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NO. 82.

THE ALLIED FLEETS NOW BOMBARDING TIEN TSIN.

London Has Little News, No Details, but Looks Upon the Situation as Extremely Critical--Li Hung Chang Keeping Out of the Trouble.

London, June 22--6.30 a. m.--The United States ginsuit Monocacy was two miles up the Pei-Ho river when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Tien forts. According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express she was shot through the bows. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on the sides of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully.

The scantiness of the river water, with reference to the situation continues. Admiral Kempff's despatch to the United States navy department announcing that Tien Tsin is being bombarded, was prominently used by the London papers and commented upon as indicating a change for the worse.

The British admiralty does not believe the report of the death of Admiral Seymour, commander of the international relief column and semi-official assurances are given that there seems to be not the slightest evidence to back up the report. It is pointed out that Admiral Seymour had sufficient supplies to enable him to get to Peking or to get back to the coast.

A despatch to the Associated Press from Shanghai, dated yesterday, says: "The consuls met today to consider the situation which in the absence of news from Peking, is looked upon as particularly threatening. Grave fears still exist as to the safety of the Europeans in Peking. It was agreed to write to the senior consul at Chfoo to communicate with the senior officer at Taku asking for immediate assistance in communicating direct with Peking, which they believe can be brought about through Sheng, director of telegraphs. They advise that Sheng be asked to explain the interruption of communications."

The stoppage of trade has thrown 10,000 coolies out of work at Shanghai. All the English ladies at Tien Tsin left there Saturday by a train for Taku. Shanghai wires that they had some exciting experiences and would not have gotten through except for the assistance of the Chinese troops.

The "Boers" made several desperate attempts to attack the train. Taking advantage of the present disorders, bands of robbers are pillaging in the vicinity of Sam-Chun. The Chinese authorities are powerless.

Precautions have been taken to prevent disturbances in British territory. The explanation given at Hong Kong of the failure of Li Hung Chang to go to Peking is that there is no railway to the border of the Kow-Loon Hinterland.

The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says: "Kang-Hu-Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated, if they did not entirely organize, the present disturbance for purely Russian purposes."

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Shanghai says that the missionaries from Tsang-Chou have "fled arriestly at Wei-Hai Wei."

What Paris Knows. Paris, June 21, 5 n. m.--The minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, replying in the chamber of deputies today to a request for the latest news from China and the policy of the French government in the future, said he had received a despatch, dated June 20, saying that the legations and foreigners at Peking were safe and undisturbed. He added that a despatch dated June 19, saying the Chinese authorities were at last realizing their responsibilities and that the world would be able to leave. This despatch ended with the words "a material improvement in the situation exists."

M. Delcasse added "Not long ago we had in China some wooden vessels, but as our fleet is the best instrument of our diplomacy in China I made an effort to have them replaced by modern warships. At the end of the month of May 600 men left France to reinforce our troops in Chinese waters. Before the relations of M. Pichon (the French minister at Peking) with China were broken I offered M. Pichon to send a battalion and a battery from Indo-China if he needed them. At the present moment we have in China 2,800 men and before long shall have 4,000 and eight cruisers, four gunboats and a despatch vessel. France, united with Russia, will be able to work in concert with the other powers to restore order and secure the institution of a government capable of guaranteeing all foreigners that safety which the Chinese enjoy in France."

As regards the security of foreigners in China and of Frenchmen in Yun Nan, continued M. Delcasse, the government could only express hopes, but the Chinese government and the viceroy of Yun Nan were fully aware of their responsibility.

Tien Tsin Being Bombarded. Washington, June 21--Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett received a cable message this afternoon from Admiral Kempff, dated Tue. June 21, saying that Tien Tsin is being bombarded and that much of American consular as well as of foreign concessions are being destroyed. A relief party is en route to Tien Tsin including 150 American marines under Major Waller.

Hope the Worst is Over. Washington, June 21--Admiral Reiley from Manila supplemented his previous brief despatch relative to the sailing of the sea force by one later in the day announcing the departure of the Iris from Manila for Taku. The Iris is a watercraft loaded with this strip she carries a quantity of supplies for Admiral Kempff's little squadron, as well as a cargo of good coal, a supply of which is sadly needed.

The developments of the day, apart from those at Tien Tsin greatly encouraged the officials here in State hope that the worst is past in China and that the difficulty can now be settled without any very serious change of the political status of the country, at least in its relations with the outer world. The state department is much gratified with the attitude of the powers. So far as it is informed, there is no difference of opinion or intention among the different powers respecting the Chinese situation. Their object is simply to restore peace, protect life and property and leave all further questions for future settlement. So far as can be gathered there is not a dissenting voice among the powers in regard to the proposition made by the United States to limit the operations of the foreign armies and navies in China to that simple programme.

AS BULLER ADVANCES THE BOERS SURRENDER.

Three Hundred Have Submitted to Him--Roberts is Evidently Having Severe Skirmishes--The Transvaal Government is Short of Funds--A Pleasant Little Story.

London, June 22--4 a. m.--General Buller is pressing his advance. On Wednesday he followed the Johannesburg railway to Paarde Kop, 31 miles from Standerton. About 300 Boers singly or in small parties, have surrendered.

The war office has issued a list of casualties in engagements around Heilbron, previously undisclosed. Lord Roberts has adopted the Transvaal mining regulations for military administration. The first train for Pretoria left Cape Town yesterday.

A Little Fiction. A despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says: "The Boers have printed and posted at every corner the following: 'Machadodorp, Monday--The Paris exhibition has closed and France has declared war against England. Fifty miles of railway has been destroyed in the Free State and 30,000 British have surrendered.'"

Check, but No Funds. The colonial office publishes a notification by the military government at Johannesburg of the stoppage of a check for £40,000 drawn for the French bank in the name of the National Bank of the South African republic and warning all persons against dealing in the check as the funds of the National Bank are the property of her majesty's government.

Boers Hard Up. The Transvaal government, according to the Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times is reduced to severe financial straits and is endeavoring to meet the emergency with treasury bills, but the people refuse to accept them.

Buller Moving On. Paarde Kop, Transvaal, June 21--The British column arrived here today. The presence of the army has induced many burghers to lay down their arms. The retreating Boers have destroyed a bridge and culverts, but the Zandspruit bridge is little damaged.

The Fifth to Fall. Victoria, B. C., June 21--Capt. Blanchard, late adjutant of the 5th Regt., who died in South Africa June 14, is the fifth of Victoria's 23 volunteers in the first contingent to fall at the front.

Mr. Tarte's Statement. Standing Up for Canadian Rights. Montreal Sentences. Accredited Now. To the French Government Direct--President Loubet Got a Cool Reception for Visiting Through the Exhibition's Back Door--Concerning a Song.

Montreal, June 21--Jack Roach, a notorious crook who was supposed to have been hanged in the Napanee bank robbery, but who escaped punishment in this connection, was sentenced today to twenty years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary. He was convicted some time ago of robbing a merchant named Rooney in a bold manner in his store.

Montreal, June 21--The Star's special cable from London says: "Hon. Mr. Tarte sends an explanation of his recent action in Paris, which has been the subject of criticism here and in Canada. He says: 'When I came to Paris as chief commissioner for Canada, I found our country was not recognized as a self-governing country. We were not accredited directly with French authorities. There was wide spread discontent among our exhibitors and staff. Delays and annoyances of all kinds made my position very difficult. I immediately re-negotiated with the royal commission through Lord Stratford, who called the attention of Mr. Chamberlain to the unfairness. Mr. Chamberlain understood the position at a glance. Through his good will and speedy intervention I was accredited directly with the French authorities. I am afraid some of the English officials in Paris did not see my action with much satisfaction.'"

Regarding President Loubet's visit Hon. Mr. Tarte said he regarded it as an insult to Canada that President Loubet should visit the Canadian pavilion through the back of the exhibition's back door. He said: "I was not in the habit of receiving by my kitchen door. I had not a word with Col. Jekyll, who came on the spot as the president was approaching, and whom I invited to receive President Loubet with me, which he did. We are a self-governing country. An exhibition is a matter of business, which it is not our right, but our duty to administer ourselves. I hope nobody in England will be scandalized because La Mireille was played. It would be played at Windsor castle if President Loubet visited the Queen. It is perfectly true that myself and all Canadian, French and English, shouted Vive la France. It was our duty to do so."

Hon. Mr. Tarte adds that a big self-governing country like Canada with a population of six millions must not be treated as if they were a lot of children, and continues: "I know that neither Mr. Chamberlain nor any of your important public men have any such idea, but under-trappers, who have much to do with the general administration of affairs, can do any amount of harm. We have had to suffer a good deal since I have been here."

Obituary. Rev. Frederick Harrison. Chatham, June 21--The interment of the late Rev. Frederick Harrison took place at the Riverside cemetery this afternoon. The impressive funeral service held in St. Luke's church was conducted by Rev. Dr. Reid of St. John. The hymns, "I protest With Me and Lead Kindly Light," were sung. Mr. Harrison died at Jacksonville on Monday June 19. He was pastor of St. Luke's church in Chatham. He was widely known and highly esteemed.

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TO CONNECT NEW BRUNSWICK WITH THE BRITISH MARKET

Gathering of the Leaders of the Province to Solve the Question of a Summer Steamship Service Across the Atlantic--Needed for Our Development.

There was a very representative gathering at the Church of England Institute rooms yesterday afternoon and evening when the opening and second session of the summer service convention were held. The conference has been looked forward to for some time and the arrangements had been well perfected. There was a good business snap to the proceedings after a little tardy start, and when gentlemen were called on to open discussions it was arranged to open, with a quick in response. Consequently the business went along rapidly and by night all the subjects but one on the programme had been discussed and some not on the programme but relative to the subjects had been taken up. Mayor Daniel presided throughout. The speeches and discussions were taken by stenographer Gierow for compilation in pamphlet form.

The delegates signed a roll of attendance and the book reveals these names: Mayor J. W. Daniel, S. S. Hall, Ald. Thomas Millidge, C. F. Kincaid, S. Schofield, John E. Irvine, Ald. McMillin, Thomas L. Hay, D. W. McCormack, Harris Allen, Burton Gandy, J. N. Suberland (C. P. R.), W. G. Robertson (I. C. R.), John D. Robertson, G. Wetmore Merritt, James E. Cowan, James Moulton, Dr. James Christie, Dr. James H. Frink, A. M. Rowan, D. J. Purdy, M. P. P., Col. A. Markham, Ald. A. W. Macrae, C. N. Skinner, Ald. R. Maxwell, James Pender, Ald. James Seaton, Ald. E. B. Colwell, C. B. Lockhart, Thos. J. Dillon, James Manchester, Ald. John McGoldrick, W. C. E. Allan, M. A. Finn, Henry Dunbrack, W. E. Raymond, C. D. Trueman, P. McMichael, J. J. McCaffrey, Charles S. Philips, A. L. Spencer, Thos. Potts, R. H. B. Tennant, Ald. J. R. Armstrong, W. Shives Fisher, J. deVale Spary, M. P. Mooney, John A. Chesley, H. D. McLeod, Collector W. A. Lockhart, H. A. Harvey, Walter H. Allan, Hugh Aird, Chief of Police Clark, S. G. Gresham, Wm. B. Barbour, John White, F. A. Peters, Thos. Reid, Horace King, Dr. J. H. Morrison, W. H. Jarvis, Wm. Lilley, H. Noakes, F. R. Butcher, C. B. Allan, F. W. Hoyt, E. Allan Schofield, A. O. Skinner, Hon. H. A. McKeown, T. H. Estabrooks, Thomas Gorman, John Seely, Chas. E. Macdonald, Dr. John Gilchrist, H. B. White, A. A. Wilson, A. P. Barnhill, of St. John; Mayor Beckwith, W. G. Clark, Geo. Y. Bibbles, Z. B. Everett, Ald. G. L. Tweedie, Chatham; F. M. Murchie, St. Stephen; F. S. Whitaker, Hampton; Hon. A. T. Dunn, St. John county; H. P. Grosvenor, Meductic; W. W. Graham, Prince William, York Co.; Hon. C. H. Lablouis, Dalhousie; Wm. P. Clark, Belmont, N. Y.; Harry Mitchell and W. W. Hubbard, Sussex; H. Montgomery Campbell, Appahqu; Hon. H. R. Emmerson, Dorchester; L. Peters, Queensboro; Hon. Wm. Pagsley, C. C. Osmun, Hillsboro; J. M. Stephen, Melrose, Westmorland Co.; D. McQueen, Lower Woodstock; J. D. B. F. MacKenzie, Chatham, and Cliff Atkinson, Kent Co.

In calling the meeting to order Mayor Daniel said it gave him great pleasure to welcome those present, as mayor of the province, to the summer service meeting. The necessity of the summer service proposed needed no argument to the business meeting. While it interested St. John particularly it interested the whole province, as well as the thanks of the people were due the local government for bringing the subject up as they had done. He was glad to see the local government represented here, headed by the premier, and to see the pulp manufacturers and running here and those proposed. By these there was assured almost enough to start a summer service, and with agricultural products and a little push and enterprise we should be able to have a fortnightly service next summer.

His worship briefly ran through the programme arranged for the meeting. He then asked those present to organize the meeting by electing a chairman and secretary. Hon. H. R. Emmerson, seconded by Mayor Daniel acted as chairman. Mr. F. O. Allison was appointed secretary on motion of Col. Markham.

Letters of regret at unavoidable absence from the meeting were read by Mayor Daniel from Lieut. Gov. McLellan, Mr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., and Colonel Tucker, M. P., Mr. G. M. Bosworth, of the C. P. R., Montreal, Mr. C. Fred Chestnut, president of Fredericton Board of Trade, Mayor Sumner of Moncton, Mr. Chas. B. Harrison of Margerville, Mr. James O'Brien, M. P., of St. George, Mr. W. A. Mott, M. P., of Campbellton, and President Hennessey of Newcastle Board of Trade.

Premier Emmerson was then called on as the first speaker on the programme. Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he could best serve the objects of the meeting by making a few remarks rather than an address. There had been no more important meeting held in New Brunswick for many years than this one would be. Explaining the meeting, he said the idea of it arose largely from Mr. C. A. Duff-Miller, agent general for New Brunswick in London, in furthering what he deemed the best interests of this province, it was represented to him that if New Brunswick could offer sufficient inducements in the way of freight that the Elder-Despatcher line would be prepared to undertake all year service between New Brunswick and Great Britain, and offer the best freight rates.

The cooperation of the executive of this province was asked and then the mayor of St. John. It had been felt fitting that the initiative should come from the government of St. John. Any movement of this kind could best succeed if taken, hold of by the whole people without anything of a political character in it. The government, he said, was receiving evidence of the enlargement of trade between New Brunswick and Great Britain. They were also receiving enquiries along these lines and within the last few days there were communications from Mr. Duff-Miller as the curator of the Imperial Institute enquiring as to seed grass. This might seem a small matter, but there was a large importation for Denmark of seed grass and the machine provinces here were brought to attention in this connection and there might be quite a business worked up. Also there were enquiries to get wood. These were small items but they counted in the aggregate.

In this Matter of Steamer Service there were three subjects of market supply, and transportation. The latter was what brought this meeting together but it must be considered what had we to do with these matters we should direct attention and if the Elder-Despatcher had encouragement, we had their assurance they would take up the service. They had thought it would best establish the line between New Brunswick and Great Britain, the matter of a subsidiary line to West Indies would be one which would be for consideration.

By the line to Great Britain and the trade developed there would be solved a problem of paramount importance to the people--what were we to do with our boys and girls? This was recognized and by the enlargement of our trade, number of products and industries, and increase in our prosperity it would help solve the question of providing for our boys in New Brunswick. He hoped the meeting would launch the project of the all year steamer service and that it would go to a successful conclusion.

Dairy Products. Mr. Thomas J. Dillon, of St. John, introduced the subject of dairy products in connection with export. All would agree he said, that the proposed line would be a splendid thing for St. John and the best of Great Britain's centres for dairy showed interest. If the requisite quantity of freight was forthcoming, we would have one of the best of Great Britain's centres for distributing dairy products. It had large resident and floating populations. Some eight millions of people were reached by it and about Liverpool from the city. The cheese and butter industry of New Brunswick was well established and the output was increasing very rapidly. The Sussex creamery the other day had found that 1,046 pounds of butter had been made there in one day. The New Brunswick cheese industry, Appahqu, hands and he looked for a big increase. As to butter, there would have to be refrigerator service on the steamers of the proposed line in summer. It could show the steamers there would be sufficient butter, fish and meats to require cold storage, there was doubt we would have such cold storage on the boats. He would do all he personally could towards securing the service.

Mr. Harvey Mitchell, of Sussex Dairy School, said he noticed Mr. Dillon shipped much more cheese via Halifax than St. John. Mr. Dillon said he wanted to get his cheese to market. This was more easily reached by way of Liverpool, and there was no direct line from St. John to Liverpool by sea. In reply to a question, Mr. Dillon said he sent some 270 tons of cheese last year. Hon. C. H. Lablouis said the total export of cheese from New Brunswick in Great Britain last year was 1,112,157 pounds.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson asked if there were prospects of dairy products coming from P. E. Island and west coast of Nova Scotia for shipment via the proposed line, if established. Mr. Dillon said he thought Nova Scotia butter and cheese might, but he did not think the island would send any. Mayor Beckwith, of Fredericton, said in York county a large number of creameries were tied up because there was not market for their products. One or two were starting up now and if the export was secured there was a good opening in York county, which could produce as good butter and cheese as anywhere. Cold storage at St. John, and on the steamers was necessary. With these, and low freights, he felt assured large shipments could be had from York and Carleton counties.

Mr. Hedley F. Grosvenor, of Bel River, said nine stations in Carleton county were making about two tons of butter a day. If they had an outlet at St. John instead of shipping to Montreal, the product would increase. The Carleton Creamery Company would lend its help. In response to Ald. Macrae, Hon. C. H. Lablouis said that last year the cheese production in New Brunswick was 1,887,922 pounds. The creamery butter production was 303,905 pounds, of which 201,820 was exported. In 1898 the butter production was but 19,388 pounds and the export 15,000 pounds.

Live Stock. Mr. W. W. Hubbard, of Sussex, opened a discussion on live stock. He found it difficult to make definite statements. Prospects were mostly speculative. In the maritime provinces we had been importing meats largely. He found that within the past five or six years Carleton county had been sending hogs to Montreal. Mr. Fawcett, of Sackville, said the other day shipped cattle to Montreal, but at the same time St. John men were buying cattle in Quebec. We wanted a chance to export as speedily as possible and to be Continued on 8th page.

Continued on 8th page.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1900.

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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 subscription in advance.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications so that we may be able to return to you if necessary.

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

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS. It is satisfactory to learn that Mr. Schreiner, the former premier of Cape Colony, although he has not felt himself able to continue at the head of the government, is willing to give the new premier, Sir Gordon Sprigg, an independent support.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES. The Chinese difficulty has assumed a more acute phase as a consequence of the action of the Chinese government in ordering or permitting its batteries at Taku to fire upon the combined fleets of the European powers. This is really a challenge to

western civilization and it is one which western civilization has been very prompt to accept. The warships of the powers promptly returned the fire of the Taku batteries, and after a bombardment which lasted several hours, they seized the forts and the Chinese fled. If the government of China was really responsible for this attack, it has committed an act of folly the consequence of which must be serious. It has given the powers a good reason for taking a stand against China and we see its results in the immediate ordering of additional troops to that part of the world. Even the United States has ordered three regiments to be sent from the Philippine Islands to China, while about 6,000 troops are being sent by Great Britain from India. It is also reported that a detachment of the British army has been selected to be sent from South Africa to China, there being more troops at the present of war than are necessary to bring it to a satisfactory close. In the meantime there is great anxiety with regard to the fate of the foreign legations at Peking, and the foreigners who reside in that vicinity. According to some reports they are all likely to be massacred, and that would seem to be the most probable result if the Chinese mob has succeeded in getting the government of China to make no effort whatever to restrain the organization known as the Boxers, and it must be held responsible for whatever outrages may be committed by them on the foreign residents of China. The destruction of the legations would intensify the feeling against China to a degree which would make it almost impossible to preserve the autonomy of that country, for it is justly felt that any power which permits the official representatives of other nations to be maltreated and massacred in its own capital, has put itself outside of the pale of civilization.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. We publish today a pretty full account of the proceedings at Philadelphia prior to the meeting of the Republican national convention. The most amusing feature of it is that which relates to Governor Roosevelt, who at present occupies the executive chair of the state of New York. The election of Governor Roosevelt was very distasteful to the Republican boss of that state, because Roosevelt has been claimed to be a civil service reformer, and it was supposed would not be under the influence of the boss. It cannot be said that Mr. Roosevelt has altogether fulfilled the expectations entertained of him, but he has been an improvement on his predecessor in the executive chair, and has shown at times a degree of independence which Senator Platt did not approve of, which Senator Platt was making great efforts to have Mr. Roosevelt nominated by the Republican party as the candidate for vice-president, the reason for this extreme zeal on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf being simply a desire to get rid of him. If Roosevelt should be elected vice-president he would be effectually vanquished from New York politics, and Mr. Platt would have no rival to thwart his ambitions or interfere with his plans.

Mr. Roosevelt and his friends are naturally unwilling to gratify Mr. Platt because they think that four years hence Mr. Roosevelt would be an eligible candidate for the presidency, and it seems to be admitted that any person who has been nominated and elected vice-president, and served his full term in that position, has no chance of being nominated for the presidency. Should Mr. Roosevelt ever become president we may expect to see a very vigorous foreign policy on the part of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt believes in wars, and is of the opinion that an era of peace is bad for a country and for the character of its people. He lectures even to the school children and tells them that they ought to lead "a strenuous life," which means we suppose that they should engage in fistfights on every convenient occasion, for the purpose of showing their manliness. We can hardly conceive a greater misfortune for a nation like the United States than the election of Mr. Roosevelt as president, but then if he should reach the executive chair he may not be quite so "strenuous" as he is at present, and may be willing that his country should enjoy that peace which other nations of which at present, he thinks so little.

WAIT FOR THE FACTS. Calm minded and unprejudiced men will be disposed to suspend judgment in relation to the charges recently made in parliament by Mr. Monk until the facts are before them. The whole matter is yet in the realm of conjecture and mere suspicion. Unfortunately, in the fever of partisan feeling which prevails there will be many who will not look beyond the mere allegations themselves, being ready to assume that there has been negligence and fault just because some one of their political faith has said so. Such persons will be more anxious that a verdict adverse to the government should be found, than that the facts should be elicited. It is a pity that party instincts should blind the judgment of so many, who in other affairs would be open-minded and judicial, but so it is.

Two or three things suggest themselves to any one who dispassionately looks at the case as it has been presented in parliament. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that no one pretends to know anything at all about the food that was sent to South Africa. It may be represented, or it may not, the information upon which Mr. Monk has acted came wholly from the manufacturer of a rival food, who has not concealed either

his disappointment at failing to get an order from the minister of militia, or his political hostility to the government. This circumstance alone indicates the need for caution. It is quite a common thing for rivals to deny each other's products, and it is no more than just such a case and nothing more. The actual merits of the food in question cannot be decided by the opinion of the man who has some thing of the same nature to sell, or has a grudge to satisfy against a successful competitor. In the next place, while Mr. Monk has been paraded by the Conservative press as a high minded and reputable man—neither of which propensities are plain to the eye—it will be seen that he has not drawn up his indictment as though he had much confidence in the strength of his case. Throughout the resolution there is a palpable attempt to create a prejudice. It has absolutely no bearing on the nutritious value of the food that it was brought from the United States in Saratoga trunks, or that in its raw state it resembled broken biscuits. Neither are the references to alleged interviews between the rival manufacturer and the minister of militia at all relevant. All these things are plainly intended as so much coloring. They are calculated to cast a doubt upon the sincerity of Mr. Monk's object, and to suggest the idea that politics is playing a larger part in the matter than considerations of humanity.

What the public will be concerned in knowing is whether or not the food supplied to our soldiers was of such a character in respect of nutrition, as to answer the intended purpose in an emergency. Mr. Monk cannot give any evidence on this point, neither can anybody else. There is nothing but an analysis of the food which was sent to South Africa will answer that question, and it is manifest that such a test cannot be applied at once. The testimony of the zealous manufacturer who wanted the contract cannot be accepted at this stage. Moreover, it may fairly be asked why he has waited so long in denouncing an article which he knew had been applied to the contingent in good faith, and which he now declares he would not have been open to the suspicion of being actuated solely by political motives, and when an inquiry might have been of some real service.

If a fraud has been committed the public may rest assured that the government are just as anxious to find out as is any member of the opposition. Why should there be any desire to prevent a full inquiry? No one supposes that the minister of militia did not act in a proper way in the matter. He had no personal interest in the purchase of the food. It was a matter for experts, and he accepted the written report of the surgeon general, who declared that a thorough and satisfactory test had been made. The food was wanted at once. The minister and all his staff were working night and day to get the contingent off quickly, and it could not be expected that with the report of the responsible medical officer of the department before him, he should have taken any elaborate and tedious analysis of the emergency rations was being made. Even though there was fraud—which has not yet been shown to exist—no one but an unreasonable and bigoted partisan would attribute culpable negligence to the minister.

Under any circumstances the matter is to be investigated by a committee of parliament. Just what an inquiry can elicit just now is not apparent, but the prompt acquiescence of the government in the demand for a committee shows that they have nothing to fear. The worst that can be proved, as the case now appears, is that the militia department was deceived by an unscrupulous agent. On the other hand, the whole thing may be shown to be a mere's'.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE. Within a day or two the Montreal Gazette has prepared an indictment against the government upon which it declares the present government will be fought, and approaching campaign will be a statement it is only on looking over such a statement as composed of complaints and invective realizes how strong and invulnerable is the Liberal cause. What the Gazette charges is all that can be brought against the administration, and it may fairly be assumed that so carefully prepared a document would include everything of that nature, there need be little fear as to the course of public judgment. When from the statement are taken the palpable misrepresentations, the colorings which prejudice has supplied, and the assumption of motives which did not exist, there is little left to go upon; and when to that little are added the facts wholly omitted from the account, facts of close relevancy and force, the case becomes very much one-sided.

We are not so foolish nor so blind as to claim that the government have made no mistakes; that what they have done has always been perfect; that nothing can be said in honest and just criticism of their measures and methods. So much could not be said of any committee of men carrying on vast and varied operations over a period of four years. But we do assume that the Liberal government at Ottawa is composed of capable and clean men, and that taken altogether they have established a record which fairly entitles them to a renewal of public confidence. We are more convinced of the excellence of that record when we read what is said in a hostile and jealous spirit on the other side; for it must not be forgotten for a moment that the Gazette would be disposed to state the case in a partisan rather than in a judicial way. It would make no allowances, it would not hesitate from hiding any part of the truth that was favorable to the other view, and it would be certain to wholly disregard those facts which every fair-minded man would want to have done.

We cannot pretend within the scope of

to make it certain that China must be severely punished for her supine indifference to the claims of humanity and national comity.

NORTH RENFREW. Since the beginning of the present session of parliament the Tory press everywhere in Canada have been harping on Conservative reaction and the declining strength of the Liberal party. This outburst of Tory optimism seems to have been a part of the plan of campaign of the opposition. Although the Liberal party is today stronger and more vigorous than when the party turned the Conservatives out, the parrot cry of reaction has never ceased. The fact that almost every by-election has been won by the Liberals does not seem to make any difference to the Tories for they are not dealing with facts but with a wholly imaginary condition of things. At the Ontario general election held in March, 1898, Mr. Henry Barr, a Liberal, who had served two terms in the Ontario legislature as member for North Renfrew, was defeated by Mr. A. T. White, a Conservative. The majority of the latter was 153. Mr. White died and an election to fill the vacancy was ordered. Here was a fine chance for the Tories to show the extent of the reaction against the Liberals. They might have produced a great effect if they had been able to make good their boasts and predictions. Instead of doing this they did not even place a candidate in the field; they were afraid to test the sense of the electors and Mr. Munro, the Liberal candidate, was elected by acclamation. So much for the Tory reaction.

PORTO RICO. All the newspapers in the United States are discussing the recent decision of Judge Townsend which is to the effect that Porto Rico, although a part of the United States as far as the authority of that country over it is concerned, is a foreign country as regards the rest of the United States and therefore that its products are subject to duty on entering United States ports. This decision may be law but certainly it seems very far from being just, and we are not surprised to see respectable papers like the New York Herald denouncing it. There seems no doubt that the treatment of the people of Porto Rico by the government of the United States has been shameful in the extreme, and honest Americans cannot feel otherwise than humiliated when they see their country dealing in such a fashion with a people who were fool enough to trust them. The people of Porto Rico welcomed the soldiers of the United States because they thought they would escape from Spanish oppression and enjoy free government. Not they find themselves liable to taxation by the United States, but without representation in its government, and their products subject to duty when they enter the ports of the country whose flag floats over them. In view of the present government with regard to the revolutionary doctrines without representation to there being no taxation without representation? What becomes of the fundamental principles upon which the constitution of the United States was founded? There is not a doctrine that was solemnly agreed by Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Adams that is not now being violated in the Philippines and Porto Rico. Other nations can now only look on with surprise at the ease with which most tyrannical doctrines are accepted by a people who formerly boasted of liberty and justice.

written its surprising statement in complete ignorance of the facts. The complaint next taken up is this: "It instituted a spring preferential tariff system from which Canada has not received and cannot receive any commercial advantage, and which cannot be made effective if the 'business is business' of Canadian industries." I repeat again the Gazette becomes the partisan rather than the candid reasoner. It surely knows that Canada has received a large advantage already from the preferential tariff. Does it count for nothing that our aggregate trade with Great Britain has increased from \$99,670,030 in 1896 to \$130,151,978 in 1899, and that chiefly in respect of exports? If the "business is business" plan of the Conservatives were adopted, which England would also give us in preference, does the Gazette think that would reduce the risk to Canadian industries?

A FALSE CRY. Within a day or two we alluded to the indictment which the Montreal Gazette had drawn up against the government, and upon which it announced the approaching campaign will be contested. One of the items in the long count read as follows: "It bungled its tariff legislation so that Canadian grain was shut out of the German market."

As we remarked at the time, this complaint illustrates very fairly the strength of the Liberal cause. If the Montreal Gazette, which is unquestionably one of the foremost commercial journals in the Dominion, could say nothing more serious against the tariff legislation of the government than that it had ruined our trade in grain with Germany, we cannot but regard the case of the opposition as being pitifully weak. At the same time we propose to deal with this complaint on its merits. What are the facts in relation to our export trade in grain with Germany? The first thing to be observed is that it is a relatively small matter; but what there is of it does not appear to have suffered by the tariff legislation of the Liberals. A comparison of details as between the years 1896 and 1899 yields the following result:

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Value. Total value in 1899 is \$1,020,849, an actual increase in 1899 over 1896 of 784,108, or 331 per cent. The country can stand a good deal of

ruin of this sort. It is only fair, however, to say that the corn included in this statement was not produced in Canada, neither in 1896 nor in 1899. Eliminating that item, the account still stands at \$154,019 in 1896 as against \$229,834 in 1899. It would rather seem, therefore, that the Gazette had spoken in ignorance of the facts, or in disregard of them. In either event it would be erring in company with all of its Conservative contemporaries, which are displaying a wanton recklessness of assertion as the elections draw near. The fact is, that our trade with Germany as a whole has shown a decided improvement within the past three years. Our exports of all classes to that country in 1896 amounted to \$767,731, and in 1899 they had increased to \$2,219,569. Within the same period our imports from Germany had risen from \$5,931,450 to \$7,303,456, making a gain in aggregate trade of nearly \$3,000,000. Instead, therefore, of finding anything in our trade with Germany upon which to find fault with the tariff policy of the government, the facts point distinctly in the opposite direction—as we are quite sure the Montreal Gazette will now be ready to acknowledge. The whole incident illustrates the species of misrepresentation which is directed day after day by the opposition press against every feature of the policy and measures of the government.

STRENGTH IN UNION. The message sent by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada to the Free and United Presbyterian churches of Scotland congratulating them upon their proposed union was timely and proper because it came from a church which exemplifies in itself the admirable effect of union with the exception of a few congregations of Reformed Presbyterians and of a few congregations which still adhere to the established church of Scotland. The Presbyterian church of Canada includes all the Presbyterians in Canada. The Free Church of Scotland separated itself from the established church of Scotland in 1843 but the United Presbyterian church represents secessions from the church of Scotland of a much earlier date. As the United Presbyterian and the Free church are both voluntary churches and have precisely the same creed and the same system of church government there seems to be no good reason why they should not have been united half a century ago. Such a union if effected shortly after the secession of the Free church would have been of the greatest value to the cause of religion and would have effected a very large saving in money which has been expended on the unnecessary duplications of church edifices. All is well, however, this early well and the Presbyterians of Scotland are to be congratulated on the fact that this union has at length been brought about.

MEN'S SERGE SUITS.

If a Serge suit is cut right, made right, and of dependable materials, it makes an outfit that any man may wear with pleasure. Its popularity, however, has unfortunately brought out thousands of suits that are unsafe and sure to be unsatisfactory. The suits we offer you here are stylishly cut, well made and finished throughout. No serge suit that we sell will ever take on that objectionable reddish tint, nor will they lose their beauty or shapeliness. Our guarantee is behind every suit, and we give you a better quality at the several prices than you can get elsewhere.

\$6.00 \$8.00 \$10.00 \$12.00
Suits at \$6.00 and \$8.00 are Blue Serge, single and double breasted sack coat style, full facings, Italian body linings. The same suits would cost you \$8.00 and \$10.00 elsewhere; here for \$6.00 and \$8.00. Our \$10.00 and \$12.00 Serge Suits come in blue and black serge, single and double breasted sack coat style, full facings, best of Italian body linings and carefully finished in every detail. The \$12.00 suit is finished with silk facings. Such values cannot be got elsewhere.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.
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King street,
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THE BURDEN BEARER

TROUBLED AND HEAVY-LADEN SURE OF SYMPATHY FROM JESUS.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR ANXIETY.

Grief Must Always Find Expression, and Rev. Dr. Talmage Thinks It Would be Well to Follow the Example of the Disciples and to Tell Jesus of All Your Perplexities.

Washington, June 17.—Dr. Talmage, who has finished his tour in England and Scotland, where thousands thronged to hear him wherever he preached, is now on his way to Norway and Russia, in which countries he is already well known through the publication of translations of his sermons. In the following discourse, which he has sent for publication this week, he gives a prescription for all anxiety and worry.

An outrageous assassination had just taken place. The assassin was a woman King Herod ordered the death of that noble, self-sacrificing prophet, John the Baptist. The group of the disciples were thrown into grief and dismay. They felt themselves utterly defenceless. There was no authority to which they could appeal, and yet grief must always find expression. If the human ear will hear it, then the agonized soul will try to tell it to the winds and the woods and the waters. But there was an ear that was willing to listen. There is a tender pathos and at the same time a most admirable picture in the words of my text, "They went and told Jesus."

I feel that I bring to you a most appropriate message. It is to bind up all your griefs into a bundle and set them on fire with a spark from God's altar. The prescription that cured the sorrow of the group of disciples, who with tears and violent gesticulations and wringing of hands and outcry of bereavement, were expressing their grief, was with his skillful brush putting upon the wall of a palace some scene of the sacred story, gave not so skillful a stroke as when the hand of the evangelist writes, "They went and told Jesus."

In the first place, I commend the behavior of these disciples to all burdened souls who are unparoled. There comes a time in almost every man's history when he feels from some source that he has an erring angel upon his shoulders. It may be some heft as to feel him. It may be only like the flash in an evening cloud just after a very bright day. One means to get rid of that impression will go to prayer, another will stimulate himself by ardent sports, and another man will drive deeper into secularities. But sometimes a man cannot get rid of these impressions. The fact is, when heaven sends a perfect uncertainty and that the next moment his foot may slip, he must do something violent to make himself forget where he stands or else fly for refuge.

Some of you crouch under a yoke, and you bite the dust, when this moment you might rise if crowned conqueror. Driven and perplexed as you have been by sin, go and tell Jesus. To relax the grip of death from your soul and plant your feet on the golden throne, Christ let the tortures of the bloody mount transfix him. With the beam of his own cross he will break down the door of your dungeon. From the thorns of his own crown he will pick enough gems to make your brow blaze with eternal night. In every gash of his side, in every long, blackened mark of laceration from shoulder to shoulder, in the grave shattering, heaven-sounding death groan, I hear him say, "Him that cometh unto me I will in nowise cast out."

You will never get rid of your sins in any other way. And remember that the broad invitation which I extend to you will not always be extended. King Alfred, before modern timespieces were invented, used to divide the day into three parts, eight hours each, and then the second candle had burned to the socket and the first eight hours had gone, and when all the three candles were gone out then the day had passed. Oh, that some of us, instead of calculating our days and nights and years by any earthly timepiece, might calculate them by the numbers of opportunities and mercies which are intruding down and out, never to be relighted, lost at last we be amid the faithful virgins who cried, "Our lamps have gone out."

Again, I commend the behavior of these disciples to all who are tempted. I have heard men in midlife say they had never been led into temptation.

If you have not felt temptation, it is because you have not tried to do "right." A man who has not been led into temptation, as long as he lies quietly, does not test the power of the chain, but when he rises up and with determined resolve to snuff out the hand of the devil, then he finds the power of the iron. And there are men who have been for 10 and 20 and 30 and 40 years with their feet by evil habits who have never felt the power of the chain because they have never tried to break it. It is very easy to snuff out the wind and the tide, and the wind lying on your oars, but just turn around and try to go against the wind and the tide, and you will find it is a different matter. As long as we go down the current of our evil habit we seem to get along quite smoothly, but if after awhile we turn around and head the other way, toward Christ and pardon and heaven, oh, then how we have to lay to the oars! You will have your temptation. You have one kind, you another, you another, not one person escaping.

It is all folly for you to say to some one, "I could not be tempted as you are." The lion thinks it is so strange that the fish should be caught with a hook. The lion thinks it is so strange that the lion should be caught with a trap. You see some man with a cold, phlegmatic temperance and you say, "I suppose that man has not any temptation." Yes, as much as you have. In his phlegmatic nature he has a temptation to indolence and comeliness and overeating and drinking, a temptation to ignore the great work of life, a temptation to lay down an obstacle in the way of all good enterprises. The tempter decides the styles of temptation, but sanguine or sympathetic, you will have temptation. Satan has a grapple hook just fitted for your soul. A man never lives beyond the reach of temptation.

A man who wanted a throne pretended he was very weak and sickly, and if he was elected he would soon be gone. He crawled upon his knees to the throne, and having attained it he was strong again. He said, "It was well for me while I was looking for the scepter of another that I should stoop, but now that I have found it, why should I stoop any longer?" and he threw away his crutches and he was again a man. How illustrative of the power of temptation! You think it is a weak and crippled influence, but give it a chance and it will grind you to atoms. No man has finally and forever overcome temptation until he has left the world. But what are you to do with these temptations? Tell everybody about them? Ah, what a silly man you would be! As well might a commander in a fort send word to the enemy which gate of the castle is least barred as for you to go and tell what all your frailties are and what your temptations are. The world will only caricature you, will only scoff at you. What, then, must a man do? When the wave strikes him with terrific dash, shall he have nothing to hold on to? In this contest with "the world, the flesh, and the devil," what a man must do is to have something different. Our text intimates something different. In those eyes that wept with the Bethany sisters, in that shining hope, in that glad smile which spoke until the grave broke and the widow of Nain had back her lost son and the sea slept and sorrow stupor took up the air in the arms of rapture—in that voice he heard the command and the promise, "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee." Why should you carry your burdens any longer? Oh, you weary soul, Christ has been in this conflict. He says, "My grace shall be sufficient for you. You shall not be tempted above that you are able to bear." Therefore with all your temptations, go, as these disciples did, and tell Jesus.

Again, I commend the behavior of the disciples to all those who are abused and to the slandered and persecuted. When Herod put John to death, the disciples knew that their own heads were not safe. And do you know that every John has a must suffer persecution? And if you do not wish you very well. Your misfortunes are inseparable to them. Through their teeth they hiss at you, and they are persons in life who do not wish you very well. Your misfortunes are inseparable to them. Through their teeth they hiss at you, and they are persons in life who do not wish you very well. Your misfortunes are inseparable to them. Through their teeth they hiss at you, and they are persons in life who do not wish you very well.

Man gets through life without having a punnelling. Some slander comes after you, hurra and ush and hooped, to gore and trample you. And what are you to do? I tell you plainly that all who serve Christ must suffer persecution. It is the worst sign in the world for you to be able to say, "I have not an enemy in the world." In the Bible against the one of whom everybody speaks well. If you are at peace with all the world and everybody likes you, and approves your work, it is because you are an idler in the Lord's vineyard and are not doing your duty. All those who have served Christ, however eminent, all have been maltreated at some stage of their experience. All who will live godly in Jesus Christ must suffer persecution. And if set down as the very worst sign in all your Christian experience if you are, any of you, at peace with the world. The religion of Christ is war. It is a challenge to "the world, the flesh, and the devil," and if you will buckle upon the whole armor of God you will find a great host disputing your path between this and heaven.

But what are you to do when you are assaulted and slandered and abused, as I suppose nearly all of you have been in your life? Go out and hunt up the slanderer? Oh, no, silly man! While you are explaining away a falsehood in one place, 50 people will just have heard of it in other places. I counsel you to another course. While you are not to omit any opportunity of setting yourselves right I want to tell you of one who had the hardest things said about him, whose sobriety and industry, whose mission was scouted, whose companionship was denounced, who was pursued as a babe and spit upon as a man, who was howled at, and who he was dead. I have you go

unto him with your bruised soul in some of the prayers, saying, "I see thy wounds—wounds of head, wounds of feet, wounds of heart. Now, look at my wounds and see how many I have! I have had through what battles I am going, and I entreat thee by those wounds of thine sympathize with me." And he will sympathize, and he will help. Go and tell Jesus.

Again, I commend the behavior of the disciples to all the bereaved. How many I have seen in my life! How many emblems of sorrow you behold everywhere? God has his own way of taking apart a family. We must get out the way for coming generations. We must get out of the stage that others may come on, and for this reason there is a long procession reaching down the line into the valley of shadows. This emigration from time into eternity is so vast an enterprise that we do not understand it. The body of the child that was folded so closely to the mother's heart is put away in the cold and the darkness. The mother is freed to the girl's lip, and the rose scatters. The boy in the harvest field of Shunam says: "My head! My head!" And stands by his mother. Widows stand with tragedies of woe struck into the pallor of the cheek, and the grave is a cruel foe to the father and mother. Oh, the grave is cruel! With teeth of stone it clutches for its prey. Between the closing gates of the sepulcher our hearts are mangled and crushed.

Is there any earthly solace? None. We come to the obsequies, we sit with the great strikers and console them, we go to the obsequies, but the carriages have left us at the door, the friends who stayed for a few days are gone, and the heart sits in desolation listening for the little feet that will never again patter through the hall, or looking for the entrance of those who will never come again—sliding into the darkness—ever and anon coming across some picture that arouses former association, almost killing the heart. Long days and nights of suffering that were bright lines of life and give haggardness to the face and draw the flesh tight down over the cheek and draw the hand and hand is tremulous, and the voice is husky and uncertain, and the grief is wearing, grinding, accumulating, exhausting.

Now, what are such to do? Are they merely to look up into a brazen and imploring sky? Are they to be sheltered by overarching trees? God turned us out on the barren common. He comes with sympathy and kindness and love. He understands all our grief. He sees the least trouble we go to, but earth cannot shelter the breath of it. He is the only one that can fully sympathize. Go and tell Jesus. Sometimes when we are in trouble we go to our friends and we explain it, and they try to sympathize, but they do not understand it. They cannot understand it. They cannot sympathize with us. It is often that our friends have no power to relieve us. They would rather help us, but they do not know how to disentangle our finances, they cannot cure our sickness and raise our dead, but glory be to God that he to whom the dead are committed, and our souls are in heaven and on earth, and at our call he will walk our calamities and at just the right time in the twinkling of an eye, he will raise our dead. He is mightier than Herod. He is a sweeter man than the storm. He is greater than the sea. He is greater than eternity. And every sword of God's omnipotence will leap from his scabbard and all the resources of infinity be exhausted in the hands of God's child shall not be delivered when he cries to him for pardon and sympathy. All is well. Everything will brighten up, and joy will come to the heart and sorrow will depart; your feet will touch the upward path, and the shining messengers that report above what is done here will tell it, until the glad tidings, if now, with contrition and full trustfulness of soul, you will only go and tell Jesus.

But I am oppressed as I think of those who may not take this counsel and may remain unblest. I cannot help asking what will be the destiny of these people? Xerxes looked out on his army, that were 1,000,000 men—perhaps the finest army ever marshaled. Xerxes rode along the lines, relieved them, came back, stood on some high point, looked off upon the 2,000,000 men and burst into tears. At that moment, when every one upon his army, that were the greatest exultation, he broke down in grief. They asked him why he wept. "Ah," he said, "I weep at the thought that as soon as I die, all these men will be as I am." So I think of these vast populations of immortal men and women and realize the fact that soon the places they hold, so many of Jesus will you? No more, and they will be gone—whether? whether?

Vindicative Varley (savage), "Dad new idea ur yours about bein' 'broken down ches-master' ain't no good."

Foxy Farquhar, "Wot happened when you told de body?"

Vindicative Varley (disgusted), "She whistled fer de dog, an' said it wuz my move."—Judge.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The C. P. R. Western Grants Attacked.

TAXES DEMANDED.

A Western Member Wants to Rid the West of All Railroad Lands—The House of Opinion the Courts Should Decide and Not Parliament.

Ottawa, June 21.—In the house today Mr. Morrison, of New Westminster, asked whether Canada has taken advantage of the provision of article 19 of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Great Britain and Japan, which was signed in 1874 or that treaty.

In reply the premier said that after the treaty in question had been adopted Canada was invited by Great Britain to declare whether or not she would become a party to it. The government had come to the conclusion that Canada would not become a party thereto for the reason that it did not want to alienate Canada's rights and preclude the possibility of making an arrangement in the future which would be to Canada's benefit and advantage.

Mr. Blair said that the board of trade of Sydney had decided to return to the old system which had been in operation for many years. This was due to the indignation of North Sydney over the change. While it would be difficult to secure any arrangement that would be satisfactory to both towns, still he would look into the matter and see what could be done.

Mr. Gillies made a strong plea for Sydney and the board of trade of Sydney. He said that he would like to see the road, and Mr. Blair asked which town he wanted to make the terminus of the road, and Mr. Gillies said that he would like to see the road, and Mr. Blair asked which town he wanted to make the terminus of the road.

Mr. McLeannan (Inverness) said that it was not the member for Richmond nor the board of trade of Sydney that ought to be allowed to decide this, but farmers along the route of the road if the island, and the present system was satisfactory to them.

On motion to go into supply Mr. Richardson moved that clause 1 of the budget be referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, consisting of the members for the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

That in answer to an interpellation in parliament on the 12th day of February, 1900, as to the date of termination of the lease of the railway, the government was stated on behalf of the government that: "This is a matter of legal opinion which, if disputed, can only be settled by judicial decision."

That progress in the Northwest is seriously handicapped by the exemption from taxation of so vast a quantity of land as has been set apart for the company and would be seriously paralyzed should the tax exemption be indefinitely continued.

company owned the land as the road was constructed. That was the basis upon which the question as to exemption should be treated. He agreed that the condition of affairs was grievous for the people of the west. The Liberals in 1881 were opposed to the conditions of a contract, but their views did not prevail and since parliament took action then there is no recourse now but to appeal to the courts for interpretation of the act. It was not for parliament to interpret its own acts. Mr. Richardson's interpellation smelted strongly of socialism. He agreed that the act should be taxed, but the contract entered into by parliament had to be respected and obeyed, whether good or ill. If exemption ended in February, 1901, then the municipalities could impose taxes and the question would go before the courts.

Mr. Charles Tupper held that the proposition was absolutely unadvisable. He had never heard of impeding a project. He endorsed what Sir Wilfrid said, as to the building of the road it was the greatest benefit to the country. The error of denying the statement made by Arthur Patterson of the Prince Edward Island legislature, that the railway was a gift from the C. P. R. He characterized the statement as a malicious libel. He was an independent man. When he left England he lost his money. His health came from the C. P. R. He characterized the statement as a malicious libel. He was an independent man. When he left England he lost his money. His health came from the C. P. R. He characterized the statement as a malicious libel.

The house divided on the resolution which was proposed. Only six voted for it. They were Graham Pettit, Oliver, Pattee, Rogers and Richardson. There were six for and nine against, a majority against of 9.

Mr. Moore, of Stansfeld, wanted the duty on granite increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

The house then went into supply. House adjourned at 12:35.

Closing Exercises of the Boys' College Begun.

The ninth annual closing exercises of the Boys' College for Boys commenced yesterday afternoon, when a number of the most difficult, and the preliminary games were held on the college grounds. The final games, distribution of prizes, addresses and announcements for the next term will take place today, when a large crowd of visitors is expected.

Arrangements have been made for special cars to take visitors from the city to the college grounds. The cars will be in operation from 12:30 to 1:30 local time. Another train also leaves for Rothesay at 1:30 local time. The sports will begin as soon as the train arrives here at Rothesay.

The results are as follows: Three-quarter mile run, for which a special prize was donated by Rev. John deSoyres, was won by Kerr; Powell second and Morton third. Time, 4:38. Throwing sand ball, by James Porter 1st, Hawkins 2nd and Adams 3rd. Throwing cricket ball, mid.—Peire 1st, Jones 2nd and Patterson 3rd. 440 yards race, by Kerr 1st, Powell 2nd, Morton 3rd. 440 yards race—Patterson 1st, Knight 2nd, A. Ritchie 3rd.

Printing and bookbinding, by James Porter 1st, Hawkins 2nd and Adams 3rd. Putting shot, mid.—H. Adams 1st, Knight 2nd, Patterson 3rd. Printing and bookbinding, by James Porter 1st, Hawkins 2nd and Adams 3rd. Putting shot, mid.—H. Adams 1st, Knight 2nd, Patterson 3rd.

The students have been training hard for these events and the games will be of interesting interest. In the evening there will be a meeting of the Old Boys' Association.

HAYING TOOLS.

For this season we have Waterville Manufacturing Company's Celebrated Hay Forks, with the very finest selected ash handles. 12 different styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest handles. SCYTHES.

Waterville Mfg. Co's. American Clipper. Do. Double Beaded. Dunn Edge Tool Co's. Clipper.

These Scythes have been very carefully selected and we can confidently recommend them as the very best on the market.

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

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Rev. George Steel Elected President.

REV. MR. BREWER'S CASE Put Away for Ten Months and the Victory Won—Slight Decrease in Membership and Mission Contributions.

Philadelphia, June 21.—President McKinley was unanimously re-nominated president of the United States by the Republican National convention at 1:48 o'clock today and in an hour and ten minutes later Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

The scenes attending the selection were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominee in a national convention have never been equalled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a rapturous meeting.

The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gave in hand, announced that McKinley was president of the United States in order. The reading clerk was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of credentials. When the roll was called a thin, red-streaked delegate from that state arose and surrendered the floor right to speak to Ohio. A cheer went up from the delegates in front of the speaker. The speaker, of Ohio, strode toward the platform. With resonant, ringing voice and graceful gesture he stilled the noise. Even the emcees of the press touched their hats and gazed at the orator. He began to call the roll of states for the presentation of credentials. When the roll was called a thin, red-streaked delegate from that state arose and surrendered the floor right to speak to Ohio. A cheer went up from the delegates in front of the speaker. The speaker, of Ohio, strode toward the platform. 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The Entrance of Governor Roosevelt Put Life Into a Dead Convention--He Will Not Accept the Vice-Presidency However.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Chairman Hanna, with a rabbit's foot suspended from a miniature of McKinley... The entrance of Roosevelt into the convention was distinctly the dramatic feature of the session.

Riot of Flags, Bunting, Eagles, Shields, the whole scheme of the elaborate decorations culminating in a huge portrait of McKinley resting in the graceful folds of the American flag.

There Were No Wild Greetings of party leaders. A scattering applause met Mr. Hanna as he made his way to the stage.

The Dashing Hero of San Juan. No stage idol ever made an entrance more capriciously. But he made no acknowledgment of his appearance elicited.

Must be Cautious in Their Work. London, June 19.—Lord Salisbury was the principal speaker at the bi-centenary meeting this afternoon of the Society of the Propagation of the Gospel, which took place in this city.

Pay from Prohibitionists. Winnipeg, June 19.—About 200 hotel men and others interested, waited on the legislative committee.

Arrived Outside Peking--Just as the Attack Upon the Legations was About to Succeed--Disorder Reported From Many Parts of China.

London, June 20.—The Russian relieving force arrived outside of Peking this morning, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express.

The English at Shanghai think that the Chinese had foreign advice in organizing the defenses at Taku, because of the precision with which their attack was delivered.

The British cruiser Undaunted arrived at Shanghai yesterday, cleared for the coast, and is now en route to the Chinese forts.

At Yinn Nan Fu, where the regulars have been gathering force for several days, 680 Christians have been attacked at the French mission settlement.

A thousand Boxers have gathered on the outskirts of Tien Tsin. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says that they are now being driven back to their homes.

What Berlin Has Heard. Berlin, June 19.—The German government continues to express its opinion that the situation in Peking is not serious.

Washington's Information. Washington, June 19.—When the official day closed it was found that a message had been received from Admiral Remy.

Dismissal Asked For. Vancouver, B. C., June 19.—A convention of members-elect of the provincial legislature opened at ex-premier Martin.

Menier to Drop His Case. Toronto, June 19.—Dr. Griffith, of Quebec, speaking at the Toronto Methodist conference today regarding the action taken against the Menier family.

C. P. R. Changes. Montreal, June 19.—R. J. E. Chappell, who has been assistant superintendent to the general superintendent of the C. P. R., has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Quebec division.

Consolidation of Four Big Mining Companies Operating in Colorado is Contemplated--St. John Owns Half of the Stock--Shareholders in Session.

A very important meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Royal Hotel—the object being to discuss the amalgamation of certain mining interests which will probably involve an aggregate capital of probably \$5,000,000.

The corporations which it is proposed to join into one big company are the Gold King Mining and Milling Company, the Anglo-Saxon Mining and Milling Company, the American Mining and Tunnel Company, and the Rocky Mountain Coal Company.

It was about 1880 when St. John people first took interest in any of these properties, and the Gold King was the first in which their money was placed.

From a small venture there has been developed probably the biggest proposition in mining in the Rocky Mountains.

The Gold King alone has paid over \$200,000 dividends in the past two years and the dividends last year were 24 per cent on the par value of the stock.

Some of the same men interested in these four properties it is proposed to amalgamate, also have interests in the St. John, Ontario, and Toronto Railway.

Big Fish. Mr. James F. Robertson, Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson are fishing on the Grand Caspascia. On Friday and Saturday last they caught seven salmon which averaged 20 pounds each.

Beneficial Rains in Manitoba. Winnipeg, June 19.—Heavy rain has fallen over a large section of the province during the past 48 hours with prospects of more.

Menier to Drop His Case. Toronto, June 19.—Dr. Griffith, of Quebec, speaking at the Toronto Methodist conference today regarding the action taken against the Menier family.

C. P. R. Changes. Montreal, June 19.—R. J. E. Chappell, who has been assistant superintendent to the general superintendent of the C. P. R., has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Quebec division.

Ottawa Dreams of Being an Ocean Port.

The arrangements in connection with the new mail steamship service between Canada, Bermuda, the West Indies and Demarara have been completed between the Pickford & Black Steamship Company and the British and Canadian governments.

The new Elder-Dempster boat, built by the Clyde shipbuilders, arrived at Montreal yesterday. The boat will take a cargo of hay and horses to South Africa.

Another Elevator for Portland. Portland, Me., expects a boom in the trans-Atlantic steamship business and the construction of a new grain elevator is contemplated by the Grand Trunk.

Ottawa as an Ocean Port. Ottawa, June 17.—"Ottawa an ocean port" is a slogan which is being used by those who are in favor of making Ottawa a port of call for the great trans-Atlantic steamships.

The Scotsman Disaster. Windsor, Ont., June 17.—Emerson Wood, an Englishman from Winslow, near Manchester, has formed a syndicate in England for the purpose of using the Dominion Steamship Company for damages.

The Marine Outlook. The Shipping Chronicle's London correspondent says: "Seventeen vessels are on the black list, which means that they are stranded or abandoned somewhere or other."

Frederickton, June 19.—Miss Isabel Rabbitt, niece of Mr. Henry Chestnut, was united in marriage this afternoon to Walter McLaughlin, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Court News. Fredericton, June 19.—(Special)—Sitting of Supreme court opened this morning. Chief Justice Tuck presiding.

There is no legitimate male descendant of any king of England who sat on the throne before the reign of George I.

The St. John Ice Company are today making arrangements to supply the thirsty. They have obtained a large supply of water coolers and will put them in new places and factories and supply them with ice each day during the summer.

Lemen Brothers' WORLD'S MONSTER SHOWS.

3 RING CIRCUS, 5 CONTINENT MENAGERIE, TRAINED ANIMAL EXHIBITION, REAL ROMAN HIPPODROME, FREE HORSE FAIR.

At St. John on Thursday, June 23 THE MIGHTY BOVALAPUS. The rarest, strangest, and wildest of all the mighty monsters of the great deep.



RAJAH. The biggest brute on earth, a towering giant, the very lord of beasts. Taller, longer, weighs more, cost more than any other animal in the world.

LITTLE EDNA, The girl wonder. The only lady turning forward. A challenge of \$10,000 to any one who can produce her equal.

RACING STEERS, A Great Novelty. 100 Exalted Circus Champions in 150 Supreme Acts. Complete, Largest, Greatest WORLD'S MENAGERIE.

KITTIE KRUGER, The only lady 4- and 6-horse rider in the world. Whole droves and herds of Animals, Giant camel, Long Mound and Tailed horse, Bay Hippopotamus, Baby Lions, Serpents and more.

A Grand Free Street Parade Every Entry Day at 10. HIGH DIVE, 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Excursions on All Railroads. ALL TENTS WATERPROOF. Doors open at 1 and 7 p.m. Performances at 2 and 8 p.m.

Inspecting American Exhibits. Paris, June 19.—The national commissioners today finished their inspection of the American exhibits at the exposition.

For the Thrifty. The St. John Ice Company are today making arrangements to supply the thirsty. They have obtained a large supply of water coolers and will put them in new places and factories and supply them with ice each day during the summer.

