better by the New York Yacht Club than Lord Dunsraven was.

A great fuss is being made in some quarters over the visit of the German emperor to a French warship which visited Bergen. This visit is thought to indicate a new era of good feeling between the two nations, but those who hold such views forget that it takes two to make a bargain. The German emperor's visit to France, and before he can hope to realize this wish he must discover some way of teaching the French to forget that treatment by the Germans in 1870 and 1871, when the payment of an enormous war indemnity and the cession of Alsace-Lorraine were exacted from them. Let the German emperor surrender Alsace-Lorraine and the question of friendship may begin to talk about friendship.

It appears that Mr. Taylor, who had the indecency to accuse the premier of favoring a certain firm of contractors because they had presented him with a house, had no better foundation for his charge than street rumor. He had to admit that he did not know a man who could give any evidence in regard to the matter yet he did not prevent him from standing up in his place in parliament, and making this most serious charge against the leader of the government. When convicted of deliberate falsehood Mr. Taylor did not seem in the least ashamed of himself, for falsification is an essential part of the equipment of a Tory politician.

The Montreal Gazette complains that there has been delay in bringing the business of the government before parliament, and that a great deal of time has thus been wasted. This is indeed comical. Who has been wasting the time of the country and obstructing the public business? Every one knows that the opposition leaders must bear

the responsibility for this because they have flooded the house of commons with endless talk and have obstructed everything. Possibly they had some wise reason for adopting this course, but to the general public such tactics seem not only unwise but childish in the extreme.

A proposal has been made to annex Liberia to the United States. The people of Liberia are said to be eager for annexation, all except their ruler and officials who would prefer to be alone. Liberia, it may be proper to explain, is on the west coast of Africa, almost under the equator, and is a republic which was originally founded under the patronage of the people of the United States. It has about half the area of this province and three times the population. It would certainly be amusing if the United States should undertake to acquire possessions in Africa, but there does not seem to be much prospect of Liberian proposal being favorably considered. Our friends across the line seem to have no all the territory they can take care of.

The campaign in the Philippines is not likely to make much progress until the end of the rainy season, which is now on, and which greatly increases the sickness among the troops. All the regiments in the Philippines have suffered severely from sickness and none of them is near its full strength. Additional troops are to be sent out, however, and enlistments are now going on with a considerable amount of vigor in the larger cities. It is certainly a severe test of the spirit of the people to ask them to enlist for service in an unwholesome tropical country, which has already been the grave of so many strong men.

Every person will be glad to hear that the fine ocean greyhound Paris has been floated and is likely to be saved. She is a ship with a splendid record and also with a history, for she was one of the auxiliary fleet during the late war, and it would be a great pity to have her career of usefulness brought to a sudden end on a rock in the Channel.

The examination into the West Huron election has commenced before the parliamentary committee of privileges and elections, and there is no doubt that it will be sufficiently thorough to satisfy the sense of justice. Perhaps Mr. Byrd, by the time he reaches the end of the case will not be quite so sure of his merits as he seems to be at present.

HARVEY WEDDING. HARVEY STATION, July 10.—Miss Frances Miller, a popular young lady of Cavershill, was on Tuesday forenoon married to Mr. Andrew Robinson, a prominent young farmer of this place. The ceremony was performed in the English church at Cavershill by Rev. Mr. Coleman, in presence of a few of the relatives and friends of the bride and groom. The bride and bridesmaid, Miss Lizette Robinson, were dressed in cream colored cashmere trimmed with white silk, and looked exceedingly well. The groom was supported by Mr. Henry Miller, brother of the bride. In the afternoon the bride's party drove over to Mr. Robinson's residence here and were enthusiastically received by about 60 invited guests. After tea the party engaged in dancing and merry making which was continued until after midnight. The bride received a number of valuable presents. Miss Alice Gertrude McCulloch, eldest daughter of Wm. McCulloch, Esq., was married to Mr. Ernest E. Haynes, of Haynesville, on July 1. A very pleasant wedding reception was held at Mr. McCulloch's residence on Thursday evening, about 35 friends and relatives of the bride and groom sat down to a beautifully spread tea table and did ample justice to the good things thereon—after which dancing and parlor games were indulged in. The happy pair will reside at Haynesville, and left for their future home this morning.

The annual picnic of the Presbyterian picnic which was held at Manner-Sutton on the 27th ult., amounted to \$95.23. And the net proceeds of the picnic which was held on the Lake Shore at the Station on the 1st inst., amounted to \$138.05, net 40.00, as was previously stated through a mistake.

WEAK MEN



No Money in Advance

MEDICAL TREATMENT ON APPROVAL TO ANY RELIABLE MAN. Marvelous appliance and remedies of rare power will be sent on trial, without any advance payment, by the foremost Company in the world in the treatment of men weak, broken, discouraged from effects of excesses, worry, overwork, etc. Happy marriage secured, complete restoration or development of all robust conditions. No C.O.D. fraud; no deception; no exposure. Any man writing in good faith may obtain full account of this astonishing system. You have only to write your name and address in the blank form below, cut out the coupon and mail it to the Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y. We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no exposure. ERIE MEDICAL CO., 66 NIAGARA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. Sirs—As per statement in St. John TELEGRAPH you may mail to me, under plain letter seal, postage paid, full explanation of your new system of furnishing your Appliance and Remedies to reliable men on trial approval without expense—no payment to be made in advance—no cost of any kind unless treatment proves successful and entirely satisfactory. Also mail scaled, free, your new medical book for men. (FILL IN NAME AND ADDRESS, FREE.)

Brilliant Wedding

SHANNON SETTLEMENT, July 10.—The home of Mr. Andrew McCready was the scene of a pretty wedding Thursday afternoon, June 29, when about 60 invited guests gathered on the lawn to witness the marriage of her daughter, Evangeline L. to Mr. Thomas W. Palmer of Hibernia. After the ceremony was performed by Rev. L. Patterson and congratulations were exchanged, the bride and groom sat down to a well prepared supper. The remainder of the evening was spent in social chat and stinging by the young folks. Miss Mary McCready presiding at the organ. The bride was becomingly attired in a suit of blue-grey, trimmed with white silk and ribbon. The following is a list of the presents she received, which showed she was well remembered: Bride's mother, quilted set; Mrs. W. H. Bell, St. John, jewelry; Mr. and Mrs. E. Benson, set; Mrs. and Mrs. Mansford Akery Green, water pitcher and tumbler; Mr. and Mrs. John Jones, set green glass; Mr. and Mrs. M. Merritt, lemonade pitcher; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bell, St. John, pair vases; Mr. and Mrs. Mayes McCree, set glass; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dyer, silver butter dish; Dr. and Mrs. MacDonell, confectionary; Miss James and Emma Green, table cloth; Albert and Mrs. Farling, 1 dozen tumbler; Mr. and Mrs. Mansford, Miss May and Jennie Jones, lamp; Miss Mary McCready, fruit basket; Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, towel; Mr. and Mrs. William Foster, preservative dishes; Mr. Bobbie and Tillie Coleman, lamp; Mrs. Perry, Boston, water bottle; Misses Mand, Ruth and Ethel McCree, berry set; Miss Bertha Bell, St. John, vase; Miss Fannie Bell, china cream pitcher; Marnie Jones, vase; Wainfield Jones, hot-water pitcher; Mrs. George Merritt, silver butter knife; Miss Mamie McCready, tablecloth; Miss Rebecca Ricker, silver jewel case; Mr. Elliot Coleman, water pitcher; Mr. Jas. Foster, towel; Mr. Chas. and Miss Coleman, two pitchers; Mr. B. Cochran, 60 cents; Garbriel McCree, napkin. The happy couple left Friday for their home, Hibernia, by steamer; she amid showers of rice and followed by the best wishes of all who knew them. Mr. Mall Mott and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. William Mott of Montague, Me., have been visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mott and sister, Mrs. E. Vail for the past two weeks. Mrs. George Perry of Boston, arrived Saturday and will spend a few weeks visiting her mother, Mrs. A. McCready. Rev. G. W. Foster occupied the pulpit in Shannon, July 2, Sunday morning and afternoon, assisted by Rev. Mr. Patterson. The Foresters marched to the church when the brother of the order preached to them, ably taking for his text "Bare ye one another's burdens and so fulfil the law of Christ." Owing to the heavy down fall of rain yesterday the district meeting at Carpenters was wisely attended.

FREE.

This beautiful stem winding watch and chain. Proceed your name and address and we will send you 50 cents of our Lever Buttons. Sell these to your friends and we will return the one and we will send you a Watch Free. We cannot give gold Rings, Accordeons, etc. National Watch & Jewelry Co., Dept. 25, TORONTO, ONT.

TENDERS

For an Annex to the Lunatic Asylum. Department of Public Works, Charlottown, P. E. Island, June 27th, 1899. SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, 28th July, for the building an annex to the Lunatic Asylum at Falgoutwood, near this place and specifications to be seen at this office. Tenders to be marked "Tender for Annex to Asylum." The signatures of two good and responsible sureties must accompany each tender. The government will not accept the lowest or any tender. RICHARD P. SMITH, Secy. of Public Works.

FREDRINGTON NEWS.

Fredrington After the Maritime Meet—My Perkins Dead—Credit of Mellis Brothers.

Fredrington, July 11.—The Century Racing Club of this city, propose lighting their track by electricity in order to hold meets in the evening. The club has been endeavoring to obtain the Maritime meet for Labor day, but it seems St. John has the promise.

The death occurred this morning, of Ely Perkins, who, for many years, carried on a grocery business here. He was 66 years of age. The news of his death caused universal sorrow among the citizens.

McGinnis Bros., who assigned on Saturday to Sheriff Stelling, owe to outside firms as follows: Amherst Boot and Shoe Co., \$251; Shedd's Boot and Shoe Co., \$238; Quebec—Thibodeau, Freres & Co., \$489; Thomas D'Acosta, \$188; Moncton—L. Higgins & Co., \$115; St. Hyacinthe—Seguin, Co., \$97; Montreal—Matthews, Tower & Co., \$233; Robert G. Wilkins, \$84; Edgell Smith & Co., \$64; Don & Gibson, \$14; McKinnis, Thompson & Co., \$232; James Linton & Co., \$100; M. Saxe & Son, \$50; Jas. Robinson, \$100; Glover & Brist, \$179; Toronto—W. C. Chelver & Co., \$238; St. John—D. Magee's Sons, \$100; McRobbie Shoe Co., \$45.

The creditors are called to meet in the sheriff's office on Saturday, the 22nd inst.

The Queen's Guests.

LONDON, July 7.—A number of the American colonial and continental guests of the International Congress of Women, having expressed a desire to pay their respects to the queen, Lady Aberdeen arranged a trip to Windsor this afternoon when her majesty assented to the suggestion that she should drive slowly through the quadrangle of the castle and receive a few of the more prominent delegates. It was about 30 minutes past five when the delegates took up a position in front of the private entrance. A quarter of an hour later her majesty appeared and Lady Aberdeen made the presentation.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, with Mrs. May Wright Sewell, the newly elected president of the congress, enjoyed the privilege of presentation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "I never seen the queen before and could not but feel a thrill when, looking in her wonderful face, I saw her as her life is going on." "I was smiling as she came to me, and I was the precursors of the 20th century. What pleased me most was when her majesty said: 'Now I cannot have those ladies who are visiting me return without giving them a cup of tea.'"

"I do not care," said the queen, "if they are here in thousands. They must all have a cup of tea when they come to see me."

"And we had it in the queen's palace, as a recognition of the great womanhood of our country."

Columbia and Deender.

New York, July 7.—Columbia and Deender left their schooner at St. John's this morning in tow and arrived at the same time at their respective meetings at Premium point, New Rochelle, N. Y. Tomorrow they will have another trial race, this time at Larchmont. The start will be at 11.30.

The two yachts will be of New Rochelle tonight and go to Larchmont early tomorrow morning. All the plans have been completed for this race, and if the weather is good it is expected to give a better line on the respective merits of the boats. The yachts will cover nearly 39 nautical miles, nine miles longer than the course of the Columbia and Deender, and will be in the form of a triangle and if the wind blows from the south the yachts, after crossing the line, will go directly across the Sound to the white spar buoy off Hempstead Harbor. They will then proceed east by a mark about 10 miles distant from the white spar buoy and after rounding it return to the starting point. The race will sail twice about 39 nautical miles.

June Seaman's Mission Report.

Mr. President and Board of Management.—In presenting our report of work for the month of June we beg to state that during the month 48 sailors have taken advantage of the home. Of these we have shipped 24, while 17 were passing through the city. One we could do nothing with and send him home, while six are still with us (four of these shipped since last July). The men who come to us speak in the highest terms of our home. A large number of men not boarding have taken advantage of our reading and writing room and many letters have been written from here. The tract visiting committee have been attending to their duties, and the vessels in the stream have been regularly visited and supplied with tracts. We also held one service on board the barque Strathmore while she lay in the stream and her men did not have the opportunity of getting on shore. All the vessels that come into the port are visited by us and the men are talked with and invited to our meetings.

THE MARKETS.

St. John Market.

Table listing market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

OUTLANDERS WANT CANADA'S HELP.

A Representative in Montreal on the Way to Ottawa—Declares the Boers Aim to Make All South Africa a Dutch Republic.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Mr. J. Davis Allen, C. E., of Cape Town, is in the city representing the Imperial South African association to uphold British supremacy and to promote the interests of British subjects in South Africa, with the full recognition of the colonial self-government. Mr. Allen's avowed purpose in coming here is to interest Canadian sympathy and support in the struggle the Outlanders are waging against the Boers.

British Columbia Politics.

VICTORIA, July 11.—It is stated arrangements have almost been completed for a coalition between the opposition and the government which will obviate the necessity of a general election. Mr. Martin's successor will likely be H. D. H. Tucker, senior member of the cabinet. Two other members of the opposition, not yet finally decided upon, are to be given portfolios. Messrs. Semlin and Colton will remain in the government. One important feature of the negotiations is the fact that Messrs. Semlin and Colton have agreed to the demands of the opposition that one of the conditions of the coalition shall be a change of policy. The eight-hour law affecting the miners and anti-liquor legislation will be repealed, and there will also be a general change in the policy pursued by the British administration since it assumed office.

For Stranding the Paris.

New York, July 10.—The report of Captain Watkins, of the standing of the American steamship Paris, was made public today by the local board of steamship inspectors. Captain Watkins makes no attempt to evade responsibility for the accident, but says frankly that the stranding of the ship was the result of an accidental error on his part. The report of the inspectors is also made public suspending Capt. Watkins' license for two years.

That Pacific Cable.

Tomorrow, July 7.—The Telegram's special cable from London says it is believed in well informed circles here that the all-British cable conference will result in the scheme being carried out almost along the lines originally proposed.

At Last!

A Remedy Has Been Discovered That Will Permanently Cure Catarrh.

JAPANESE CATARRH CURE CURES.

This is not merely the words of the makers of this remedy, but the assertion is backed up by leading physicians and the honorable testimonies of hundreds of cured ones. And in every package, or money will be refunded. It will also cure any other kind of catarrh, whether it be of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the rectum, or of the lungs, or of the stomach, or of the bowels, or of the throat, or of the nose, or of the eyes, or of the ears, or of the skin, or of any other part of the human system. It is a simple, penetrating and healing remedy, and is superior to any other remedy for the treatment of catarrh. It is a simple, penetrating and healing remedy, and is superior to any other remedy for the treatment of catarrh. It is a simple, penetrating and healing remedy, and is superior to any other remedy for the treatment of catarrh.

COUNTRY MARKET—REVISED.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph by E. J. Dickson.

Table listing country market prices for various goods including flour, sugar, and other commodities.

THE GALLEY-SLAVE.

BY RUDYARD KIPPLING.

Oh, gallant was our galley, for her carven steering-wheel.

To her foremast of silver and her beak of hammered steel;

The leg-bar chafed the ankle, and we gasped for cooler air.

But no galley on the water with our galley could compare!

Our bulwarks bulged with cotton and our masts were stepped in gold—

We ran a mighty merchandise of niggers in the hold.

The white foam span behind us, and the black shark swam before.

As we gripped the stoking sweep-head and made that galley go.

It was merry in the galley, for we revelled now and then—

If they wore us down like cattle, faith, we fought and loved like men!

As we snatched beer through the water, as we snatched a minute's bliss,

And the mutter of the dying never spoiled the lover's kiss.

Our women and our children toiled beside us in the hold.

They died, we died their deaths, and so we heaved them to the shark—

We heaved them to the fishes, but so fast the wharf sprang round,

We had no time to envy, for we could not mourn our dead.

Bear witness, once my comrades, what a hard-bang were we—

The servants of the sweep-head, but the masters of the sea!

By the hands that drove her forward as she plumed and yawed and heaved.

Woman, man, and child, we were there, saying no more:

Was't storm? Our fathers faced it, and a wilder never blew!

Earth that waited for the wreckage watched the galley strutting through.

In the dark, the lightning, the lightning, the lightning, the lightning,

Stoke, Sorrow, Fraying, Death! Nay, our very bones would mock you, had they time for idle breath.

But today I leave the galley, and another takes my place.

There's my name upon the deck-beam—let it stand a little space.

I am free—to walk with my meesmates beating track of years gone by.

LOCAL NEWS.

RECENT CONTRIBUTIONS bring the Indian relief contributions up to \$3,415.86.

ENGINEER ILL.—Second Engineer McKee of the steamer Yarmouth is reported very ill with appendicitis.

NEW HALL.—Architect Donn is preparing plans for a new temperance hall at Moncton, Northumberland county.

STATISTICS.—There were 29 births—11 males and 11 females—recorded last week. The marriages numbered nine.

REVISOR.—Mr. Alfred Rowley has been appointed revisor for the town of Yarmouth, York county, and Mr. Hugh Taylor for Grand Falls.

THE PULP MILL.—Beginning next week the Mispep pulp mill will turn out 30 tons of pulp a day. The mill gives direct employment to 120 hands.

DEPARTS AND WITHDRAWS.—During June the deposits at the St. John branch of the Dominion Savings Bank and agencies were \$96,469.04, and withdrawals \$93,016.43.

DRY DOCK COMPANY.—Mr. George Robertson, M. P., has called an organization meeting of the company to build the dry dock, for Saturday, the 22nd inst., at the board of trade room.

HAD GONE.—A man named Tom Lavigne was looked for by the police Saturday, being wanted at Bathurst for burglary. It was found he was here but went to the states.

THE MILLS.—Randolph & Baker's mill has (used down to quarter time, and Woodman's has closed altogether. The markets are slack and the supply of logs has about run out.

DIED IN THE WEST.—John Adams, a pioneer resident of British Columbia, died yesterday at Victoria, aged 72 years. He was a native of St. John, N. B.—[Yankee World, July 4.]

BUILDING.—Mr. E. Bates has the contract for the carpenter work, and Mr. John Flood for the mason work in connection with the new warehouse Messrs Rankine & Sons will build on Georges street. Work begins at once.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—Mr. Joshua Little's house, near Woodman's Point, was burned to the ground Sunday night. The barns were saved. The loss is about \$300. The house was insured for \$100 and the barns for \$100 in the Western.

UNITED WORKMEN CONVENTION.—The Ancient Order of the United Workmen and the Grand Lodge of the Maritime Provinces and Quebec will meet here in convention on the 23rd of August. There will be a large number of delegates present.

TRAVEL.—Mr. T. W. Rainford, canvassing and collecting agent for THE TELEGRAPH, is at present in Nova Scotia. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

NEW COMPANY.—Messrs Robert Thomson, J. H. Thomson, J. Morris Robinson, W. W. Turnbull, E. W. Thomson and J. B. Armstrong apply for incorporation as the S. S. Pyda Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$160,000 in \$100 shares.

TRADE FIGURES.—In the three months year ending June 30, trade through St. John with the United States amounted to \$25,060.57 as compared with \$334,356.98 in the same period last year. The shipments of rail-iron, \$1,241,420.55, being far in excess of 1898.

MARRIED.—At Oden, Indiana, on June 27, Elder Charles H. Buchanan and Miss Brattle Lane were married. The groom formerly belonged to St. John, and is now pastor of the Christian church at Oden. The bride is the youngest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lane, of that place.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.—Traffic over the I. C. R. eastward is heavy. The maritime express Friday from Montreal to Halifax, and which connects at Moncton with the train for St. John arriving here at 7.10 p. m., was made up of 12 coaches, six of which were sleepers and all filled with passengers.

REV. DR. HAWLEY.—Dr. E. E. of Bosses del Toro, Colombia, of date June 17, contains the result of a literary competition in verse invited by that paper. One of the judges awarding the prize was Rev. Henry Hartley, M. D., F. R. C. S., formerly of St. John's, N. B.—[Yarmouth News.]

PITIED STOCK TO BE SOLD.—By order of the executors of the estate of the late W. C. Pitfield, St. John, N. B., will be sold by action on the premises on the 12th inst. The dry goods, office furniture, etc., are valued at \$38,250. The stock being sold by public auction, and consists principally of newly purchased goods.—[Journal Commerce, July 7.]

FINANCIAL NOTE.—Messrs. Thorne Bros., the Kings street hat and furriers, on Saturday suspended payment for the present. They hope to tide over their difficulties, and the whole business community and public generally will be pleased to have this realized for the firm has an honorable record of 23 years in business here.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Rev. H. D. Worden of Oak Bay, Charlottetown, was bitten Monday morning by a dog, while passing along one of the streets in the West End. The bite was a severe one, a piece of flesh being torn from the leg. Mr. Worden got one crack at the dog with his cane, and intends to settle it at the next meeting.

A TEA PARTY.—There is trouble over some tea recovered by the police after the Indianlaw fire. While in charge of the department, it was claimed, the tea was issued in quantity by some of the officers, and the tea recovered by the police after the Indianlaw fire. While in charge of the department, it was claimed, the tea was issued in quantity by some of the officers, and the tea recovered by the police after the Indianlaw fire.

MONTEAL CONSERVATIVES.

WINNIPEG, July 11.—Every constituency represented in provincial Conservative convention here last night. Hugh John Macdonald presided, and the following platform was adopted:

1. Alarming condition of finances demands the introduction of such measures of economy as will re-establish the equilibrium between receipts and expenditures.

2. That salaries ministers be reduced to three, two ministers without portfolio being added for the purpose of consultation.

3. That the indemnity of members be reduced to \$400.

4. That the present iniquitous franchise law be repealed, and that an equitable act, based on manhood suffrage and one man one vote be enacted.

HIGH COURT.

OVER A HUNDRED DELEGATES ATTEND THE OPENING AT SUSSEX.

Dr. Oronhyateka and Supreme Treasurer Collins are here and will address a public meeting in the exhibition building tomorrow evening.

Sussex, N. E., July 12—High Court, I. O. F., opened here tonight with over 100 delegates present.

Reports of the officers were submitted and committees were appointed.

Dr. Oronhyateka and Supreme Treasurer Collins are here and will address a public meeting in the exhibition building tomorrow evening.

High Chief Ranger MacRae, in his report, said, you will rejoice with me in the good feeling which in this jurisdiction is throughout the entire order.

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A LONG SESSION.

HOUSE ADJOURNED AFTER VELOCITY-THREE HOURS WORK.

Whip Taylor Makes a Dirty Statement Regarding the Premier Which is Promptly Repeated—The Intercolonial Terminates at Long Wharf Discussed.

OTTAWA, July 11—After obstructing business and keeping the house in session from 3 o'clock Monday until 1 1/2 afternoon Sir Charles suggested an adjournment.

Shortly after the house of commons adjourned at 3 p. m. in reply on militia estimates, the premier entered the house and called attention to George Taylor's allegation made during the previous evening when Premier Laurier was not there that Bate & Co. had presented him (premier) with a residence in Ottawa and furnished it and that this was the reason Bate & Co. got the blinder twice contract and the Yukon force supplies contract.

Mr. Taylor accepted the statement and then had the taste to go on and say that Premier Laurier had surely not lived in Ottawa three years and not heard the rumor. He (Taylor) had heard it from friends of the premier. He was not a shadow of a foundation for Taylor's allegation.

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A FAULTY LOG

Aided the Fog in the Destruction of the Fortis at Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 13—The failure of the steamer Fortis's patent log to register the full distance run is said to have been the cause of the wreck of that vessel on Big Fish shoal, west of Halifax harbor, Monday night.

She had an extraordinary escape from destruction on three other dangerous ledges, which she must have almost brushed against as she passed, before she ran on Big Fish and had her bottom torn out.

After the disaster the discovery was made that the log was not working properly, but that was not the least indication of danger before the steamer struck.

It is understood Captain Farrell supposed the ship to be six miles west of the point where she struck. So confident was he of the position of his vessel that he ordered the engine room for the engineers to "stand by," the captain intending to stop the steamer at the point where she struck.

The fog had just been sent into the Port's harbor against the shoal.

The fog hangs so thickly over these latitudes today that no communication is made by steamer with the wreck. Divers, however, are still at work and they have succeeded in recovering eight or nine trunks from the hold of the vessel.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Big Sale of Lumber—Expecting the Yacht Club—Two Officers for an Army of One Man.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 13—There is to be a big sale of lumber here at the crown land office in this city on August 30th. Five hundred and seventy-three berths aggregating 877 square miles are to be disposed of as public auction.

The St. John Yacht Club are expected here in a few days. W. B. Gauson, of St. Stephen, who owns one of the yachts, said he has sent a challenge to A. A. Shute, of this city, for a race.

The R. R. C. in this city is exceedingly weak at the present time. The force is as follows: Col. McLearn, commanding; Orderly Room Clerk, Thomas Burke, second in command; and Lance Corporal Tankard, rank and file.

ALL HEADACHES

From whatever cause caused in half an hour by ROYAL'S HEADACHE POWDER.

Medical Men Elect Officers.

CHARLESTOWN, P. E. I., July 13.—At the meeting of the Medical Association papers were read last night by the following: Dr. Hamilton, of Montreal, on Electrotoxis; and Dr. Bell, of St. John, on Peritonitis; the latter paper was ably discussed by Dr. Morris of New York.

Dr. Campbell, of Halifax, on Purulent Peritonitis; the latter paper was ably discussed by Dr. Morris of New York.

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Are You Bilious THEN TRY

Parsons' Pills

Best Liver Pill Made to cure biliousness. Sold by druggists or sent by mail, post-paid for 25 cents. Particulars sent free. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., Boston, Mass.

Intercolonial Railway.

ON and after MONDAY, the 19th June, the train will run Daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

STATIONS WILL LEAVE BY (Sundays excepted): St. John at 8:00 o'clock for St. John's, 8:15 for St. John's, 8:30 for St. John's, 8:45 for St. John's, 9:00 for St. John's, 9:15 for St. John's, 9:30 for St. John's, 9:45 for St. John's, 10:00 for St. John's, 10:15 for St. John's, 10:30 for St. John's, 10:45 for St. John's, 11:00 for St. John's, 11:15 for St. John's, 11:30 for St. John's, 11:45 for St. John's, 12:00 for St. John's, 12:15 for St. John's, 12:30 for St. John's, 12:45 for St. John's, 1:00 for St. John's, 1:15 for St. John's, 1:30 for St. John's, 1:45 for St. John's, 2:00 for St. John's, 2:15 for St. John's, 2:30 for St. John's, 2:45 for St. John's, 3:00 for St. John's, 3:15 for St. John's, 3:30 for St. John's, 3:45 for St. John's, 4:00 for St. John's, 4:15 for St. John's, 4:30 for St. John's, 4:45 for St. John's, 5:00 for St. John's, 5:15 for St. John's, 5:30 for St. John's, 5:45 for St. John's, 6:00 for St. John's, 6:15 for St. John's, 6:30 for St. John's, 6:45 for St. John's, 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