

CHINESE DEAD

Were Found Piled Breast High When the Allies Entered the Native City of Tien Tsin.

Some Doubt Entertained that the Southern Viceroy's Will be Able to Withstand the Pressure of the Provincial Officials to Join the Anti-Foreign Movement.

TIENTSIN, Friday, July 13, 7 p. m. The attack which was begun with the battle by 7,000 of the allied forces upon the walls of the native city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, continued all day and night.

The Russians were outside the east wall while the Japanese, British and French were close to the west wall, with the Chinese trying to flank them. The walls were badly battered by shells.

The total losses of the allied forces are estimated at 800. A messenger has arrived here who left Peking July 1. The foreigners at that time were all in the British legation. Chinese troops were beginning to bombard the legations from the streets.

forwarding of the division already mobilized. The Standard, in an alarmist editorial, says: "It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that China has declared war on civilization."

A similar line of comment is taken in the course of which he says that sorrowful events in China, besides filling his soul with sadness on account of the spilling of so much Christian blood, inspire him with the deepest fear as to the situation of the Apostles, tolling vicars and the dangers to which Christians and missionaries are exposed in serious trials, as well as sacrifice of lives.

BERLIN, July 18.—From two sources, quite distinct, the correspondent of the Associated Press today ascertained that Count Von Buelow has finally succeeded in allaying the suspicions of Russia, aroused by Emperor William's recent speeches and by other facts, that an entente regarding future action in China has been reached between Russia, Germany and France.

Russia agrees not to interfere with Germany's trade in Russia's sphere of influence in China after order has been re-established. The first result of this understanding has been the issuance of strict orders by the Russian censorship to omit henceforth all hostile press criticism regarding Germany's action in China.

In this Count Von Buelow has the support of the influential conservative party, whose programme the Kreuz Zeitung has just defined: "Germany will join the Peking campaign only on the same basis as all the other powers. Her sphere of influence and her main action must not transcend Shan Tung. This is no question of new territory."

Germany must recognize any Chinese government able and willing to accord reparation and adequate damages. Her China interests will be best served in accord with France and Russia. The Berliner Tageblatt's correspondent at St. Petersburg declares it cannot be doubted that Russia is preparing for a separate campaign against Peking by the north, by land. He adds that Russia does not believe the allied campaign from Tien Tsin will be successful.

In reply to questions put by the Associated Press correspondent today, a leading foreign official said: "There has been no agreement between the powers regarding the size of the force to be sent to China. Each power is sending the number she can spare. There has been no exchange of notes on the subject, but a tacit understanding seems to prevail that each power will send a contingent adequate-

ly corresponding with her real interest in China."

The latest series of Chinese attempts to gloss over the ugly facts, which has been undertaken in Washington, London and St. Petersburg, and by Li Hung Chang at Canton, is regarded here as a revival of the chicanery campaign of Li's for the purpose of provoking discord among the powers and starting and weakening the joint campaign.

The Chinese minister, Lu Hai Huan, here is that presented to the foreign office a copy of the document presented by his colleagues in Washington, London and Paris. Since he has been forbidden by Count Von Buelow to send any more cipher telegrams, and thus been deprived of forwarding information regarding the military preparations, he has not ventured out of the Chinese legation. Acting upon his advice, a majority of the Chinese residents in Germany have left the country during the last two days.

The impression in official circles here is that the situation is growing steadily worse, and that Li Hung Chang is playing false.

The Kreuz Zeitung today ridicules the idea of appointing a Britisher as chief commander over the international forces, saying: "We know from a good source that the Russians would not fight under a British or a Japanese commander."

Speaking about the Chinese armaments, the Kreuz Zeitung says: "British manufacturers of arms are now engaged in selling weapons to the Chinese and they will continue to do so until the indignation of the world stops them. Germany, immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, issued a prohibition of the export of arms to China, but Mr. Chamberlain and the entire British cabinet favor such export even now and we may point for proof to the recent debate in the British parliament on the subject."

Dr. Murn Von Schwarzenstein, the newly appointed German minister to China, will leave next Tuesday, accompanied by the newly appointed secretary of legation, Herr Von Bolln, for Shanghai. His subsequent movements will depend upon instructions that will await him there; but it is certain that he will also go to Kiao Chou and Tsin Tsau.

TORONTO, July 18.—J. A. Lloyd, one of the masters at the Upper Canadian college, received a cablegram today announcing that his brother, Lieut. Hy. T. Lloyd of the British cruiser Aurora, was killed in the fighting around Tien Tsin. Lieut. Lloyd was 28 years of age and commissioned in '81. The cablegram gave no details.

LONDON, July 20, 4 a. m.—"The Washington idea of sending Mr. Rockhill to China," says the Standard, editorially this morning, "is an excellent one and might advantageously be imitated by the British and other governments."

The Standard then proceeds to comment upon the great ignorance prevalent in Europe regarding the events but of Chinese affairs generally. The cabinet council convened by Lord Salisbury yesterday came a day earlier than usual, and it is expected that the war will follow by a statement in parliament known in the light upon the situation. The Chinese assertions that the members of the foreign legations are still safe have been so often repeated that they are again beginning to raise hopes in some quarters.

According to the Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent, however, the Russian government is already in possession of definite news that all the foreigners in Peking were massacred on July 6.

M. Delcasse's circular only goes to prove that so far the powers have failed to arrive at any concerted plan of action. Very little further news is available this morning. The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, who repeats his statements regarding the Japanese felt among the allies on the subject of a Japanese commander in chief and the general lack of unity among them, adds: "The Japanese correspondents charge the Russian soldiers with appalling barbarities toward the Chinese. They declare that the Pe-Ho is full of the corpses of women and children and that the Russians loaded 200 bodies on a junk and burned them."

Shanghai reports that three mission stations on Po-Yang lake have been destroyed but it is believed that the missionaries escaped. All the missionaries at A-Shu-Ho, Kerin and Kuan-Chang-Tsu, in Chinese Manchuria, have arrived in safety at Vladivostok.

It is reported that Hu-Lu, the missing viceroy of the province of Chi-Li, has committed suicide. Various conflicting stories are published of the manner of Gen. Nieh's death. It is stated that when the allies entered the native city of Tien Tsin they found the Chinese dead piled breast high, and it was feared that this would result in an outbreak of pestilence.

Sixteen of the captured guns are quite modern weapons. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times expresses doubt that the southern viceroys will be able to withstand the pressure of the provincial officials to join the anti-foreign movement. He thinks that already there are signs of wavering on the part of the Viceroy of Nankin, Liu Kun Yih, and says: "It is admitted at Nankin that Li's authority is now insufficient to guarantee the maintenance of law and order north of the river. Hence the consuls at the Yang Tze ports are arranging for the departure of the women and children."

"It is inevitable that the Mandarins as a body should sympathize with Prince Tuan's movements." This correspondent comments on the statement of the correspondent of the Daily Express regarding the indignation caused by the British reception of Li-Hung Chang at Hong Kong. He says it is interpreted by the natives as weakness on the part of the allies, and

A Great Name

is a guarantee of superior worth

In baking powder, in these days of unscrupulous adulteration, a great name gives the best security.

There are many brands of baking powders, but "Royal Baking Powder" is recognized at once as the brand of great name, the powder of highest favor and reputation. Everyone has absolute confidence in the food where Royal is used.

Pure and healthful food is a matter of vital importance to every individual.

Royal Baking Powder assures the finest and most wholesome food.

Avoid alum baking powders. They make the food unwholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

A PLAIN VERDICT.

I. C. R. Responsible for the Deaths of Bridget Graham and Her Daughter, at Norton.

They Were Killed by a Sunday Train Running at a High Rate of Speed over a Level Crossing.

The coroner's verdict on the bodies of Mrs. Bridget Graham and her daughter Margaret, who were killed by an I. C. R. train at Norton station, Kings Co., as they were proceeding to or from church, on Sunday, June 3rd, and which had been carried over several adjournments, was brought to a close on Tuesday, 17th inst., when the following verdict was given by the jury empanelled:

"That the deceased Bridget Graham and Margaret Graham, wife and daughter of Bartholomew Graham, came to their deaths at Norton station, in the parish of Norton, in Kings county, on Sunday, the 3rd day of June, A. D. 1900, in consequence of the carriage in which they were riding over the public highway crossing of the Intercolonial railway being struck by an engine proceeding eastward."

"And we further find that said engine was running in violation of the law on Sunday, no necessity having been shown us for its so running. "Also, that the said engine was running at a rate of speed not consistent with safety to the general public."

"The jury desires to call the attention of the railway department to the necessity of trains passing the crossing at a slow rate of speed, because the approaches to it are obscured from view at any considerable distance from it, and urge that steps be taken to further safeguard human life at level crossings."

"And further, we recommend that the railway authorities instruct the railway officials to comply strictly with the instructions issued to them, which, we fear, is not always done. "And we further recommend that Bartholomew Graham be compensated for the loss of his wife and daughter."

The finding met with very general approval by the large gathering of people who had watched the proceedings throughout. The inquest was held before Coroner Wm. M. Caldwell. Fred M. Sproul represented the family of the deceased, and the Hon. H. A. McKeown looked after the interests of Mr. Blair and the government.

The terms of the verdict afford a good basis upon which to look for a speedy settlement by the government.

REV. ALEX. WHITE CALLED.

At a meeting of the Main Street Baptist church on Tuesday a unanimous call was extended to Rev. Alexander White of Clairmont, Ontario, to become pastor. Mr. White is a comparatively young man, and occupied the pulpit of the Main street church for two Sundays in May. He is a splendid speaker and has been eight years in his present, which is also his first charge. The Main street church, one of the most important in the convention, and the largest Baptist church in the city, has been pastorless for almost twelve months.

The steamer Empress of India arrived at Vancouver on the 17th, and the Empress of Japan left Hong Kong on the 18th.

HER DIAMOND HORN.

"Well, well!" remarked the maiden-all-for-gone to the cow with the crumpled horn, "you remind me of a bicycle that has been in collision with something."

HAYING TOOLS.

For this season we have Waterville Mfg. Co's celebrated Hay Forks, with the very finest selected ash handles. 12 different styles of Hay Rakes, with the very finest ash handles.

SCYTHES.

Waterville Mfg. Co's - American Clipper " " - 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 in the world.

W. H. THORNE & CO, LTD., ST. JOHN, N. B.

OTTAWA LETTER.

The Minister of Militia Will Soon Have to Step Out.

Emergency Food Scandal is But a Type of Other Jobs that May Yet Be Unearthed.

Claiming a Majority of Sixty, the Government Had to Apply the Party Whip Vigorously to Scare up Even Fourteen Majority.

OTTAWA, July 5.—Yesterday's sitting of the house was one which the ministers, and particularly the minister of militia, will not soon forget. Here is a government claiming a majority of 60 in the house. After rallying its forces to the utmost, and laboring day after day with the more independent members of his party, Sir Wilfrid finds on a vote of direct confidence, the majority cut down to 14. Of this he is not at all surprised. He is the deputy speaker, leaving a clear majority of five among the unofficial members of the house. If the members who are to be made judges, before the government majority would have been less than the number of ministers in the chamber.

It is true that of the ten members who refused to support Dr. Russell's whitewashing report three were French Canadians who opposed the purchase of rations at all. But it must not be understood that they had any other cause against the purchase of rations. Mr. Monk, who has been credited throughout with an honesty of purpose, and whose earnestness is in marked contrast to the ostentatious posing of Mr. Bourassa, stated his position clearly. He stated his opposition to the purchase of food, as he was to the purchase of equipment and the offer of troops. But he pointed out that his views had been shared by the minister. Mr. Borden, when offered the emergency rations by Mr. Hatch, refused to buy, stating that the British government would attend to that. He suddenly changed and bought the rations from Dr. Devlin. Mr. Monk declared his opinion that the change of attitude was not patriotic motives, but for the sake of assisting Dr. Devlin, who Mr. Monk believed to be guilty of the grossest fraud. No member of the militia took stronger ground against the purchase of rations than Dr. Devlin. Mr. Monk said that Dr. Borden made this purchase for the sake of assisting a friend engaged in swindling the government. Mr. Bourassa expressed his agreement with Mr. Monk. Mr. Etheridge said nothing and we are left to assume or not assume that he agrees with his two comrades. If he does we have nine members usually voting with the government who believe that a swindle was committed, and that the minister was a party to it, either of deliberate purpose or by criminal negligence. A tenth member who did not speak, and who voted against the minority, refused to endorse Mr. Russell's deliverance.

There was a difference between the scene in the small hours of this morning and that of a few weeks ago. Then Dr. Borden, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Sir Louis D'Aquila and other ministers were shouting defiance and trying their best to brow-beat Mr. Monk. The quiet and courteous member for Jacques Cartier is better understood now than he was then. The soldier general and Sir Louis and the other ministers were underestimating his reserve power and determination. Never was there such an attempt to bully and intimidate a member. They shouted at him until they nearly fell from the roof. They swung their fists and shook the arena until Sir John Bourinot struck within his gown. They shouted their defiance at Mr. Monk. They accused him of cowardice. They taunted him. They challenged him to a duel, and held charges against the minister, and held out the hope of the direst punishment in case he ventured into the arena.

Mr. Monk did not reply in the same tone. He was deceptively quiet about it, but managed to assure the yelling and defiant solicitor general, and the bullying minister of marine, that he did intend to do the very thing they dared him to do. And then the solicitor general took on a new attitude and dared Mr. Monk to go outside and make his charges where Dr. Devlin could get at him. In those days Dr. Devlin was held up as a man to be afraid of. He had not then skulked away from the committee under pretense of a journey to New York which he never took. Mr. Monk was not afraid of him, but he knew his duty. Here he was made direct charges, devoting one particular charge to the minister himself. Then he had the satisfaction of seeing the whole group of ministers voting and calling upon their friends to vote the exclusion of this charge from among those to be investigated. It was then Mr. Monk's turn to show where the cowards were.

Last night there was none of this bullying. The ministers were solemn and quiet enough. They had done all that was possible by appealing to the loyalty of the party, by personal appeals to individual members, by persuasion, promise and threat. Now they waited nervously to see how many members would still publicly affirm their disapproval of the swindle and their belief that the minister was in one way or another responsible for it. It was not a surprise to any of them to find so strong an expression against the department, unless perhaps it was to the four unfortunate members who composed the majority of the committee and acted under Dr.

is a very concentrated food, or is entitled to the name of a food value equivalent to two dollars per pound." It was after this report and in spite of it that Dr. Devlin was paid for the goods. Notwithstanding this report no word was ever sent to Africa to warn the troops against placing dependence upon the food. While the government ignored the report it remained for Dr. Russell to attack Mr. Macfarlane for making it. The member for Halifax says that Mr. Macfarlane was only asked to say whether the goods were equal to the sample and that in going outside of his instructions he exceeded his duties and was guilty of a gross impertinence.

The crime of Mr. Macfarlane is that he examined the food which a contractor was furnishing to the government for the soldiers in Africa, and finding that it was not fit for the purpose intended and not what it professed to be, and not worth the price, he warned the government of the fact. Mr. Russell disapproved of this. He thinks that Mr. Macfarlane should have kept his knowledge to himself and allowed the swindle to remain a secret. Mr. Clarke has another idea of the duty of a government officer. He thinks that an analyst, or any other man in public office, who sees a swindle going on and that the government does not know it, ought not to conceal the fact, especially when that offence brings danger and suffering to Canadian soldiers serving their country in distant lands.

Dr. Russell has found three criminals in this case. The minister is not one of them, neither are the officers of his department, nor the contractor, nor those who shared the plunder. The criminals are three.

First, there is Collector White of Montreal, who accepted the statement of the contractor that the goods were military stores, entitled to free entry, and that the department certificate to that effect was arranged for and would be forthcoming. It was a crime for him to accept this assurance from the contractor, for the responsibility of providing emergency rations for our troops in the field.

The second criminal is Analyst Macfarlane, one of our most loyal and devoted public servants, an ardent imperialist and a true man, and a gentleman. This man's crime consisted in his desire to prevent a swindle in the purchase of rations for our troops. He might have escaped by setting the facts before his superiors. Mr. Macfarlane did nothing more, leaving the responsibility with the minister of militia and his hands. He is now across the water, and his report was the one which the minister held back after the first papers were brought down, and which Mr. Russell and other members of the committee and other members of the government have taken over again before they were shown to be wholly unreliable. It is the real crime of Mr. Monk that he brought the inquiry to light.

The third is Mr. Monk, M. P. for Jacques Cartier, whose crime was strongly emphasized by Chairman Belcourt and Dr. Russell, as it had been by the solicitor general and other members of the government in the house. Mr. Monk is accused of having endeavored to injure the government. He is charged with slander, with a disposition to make mischief, with recklessness and maliciousness. The last clause of the report prepared by Dr. Russell and made public by him, is that Mr. Monk "that the said Frederick D. Monk has failed entirely to prove his charges against the minister of militia and that the said charges were based on a misconception of the facts and on a misrepresentation of the investigation which was shown to be wholly unreliable." It is the real crime of Mr. Monk that he brought the inquiry to light.

The investigation has not been as full as it ought to be, but it has shown that Mr. Monk was right in all his statements but two. He was wrong in stating that the goods were military stores, and that they were free of duty by order of the department. They were paid for after the government had received them and knew they were spurious and useless. Though the department was not authorized to pay for the goods, that it had several other members have been struggling to clear up. It is more a mystery since Mr. Blair spoke than it was before, for his speech can not in any way be reconciled with the papers brought down by the department. Mr. Blair claims that he has reduced the cost of lubrication by 10 per cent, and lately by 15 per cent, taking into consideration the additional car and engine mileage. His accountants do not give any such interest. Mr. Blair compares the mileage set down in the railway report with that in previous years, and then makes the comparison of the total cost of lubrication. He compares the mileage set down in the railway report with that in previous years, and then makes the comparison of the total cost of lubrication. He compares the mileage set down in the railway report with that in previous years, and then makes the comparison of the total cost of lubrication.

One word as to the contractor himself. It is not known who shared the profits with Dr. Devlin. He did not disclose it, and the committee would not allow it to be learned from other witnesses. But Dr. Devlin himself appears as the principal party in the negotiation. He exercised some astonishing influence over the minister, which suggests the intervention of a silent but influential partner. He offered a food which he had no right to sell or to make; he furnished it, with the assumed name of a manufacturing company which had no existence, and which he located at a place where such a company was never heard of. He professed to manufacture food which he imported in finished form from the United States. He brought in the goods as baggage in Sagaga trucks, one half of which escaped the customs house. For the other half he secured free entry by the promise of a certificate from Ottawa which he never produced. After the inquiry began, when he was confronted by the collector, he paid the duty with checks on a bank in which he had no funds.

In the course of this investigation Dr. Devlin was very conspicuous. From the first day to the last he was on hand. He hovered around the majority of the committee, prompting

"I Thought I Would Never Be Well Again."

One of the saddest things that can happen to a woman is to fall into such a rapid and dangerous decline as to imagine that she can no longer live. Mrs. V. G. Day, of Trussville, Jefferson Co., Ala., writes: "I had suffered with weakness, headache, pain in my back and side, which would become so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my dress. I had cold hands and feet and many other bad symptoms. My physicians' treatment did me no good. I was very despondent and thought I would never be well again. I wrote to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., and described my symptoms. He promptly answered by letter, and sent me a treatise on 'Woman and Her Diseases,' which also outlined a treatment for me which I followed to the best of my ability. I can truly say that I felt like a new woman. My weakness, headache, and pain in my back and side became very quiet and got well. I was in labor only a short time and felt better than I ever did before. I had a fine boy, now two months old, and has never been sick any. I cannot say enough for Dr. R. V. Pierce's medicine. I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to my friends, and I am sure that they will be benefited by taking his medicine." Letters to Dr. Pierce are most carefully screened, and never published without permission, and the truest, professional advice given by return of mail.

Women would understand their own mental and physical natures better; they would make better wives and mothers; they would be every way healthier, happier and more contented. By reading and studying Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' they would come to a full understanding of their own physical system. More than half a million copies have been sold, and are being sent to women on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of customs and mailing, or if a heavier handsomely cloth-bound book is preferred, send 50 stamps.

When in their examination, assisting in their deliberation, and in their plan of operation. He brought with him and showed how he wanted to handle the matter. He was the most conspicuous person in the committee room until the afternoon of the last day of the inquiry. Then he sent in a note saying that he wanted to be called a witness. It is evident that he was waiting an hour and he did not come, though he was somewhere in the building. The committee adjourned and met to hear him in the evening. He had a consultation with Chairman Belcourt and Mr. Russell, and they reappeared at night with a message from him that he was suddenly called to New York and would be back on Friday. It has been already announced that Dr. Devlin knew that the committee would finish its report and report before Friday. Dr. Devlin did not go to New York, but went straight to Montreal. After the committee reported he had a conversation with the chairman stating that he was sorry that he was not heard. All of which throws some light upon Dr. Devlin's character and upon the fine judicial manner in which the majority of the committee carried on the investigation.

Mr. Sifton cast his vote in favor of the whitewashing report. He has been away a long time, and this is his first vote since his special contract. He probably has his own opinion of the performance and of Dr. Borden. Mr. Sifton also defied opposition members to bring charges against him. He and Mr. Sutherland, the acting minister, had other matters to attend to. But whenever they were accepted and the charges were made, Mr. Sifton called on his party to vote down the inquiry. He can now show Dr. Borden how much wiser the Sifton programme was in the party and in the courts or the committee. It says the government the trouble of persuading members to vote approval after the charges have been established on oath. It prevents such an unfortunate break in the party as occurred last night. Mr. Sifton's position is really more discreditable than that of Dr. Borden. But the position of Dr. Borden is more awkward and inconvenient. Dr. Borden will have to go, and go soon, but Mr. Sifton will remain until the rest of them go out together. S. D. S.

OTTAWA, July 7.—There is a mystery about Mr. Blair's lubricating contract which the minister himself and several other members have been struggling to clear up. It is more a mystery since Mr. Blair spoke than it was before, for his speech can not in any way be reconciled with the papers brought down by the department. Mr. Blair claims that he has reduced the cost of lubrication by 10 per cent, and lately by 15 per cent, taking into consideration the additional car and engine mileage. His accountants do not give any such interest. Mr. Blair compares the mileage set down in the railway report with that in previous years, and then makes the comparison of the total cost of lubrication. He compares the mileage set down in the railway report with that in previous years, and then makes the comparison of the total cost of lubrication.

The Galena Oil Company is now understood to be the lubricating oil branch of the Standard Oil Company. Since the Standard Oil Company has gathered in most of the Canadian oil, there is less competition and higher prices in burning oil than formerly. But at the time the contract was made the competition was real and the Galena Company was one of eight which tendered to supply the oil. The call for tenders was made by the late government in May, 1896, and the contract for each class of oil, some 12 classes in all, was given in every case to the lowest tenderer, provided the tender was approved by Fred Ruttan, the analyst of McGill College, who is regarded as the best Canadian authority on these matters. The contracts were awarded by the department shortly after the resignation of the late government, in strict accord with business principles. There was apparently no ministerial action, as there was no interference with the acceptance of the lowest tender on satisfactory analysis, so that the contract was a matter of routine.

The interference came later. Mr. Blair cancelled all these contracts and gave the contract for each class of oil to the Galena Company, whose tender was in no case with one doubtful exception the lowest, and was in some instances more than double the lowest tender for the same class of goods. Speaking generally, the analyst at McGill gave an unfavorable report of the Galena oil in comparison with the others, while the price was higher. After the contract was cancelled there was no further call for tenders, and no competition of any kind. Mr. Blair by private arrangement gave the contract to the Galena Oil Company at its own prices. This was in September, 1896. Mr. Lichteschen of Pennsylvania, the agent for that company, had in August appeared in Queens county, where Mr. Blair was campaigning on a by-election, in which the Pennsylvanian took an uncommon interest for a stranger.

The following table gives the prices paid by Mr. Blair and those of the contract which he cancelled:

Galena Contract	Cancelled Contract	
Cylinder oil (summer)	53	30
Engine oil (summer)	39	20
Engine oil (winter)	39	21 1-2
Car oil (summer)	27	8 1-2
Car oil (winter)	27	9 1-2
Coach oil (winter)	45	23 1-2
Coach oil (summer)	45	21 1-4
Signal and lamp oil	46 1-5	37 1-2
Petroleum	20	1-8
Spindle oil	22	1-2
Dynaquoil	20	22 1-4

Now Professor Ruttan's own analysis distinctly pronounced the Galena Oil company's oils except in one case decidedly inferior and wanting in viscosity.

Yesterday Senator Ferguson took up this story and went on with an analysis of the results of the Galena oil contract on the cost of lubricating in the house by the minister himself, showing that the contract for cylinder oil was taken from the Imperial Oil company, which had it at 30 cents, and was given to the Galena Oil company at 63 cents. The summer engine oil contract at 20 cents was taken from the Galena company at 39 cents. The winter engine oil contract was taken from the Eastern Oil company at 21 1-2 cents and from the Imperial Oil company at 20 cents for the summer use of the Galena company at 39 cents. The car oil contract was taken from the Imperial company, which agreed to supply it for 8 1-2 in summer and 9 1-2 in winter, and was given to the Galena company at 27 cents all the year round, thus adding 900 per cent to the price. In coach oils the analyst had found objections to the Galena Oil company's sample, but the Galena oil was purchased by Mr. Blair at 45 cents when the Imperial and Eastern oil companies had the contract to supply them for summer and winter use at 21 1-4 and 22 1-2 respectively.

So far this is a most extraordinary transaction and one which requires explanation. What explanation does Mr. Blair offer? He says that it does not matter much about the price per gallon, because he has a special contract with the Galena company, which is less than the total cost in 1896 for each thousand miles of use. To contractor, it is explained, says that much oil is wasted on the trains, and that by instructing the companies and other train hands to make up the loss occasioned by the higher prices and save 10 per cent in addition. Now it seems obvious that if the railway employees can get along with less Galena oil by not wasting it they could be instructed to make the same saving in other oils. It would occur to anyone that some firm which quoted a lower price might also be willing to guarantee a reduction by reducing the quantity. This supposition would be correct for there is in the possession of the department, and was brought down last year, an offer from another tenderer who proposed the same methods as the Galena Oil company in the way of guaranteeing a low expense for oil. It goes without saying that after tenders have been called for and contracts made on the basis of the lowest tender those contracts should not have been cancelled except for good reasons. Certainly they should have been cancelled in favor of a company whose tender had been the highest and whose samples had been reported unfavorably upon. And if new scheme for contracting at a guaranteed price per gallon was adopted, Mr. Blair should ask for competition on this basis. Instead of doing that he made a private contract without competition with the highest tenderer on a new basis, and on special terms which excluded the lowest tenderer. It is not clear how a new contract could have been made with one of the lower tenderers. Suspicious elements in the case are the secrecy, the refusal to allow other firms to tender on the same terms, the selection of the highest tenderer under the old system and the one least favored by the analysis, with the extraordinary interest which the agent of the favored company took in Mr. Blair's Queen's county election. Senator Ferguson dwelt on these matters and then passed on to consider Mr. Blair's claim as to the results.

Supposing it were true that Mr. Blair under this new arrangement had reduced the cost of lubricating by 15 per cent or 15 per cent, the defence would still be bad unless he could show that no other concern among those excluded from competition would have given him still better terms. But it does not appear, according to Senator Ferguson, that the cost of lubrication has decreased either 15 per cent or 10 per cent, or any per cent on the contrary, it is higher than it was before.

The mileage of cars and engines is given in the annual report. The cost of lubricating is given in the returns brought down. Mr. Ferguson showed that for the three years after the change the average cost per thousand miles was 12 per cent more than the cost during the year before the change. He worked this out year by



Ask the girl who has tested it. Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not a pure hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical. Those who try Surprise always continue to use it. SURPRISE is a pure hard soap.

year, and showed that until last year there had been a steady increase. Here is the statement of the amount paid each year for lubricating purposes. The figures are for years ending on October:

1896	\$32,577
1897	45,174
1898	46,200
1899	52,536

The year 1897 showed an increase of 26 per cent over 1896, though train mileage, engine mileage, and plough mileage had fallen. Next year the increase was twenty per cent over 1896. The third year it was about 150 per cent increase. In the third year the train mileage had increased about 34 per cent, engine and plough mileage, 10 per cent, showing that the cost of lubricating per thousand miles has undoubtedly increased since the adoption of the contract with the Galena Co.

It appears that the Galena Oil Co. alone had received during the fiscal year ending in June, 1897, 1898, and 1899, the sum of \$99,425, as shown by returns brought down in the senate.

Now Mr. Blair claims that he has always kept back a sufficient sum in making payments to cover the guarantee. The government was asked a few days ago to give the amounts which had been deducted from the totals which would fall due to the Galena Company under their schedule contract. In answer to this question the department stated that on the 8th of May, 1899, there had been a deduction of \$23,067.13. Now, the contract was made for a year and a half, and the final deductions, according to the terms of the contract, as brought down in the house, were to have been made at the end of every year, yet two years and six months were allowed to pass without the deduction. The auditor general's report shows that a deduction of \$23,000 was made in the last fiscal year. This rebate covered the period of two years before December, 1898. This was the first and only deduction made, and apparently none has been made since. At least there was no mention of any in the statement last brought down.

Now Mr. Blair made a speech the other day in which he professed to prove that he had cut down by some \$10,000 the annual cost of lubrication. An examination of his speech, even as revised for his organ, goes to show that he arrives at this result by taking the whole amount payable in the fiscal year on the face of the contract and deducting from that sum the \$23,000 rebate under the guarantee. This might be fair enough if it was fairly done, and the deduction had been all made on one year's business. But the minister seems to have taken the amounts payable for one year, and subtracted the rebates of two years. It is certainly a fact that the \$23,000 deducted covered two years, of which only five months belonged to the fiscal year under consideration. On the basis of 1897 and 1898 the abatement under the guarantee would be \$11,500 for 1899, so that Mr. Blair seems to be claiming a saving of \$10,000. It is only by juggling with figures that Mr. Blair can be adopted by his private contract. When he takes all the rebates into one year he leaves the two previous years with still larger increases. If a correct rebate under the guarantee had been made with its own outlay, and credited each year with its own rebates, it will be seen that Senator Ferguson is right, and that the railway is now more expensively lubricated than it was under the competitive system. S. D. S.

IN MEMORY OF CRONJE. A lady residing in Charlottetown has received, enclosed in a letter, a silver leaf, dated Bloemfontein, June 2nd. On the leaf is an inscription neatly executed. Enclosed also is a memorial card on which is the following epitaph: In remembrance of CRONJE. Who succumbed to an attack of "Bobs" on Maljuba Day, Feb. 27th, 1900. "Not 'tken but gone before"—To St. Helena. 'Oho' lost away from a world of strife. He leaves a "Steyn" behind him. No more will Cronje roam the veldt. In exile he doth yearn. For justice unto him dealt. As many more will learn. Lots of people seem to think it necessary to tell how little they went to school. "I notice after you left the house this morning you were all the gain. Don't you know that's unlucky." "Well, it would have been a good deal unluckier if I hadn't gone back. My wife called me." Church News.

PARL House De Death The Premier a ly Voice of the Min Closing up the Grand Trunk Corpe—A Ru of the House

OTTAWA, J Mr. Foster re Ottawa govern Scotia govern claim for pay by the provin taries railway. the federal pa tured this ra ral benefi quently took repay the pro eral governm Burton to an Foster said u opened up a lions had bee erminants to to be for the ad Hon. Mr. I Scotia govern claim, but he refused to en to arbitrati presented a subsidy paid ways now l government. been referre governm

Mr. Foster granted in r Regina and for a cash granted, of it was depre in premi granted. The solici bill to regul rates of fir that it wou stion. The solici concurrence ments in the ment thro the appa sary of it be.

Hon. Mr. speech agat ate and a clal rights. the was province, if tributed, but ure had ref tricts and deal with patrio stir supporters. peal to the spirit. Messrs. J Bertin and the former sioned man Mr. Bor Beaurnold intimidated the cons posed the of the French against his tended to money and ewe. Mr. Mon ville said o one for pr rights of the gan by at cause re. It ends w fenelt wit cases. F from Que province. Mr. Dav tional asp rassa adu pain, and and Wolfe Mr. Fos of a legal the sessio discussed to the ser mler that vote on This did rick. He campraign feeling in was sent one after the govern they coul of the Fr was of a which we ernment w produced. gan of the lished a member, war and were bou extermin French with this to make purpose Sir W never in nence on friends o with the his race Spectator to the cons have this know wh settle w self and a legisla tyranny. After and Moo the mo: on to 22. The he evening on publi

PARLIAMENT.

House Deeply Moved by Death of Lt. Borden.

The Premier and Mr. Davin Eloquently Voice Its Sympathy With the Minister of Militia.

Closing up the Business of the Session—Grand Trunk Collected Bridge Toll on a Corps—A Rumor that a Short Sitting of the House will be Held in November.

OTTAWA, July 13.—After routine, Mr. Foster made a statement in some Ottawa correspondence that the Nova Scotia government had presented a claim for payment of subsidies given by the province to the Western Counties railway. The statement was that the federal parliament had in 1887 declared this railway to be for the general benefit of Canada and consequently took over the obligation to repay the province, and that the federal government had appointed Judge Burton to arbitrate this claim. Mr. Foster said it had been done in 1887, but the federal government had refused to entertain it, and he referred to arbitration. Nova Scotia had presented a claim for return of the subsidy paid by the province to railways now belonging to the federal government. This claim had not been referred to arbitration, but the government was willing to refer it. Mr. Foster asked if a flat had been granted in respect to the claim of the Regina and Long Lake Railway Co. for a cash subsidy in place of land granted, of which the company claims it was deprived.

The premier said a flat had been granted. The solicitor general introduced his bill to regulate and make uniform the rates of fire insurance, but explained that it would not be pressed this session. The solicitor general moved non-concurrence in the senate amendments in the judges' bill. The amendment throws out the clause authorizing the appointment and paying the salary of three new judges for Quebec.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick made a violent speech against the action of the senate and a furious appeal for provincial rights. He did not deny that there were plenty of judges in the province, if they were properly distributed, but the provincial legislature had refused to reorganize the districts and it had a perfect right to deal with a large number of judges. Mr. Fitzpatrick stirred his French-Canadian supporters to rapture by a fiery appeal to the provincial and sectional spirit.

Messrs. Madore of Hochelaga and Fortin of Laval seconded this appeal, the former in a most impassioned manner in French. Mr. Bergeron (conservative) of Beauharnois, said he would not be intimidated by these attacks on himself and Mr. Casgrain, who had opposed the bill. He said that the French people had no terrors. He intended to oppose the waste of public money and to take his chance in his own French riding.

Mr. Monet of Laprairie and Naperville said this session had been a battle for provincial rights and for the rights of the people of Quebec. It began by authorizing improper interference in the foreign wars of England. It ends with the interference of the senate with the rights of Quebec. He felt it his duty to protest in both cases. He then spoke in French with his fellow members from Quebec and the people of that province.

Mr. Davin discussed the constitutional aspects of the case. Mr. Bourassa added his voice to the campaign, and a number of Richmond and Wolfe followed. Mr. Foster said this was a question of a legal character. It was late in the session and the matter had been discussed on its merits before it went to the senate. He had told the premier that the question was ready to be taken up without debate. This did not satisfy Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick. He preferred to make a heated campaign appeal to race and sectional feeling in Quebec. Then the word was sent out to the back benches, and one after another the supporters of the government had risen to do what they could to stir to fury the feelings of the French Canadian people. This was a piece of the campaign which went on all the time in the government press in Quebec. Mr. Foster produced Le Soleil of Quebec, the organ of the premier, which recently published a portrait of a conservative member, armed him with weapons of war and declared that "Orangemen were bound together by solemn oath to exterminate the Roman Catholic and French Canadian people." In line with this the government had sought to make this a campaign day for the purpose of stirring up strife.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he had never in his life appealed to any audience on the race and religious line. If friends of his did so, he sympathized with them after the attacks made on his race and religion by the Hamilton Spectator and other such papers. As to the question before the house, the premier held that it was important to have this discussion so that we should know where we are. It was time to settle whether we were living under the constitution or were drifting into legislative union and a condition of tyranny.

After remarks by Haggart, Davies and Moore, the vote was taken, when the motion of non-concurrence was passed by a straight party vote of 68 to 22.

The house went into supply in the evening and after passing a number of items on public works estimates, took up

the item of the Gilbert contract on the Cornwall canal. This is a vote in settlement of an old claim of a Cornwall canal contractor for the loss of prospective profits by reason of a change of plans.

Mr. Haggart condemned the transaction, stating that he had refused to pay this claim and that the payment had no justification. He and Hon. Mr. Blair argued the question all evening until after midnight.

THE SENATE. The senate put in a great part of the day over the election bill. Many amendments were accepted by the minister of justice, but some were held over.

The Quebec judges' bill will probably be taken up by the senate on Monday. It is impossible to say whether the chamber will persist in its action. A large number of senators are at present in favor of adhering to the decision.

It is understood that Thomas Finlay has been appointed to a position in the St. John custom house.

NOTES. Militia general orders contain the following:

62nd Regiment, St. John Fusiliers—To be second lieutenant (superannuated), L. W. Peters. To be second lieutenant (superannuated), G. Anderson. The following companies are ordered: 11th Brigade, Sussex, N. B., 11th Sept.—8th Hussars, 13th and 12th Field Batteries, Brighton Engineers, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments, 12th Brigade, Aldershot, N. S., 12th Sept.—Kings Canadian, N. S., 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments, 13th Brigade, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 26th July—Companies 4 and 5 of the 4th Regiment, C. A., and the 82nd Regiment.

OTTAWA, July 14.—The house was in committee of supply most of today and until shortly before midnight. The balance of the main estimates were cleared off and nearly the whole of the supplementary votes.

Before the house a Journal Mr. Foster asked Dr. Borden if it was the intention of the government to prosecute the emergency food contractor or take action for the recovery of the money. He asked this in consequence of the opinion of the minister of justice that a fraud had been perpetrated. Dr. Borden said that Mr. Mills must have been misinformed when he made that statement. He would consult him on the matter.

In the course of the morning sitting Mr. Oliver, liberal, of Alberta, rose to a question of privilege, and read from the interior department report the statement that the Gallician immigrants had been settled in small colonies in the west, and that the popular prejudice against them had diminished. He desired to say that 8,000 of those Gallicians were settled together in his constituency, and that the public feeling against their admission to this country was growing stronger every day among the people who had to live near them.

Mr. Clarke, conservative, of Toronto, read from the Edinburgh Scotsman correspondence from Vienna stating that a large number of Roumanian Jews, who were on the way to Canada, were absolutely destitute, and were sleeping out of doors for want of means of procuring shelter. He asked Mr. Sifton if this was true.

Hon. Mr. Sifton had no information, but remarked that the government was favorable to immigration of farm laborers from all quarters.

THE SENATE. In the senate the election bill was before the house part of the day, and the rest was devoted to Hon. Mr. Mulock's newspaper postage bill.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved in the clauses confining the reduction to papers circulated in the province of publication be struck out. The minister of justice contended that it was a revenue bill and could not be amended. After much discussion the speaker ruled that it could be amended. Hon. Mr. Mills moved that the first clause, which contained the whole bill, be adopted.

The motion was lost by a vote of 17 to 10. This kills the bill, unless it be by vote restored to the order paper.

The following clause was adopted to the election bill by the senate: Notwithstanding anything contained in any act of the provincial legislature, no person otherwise qualified to vote at an election of a member to serve in the house of commons shall be incompetent to vote at such election by reason only of his having been absent from the electoral district in which such election is held, and in which he would otherwise be entitled to vote by reason of his serving with or being attached to any corps detached from Canada for military service, or performing military service in Canada, whether as an officer, a non-commissioned officer, or a private, or in any other capacity, or while serving her majesty in any military capacity, or acting as a war correspondent in connection with any war in which a Canadian contingent is serving.

NOTES. The work of the session is pretty well completed. There remains the consideration by the commons of the senate amendments to the election law, some fifty in number, the reconsideration by the senate of the Quebec judges' bill, the senate amendments to which were rejected by commons; concurrence in the estimates by the commons and senate consideration of the supply bill, with a few third readings by both houses.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster expect to leave for New Brunswick tomorrow afternoon, unless some new difficulty occurs in the house. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has arranged for a series of meetings in Quebec province. A great reception was given here to the Ottawa members who returned from the war. They own the town this week.

OTTAWA, July 16.—Mr. Champagne of Wright, chairman of the debates committee, presented a report recommending an increase of \$250 to the translators in view of the length of the session. Discussing this report led to the renewal of the movement for an additional seasonal indemnity to members of parliament.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it would not be advisable to concur in the

committee's report, but Chairman Champagne persisted in advocating its adoption.

Dr. Sproule of East Grey concurred in the report, but regretted it did not include other employees, who were heavily taxed by the length of the session and who had to work long after parliament prorogued. He went on to speak of members' indemnity. The house was now, he said, in the 188th day of the session, and prorogation would not take place for several days yet. For 23 days past the members had been receiving nothing, and had to send home for money to support their families in Ottawa. There would be very few sessions short of five or six months in the future. Now was the time to make the extra allowance commensurate with the demands of the situation.

Said Mr. McMillen, speaking of the proposal to increase the seasonal indemnity, "I'll oppose it under any circumstances until the government comes to the conclusion that its right."

"Of course you will, or anything else," said a member of the opposition amid general laughter.

Mr. McMillen said he didn't think the premier was over-paid but some of the "minor ministers" might be.

Messrs. Ellis, Ferguson and Casey strongly advocated the claims of the French translators.

The premier, after he had discovered the general feeling of the house was against him, said the committee's report had taken him by surprise, but if the matter were allowed to stand over he would consult with his colleagues. As to the seasonal indemnity to members of parliament, he thought that he did not think that any departure from the present system was advisable, except as a part of a general law.

After remarks by Messrs. Bourassa and LaRiviere the debate was adjourned on the motion of the premier. Mr. Bourassa asked whether in the event of a feeling being developed in Canada in favor of sending troops to China, the government would feel at liberty to do so without consent of parliament, as had been done in the case of South Africa.

Laurier thought that it was true that Tarte was coming home for a while, but would subsequently return to Paris. Laurier—When Tarte comes back he will stay back. The item passed.

On the immigration vote, Hon. Mr. Sifton replying to Mr. Clarke was compelled to admit that the bonus to steamship agents for people coming from the continent is larger than when they came from the British Isles. He explained that this was because other countries were competing with Canada for European immigrants, and Canada had to give the same rates to competitors or go without immigrants.

On the item of \$1,959,900 for Intercolonial railway, Dr. Sproule called attention to the fact that this made \$7,195,552 spent on capital account on the road for the past two years. He pointed out that this expenditure was unfair to the people of Ontario, who paid the bulk of the taxes. The maritime provinces, where this money was chiefly spent, received also their share of other railway subsidies and public expenditures. He was satisfied that the people of Ontario would understand this state of affairs when they understood it.

Mr. McAllister, conservative, of Restigouche, could not see that the Intercolonial got more than its share. He contended that any expenditure on the line should be regarded as for the general benefit of Canada. He criticized, however, the running arrangements of trains on the line, and gave several particulars in which he thought improvements could be made.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that with through traffic it was impossible to consult conveniences of intermediate stations. As to local traffic it was impossible to give a better service than now. Mr. Blair then proceeded to give an exhibition of his favorite habit of blocking his own estimates, that after a controversial speech on affairs of the Intercolonial. This provoked a spirited discussion, in which several members took part, and it was two hours before the item finally passed.

Sir Louis Davies stated that after several years' negotiations an agreement had been reached last week between Great Britain, the United States and Russia as to the terms of arbitration of claims arising out of the seizure of sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific in 1892. Arbitration, therefore, would be proceeded with at once.

At one o'clock the last item in the estimates was passed and it was decided to take concurrence tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Mulock wanted to proceed with his fair-wages resolution, but the house laughed him out of it and adjournment took place.

THE SENATE. The political speeches against the senate in the commons on Friday got their answer tonight from the gentleman of the upper house. Hon. Mr. Mills moved that the senate do not insist upon its amendment rejecting the provisions increasing the number of Quebec judges. An animated discussion took place, in which Sir Mackenzie Bowell and others warmly referred to the intemperate language of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick and other Quebec members. Finally by a vote of 17 to 16 Mr. Mills's motion was rejected, so that no new judges can be appointed.

On the election bill Hon. Mr. Scott moved that qualified voters in unorganized districts of Quebec be allowed to vote on taking the oath. This was rejected by 17 to 13. The criminal code was finally passed, the senate accepting the commons amendment fixing January 1 as the date the law goes into effect.

NOTES. Hon. Geo. E. Foster left for New Brunswick today.

Sir Louis Davies and Messrs. Blair and Fielding leave for "gay Paree" tomorrow. They will be away from Canada a month. It is a holiday trip, purely.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 17.—It took the commons just four hours to get through concurrence, the task being completed by 5 o'clock. Mr. Bergeron brought up the question of tolls charged by the Grand Trunk Railway Co. over Victoria bridge in Montreal. He thought there was an imposition on the public, and should be moderated in view of so much money having been paid out

coming census there should be separate columns showing the origins of the French-Canadians of Quebec, Acadians, and Scotch and French half-breeds of the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Fisher was disposed to agree with the suggestion, and would consult with his officers as to its feasibility. The minister replied to Dr. Sproule that the de jure system would be adopted, as in the past. No day had yet been fixed for making the enumeration, and nothing had been decided as to the personnel of the staff.

On the further vote for the Paris exhibition, Hon. Mr. Fisher said Mr. Tarte had written to him condemning the Canadian building, and saying he had been obliged to spend a considerable sum decorating it, in order to improve its appearance. The building had cost about \$100,000, but should not have cost more than \$70,000 or \$75,000. Mr. Fisher added that although the prizes had not yet been announced, it was understood that Canada had received the highest awards in forestry, mineral exhibits, agricultural products, leather, furniture and heating apparatus, and that the Canadian canoes, butter and higher education exhibits had been highly spoken of. As to sports, notably to Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia had received first prizes, New Brunswick second prize, and Prince Edward Island third prize, while the dominion as a whole had beaten everybody.

Mr. Bergeron asked if it was true that Tarte was coming home for a while, but would subsequently return to Paris. Laurier—When Tarte comes back he will stay back. The item passed.

On the immigration vote, Hon. Mr. Sifton replying to Mr. Clarke was compelled to admit that the bonus to steamship agents for people coming from the continent is larger than when they came from the British Isles. He explained that this was because other countries were competing with Canada for European immigrants, and Canada had to give the same rates to competitors or go without immigrants.

On the item of \$1,959,900 for Intercolonial railway, Dr. Sproule called attention to the fact that this made \$7,195,552 spent on capital account on the road for the past two years. He pointed out that this expenditure was unfair to the people of Ontario, who paid the bulk of the taxes. The maritime provinces, where this money was chiefly spent, received also their share of other railway subsidies and public expenditures. He was satisfied that the people of Ontario would understand this state of affairs when they understood it.

Mr. McAllister, conservative, of Restigouche, could not see that the Intercolonial got more than its share. He contended that any expenditure on the line should be regarded as for the general benefit of Canada. He criticized, however, the running arrangements of trains on the line, and gave several particulars in which he thought improvements could be made.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that with through traffic it was impossible to consult conveniences of intermediate stations. As to local traffic it was impossible to give a better service than now. Mr. Blair then proceeded to give an exhibition of his favorite habit of blocking his own estimates, that after a controversial speech on affairs of the Intercolonial. This provoked a spirited discussion, in which several members took part, and it was two hours before the item finally passed.

Sir Louis Davies stated that after several years' negotiations an agreement had been reached last week between Great Britain, the United States and Russia as to the terms of arbitration of claims arising out of the seizure of sealing vessels by Russian cruisers in the North Pacific in 1892. Arbitration, therefore, would be proceeded with at once.

At one o'clock the last item in the estimates was passed and it was decided to take concurrence tomorrow.

Hon. Mr. Mulock wanted to proceed with his fair-wages resolution, but the house laughed him out of it and adjournment took place.

THE DEATH OF LT.-BORDEN. On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum. I think it may be said that even of the humblest here, who dies now under modern conditions on the battlefields of the civilized world, the world seems to be in attendance and to watch what is going forward, and I am sure there is not a man in Canada, or for that matter a man in the British empire, who will not have heard of the death of this young man, just 23 years, with all the bright hopes of youth and already crowned with the laurels of a hero.

of the public treasury. Victoria bridge cost five millions to the country, and in view of this consideration the tolls ought to be reduced. Since the discussion last week, an incident had been brought to his attention which was most extraordinary. Two months ago a man living in St. Lambert's had the misfortune to lose his son. He desired to have him interred in Notre Dame cemetery. The Grand Trunk officials on the bridge not only charged for the hearse, but also five cents for the corpse. That was carrying the thing too far. Unless the Grand Trunk Railway Co. were remonstrated with, there would be a revolt in public opinion.

The premier pointed out that power had been taken under the subsidy act by the government to regulate the tolls. This subject was engaging the attention of the government, and the Grand Trunk railway authorities had already been communicated with.

On the immigration votes, amounting altogether to \$1,440,000, Dr. Sproule called attention to the enormous increase in this expenditure, which had risen from \$120,000 in 1896 to the present large figure. He also referred to the class of immigrants, which he considered most undesirable, especially Donkshobers and Galicians. He moved that the vote be reduced \$100,000, which was lost on division, and the whole item passed.

Other items were concurred in and the entire list finished at 5 o'clock. Messages were received from the senate informing the house that the amendments to the Criminal Code, the Quebec judges act. Also reports on amendments to the criminal code, to some of which the senate withdrew its objections and others it insisted on.

Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick moved that the amendments made by the senate to the criminal code be concurred in.—This was carried.

Certain of the senate amendments to the election act were concurred in after a protest on the part of Hon. Mr. Fitzpatrick that the portion of the act referring to the Northwest Territories had been made unworkable by the amendments.

The clause not agreed to by the solicitor general relate to P. E. Island amendments rejected by the commons, but inserted in the senate. The chief reason set forth for the commons disagreement is that the controverted clause makes ample provision for a scrutiny before two judges of the supreme court of all objected votes polled in P. E. Island.

Mr. Paterson delivered a campaign speech of great length, and Messrs. Sproule and Davin replied.

Hon. Mr. Mulock then sprang his "fair wages" resolution, which has been on the order paper for months. Messrs. Taylor and Davin protested against proceedings at this late stage of the session. Mr. Mulock assured the conservatives that the principle of the resolution would be incorporated in all future contracts for public works, as well as on railway subsidy contracts.

As this is the only opposition strenuously fought for when the matter first came up in the house, Mr. Davin said the assurance was satisfactory, and the resolution then passed unanimously.

On the motion to adjourn the house Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following reference to the death of Lieut. Borden: Before this motion is put I am sure that the house will agree that I may properly take this opportunity to confirm the sad rumor which has been circulated through the corridors of the house this afternoon to the effect that Lieut. Borden, son of the minister of militia and defense, met his death yesterday in South Africa. The rumor is unfortunately true. This afternoon the sad news reached the governor general received a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, Lieut. Borden was killed in action. Lieut. Borden was a young man who enlisted recently to fight for the Queen in South Africa. He was only 23 years of age, a young man of great intelligence, a model in every way. He had, as I am informed, already made a mark in his career, attracting the attention of his chiefs by his coolness under fire, by his daring and by his courage, and by his amiable disposition. This precious life has been cut short by the uncertainties of war. Now this event, I am sure, will reach the heart of every member of this house. He is the son of a prominent member of this assembly and of a member of the commons, and, as I am reminded, the only son. Whatever bitterness there may be of strife I am sure that before such misfortunes all such bitterness disappears, and that both sides of the house friends and foes will unite in offering to the bereaved father and to the bereaved mother that sympathy which can be the only solace of such a misfortune on this side of the grave.

Nicholas Flood Davin of Western Assiniboia said I would wish that the honorable leader of the opposition (Sir Charles Tupper) were in his place in order that he might echo the sentiments which have been so fitly expressed by the right hon. gentleman, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. A great statesman, sir, belonging to Athens, said that of great men who died the whole earth seems to be the mausoleum

ADVERTISING RATES. \$1.00 per inch for ordinary transient advertising.

For Sale, Wanted, etc., 50 cents each insertion. Special contracts made for time advertisements.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application.

The subscription rate is \$1.00 a year, but if 75 cents is sent IN ADVANCE the paper will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for one year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. SE. JOHN, N. B., JULY 21, 1900.

WHY THE SESSION WAS LONG. The session of parliament which closed yesterday was the longest since 1855, and with the exception of that session, the longest in the history of the country.

The session of parliament which closed yesterday was the longest since 1855, and with the exception of that session, the longest in the history of the country.

The situation in China is full of difficulties both military and diplomatic. If the agitation against foreigners should spread over the empire, as it seems likely to do, the forces representing civilization will find themselves face to face with a foe which by the mere weight of numbers may offer a long and stubborn resistance.

How could the session be shorter when the finance minister had neither his budget nor his estimates ready for weeks after the house met? It is idle to talk of three month sessions when the budget debate commences at the close of the second month, and when the house is not moved into supply until six weeks after the opening, and then only to give a government supporter opportunity to glorify the ministry in an amendment to the motion of the finance minister?

ONE OUT OF FIVE. The joy of the friends of Sir Louis Davies over the election of a local government supporter in a recent Prince Edward Island by-election shows how desperate the situation is in that province.

Wm., cannot be known. They decided to give their support to Mr. Wise, who had been a government supporter, but had withdrawn his confidence.

THE CATALOGUE OF CRIMES. The senate of Canada has saved the taxpayer of Canada a good many millions during the past four years.

Another annoying act of the senate was the holding of the first Drupmond railway bill. The result of this action was the second contract, which, bad as it was, saves the country probably two millions of dollars as compared with the first agreement.

IN CHINA. The situation in China is full of difficulties both military and diplomatic. If the agitation against foreigners should spread over the empire, as it seems likely to do, the forces representing civilization will find themselves face to face with a foe which by the mere weight of numbers may offer a long and stubborn resistance.

How could the session be shorter when the finance minister had neither his budget nor his estimates ready for weeks after the house met? It is idle to talk of three month sessions when the budget debate commences at the close of the second month, and when the house is not moved into supply until six weeks after the opening, and then only to give a government supporter opportunity to glorify the ministry in an amendment to the motion of the finance minister?

ONE OUT OF FIVE. The joy of the friends of Sir Louis Davies over the election of a local government supporter in a recent Prince Edward Island by-election shows how desperate the situation is in that province.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. The International Lesson.

Lesson V.—July 29. GOLDEN TEXT. This is my beloved Son: hear him.

THE SCENIC. Includes the transfiguration and the events which immediately followed—the healing of the demoniac boy (Luke 9: 37-43), and the second announcement of Jesus' death and resurrection (Luke 9: 44-45).

PLACE IN THE LIFE OF CHRIST. Beyond the middle of the Third Year of his ministry. It was a marked epoch in his work, revealing his true nature after foretelling his sufferings and death.

HISTORICAL SETTING. Time.—Autumn of A. D. 29; a week after the last lesson; in the night, probably toward morning (comp. Luke 9: 37).—Andrew, new edition.

THE TRANSFIGURATION.—Luke 9: 28-36. Compare Matthew 17: 1-13. Read Mark 8: 27-29. Commit verses 33-35.

28. And it came to pass about an eight days after these sayings he (a) took Peter and John and James, and went up into (b) a mountain to pray. 29. And as he prayed, the countenance of his countenance was altered, and his raiment (d) was white and (e) glistened.

30. And, behold, there talked with him two men, which were Moses and (f) Elijah. 31. Who appeared in glory, and (g) spoke of his decease which he (g) should accomplish at Jerusalem.

32. But Peter and they that were with him were heavy with sleep; and when they were awake, they saw his glory, and the two men that stood with him.

33. And it came to pass, as they (i) departed from him, Peter said unto Jesus, Master: it is good for us to be here: and let us make three tabernacles; one for thee, and one for Moses, and one for (j) Elias: not knowing what he said.

34. While he (k) thus spake, there came a cloud, and overshadowed them: and they feared as they entered into the cloud.

35. And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is my (l) beloved Son: hear him.

36. And as the voice abode, Jesus was found alone. And they (m) kept it close, and told no man in those days any of those things which they had seen.

REVISION CHANGES. (So far as they affect the sense.) Ver. 28. (a) Took with him. (b) The mountain. (c) As he was praying. (d) Raiment. (e) Glistened. (f) Elijah. Ver. 31. (g) Was about to. Ver. 32. (h) Were fully awake. Ver. 33. (i) Were parting. Ver. 34. (j) He said these things. Ver. 35. (k) Thus spake. Ver. 36. (l) Held their peace.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. Jesus revealed to his disciples for the first time that he must die upon the cross, and be raised again. They seem to have been greatly shocked, almost stupefied. Their Master was to go, their hopes of a earthly Messiah and of a worldly kingdom were shattered. They could not see beyond. After a week of this gloom the transfiguration took place, to reveal to them the true nature of Jesus, strengthen their faith, and prepare them for the trying times to come.

at this prayer meeting? What had been made known to the disciples on the way? State the time and place. What promise to those who unite in prayer?

II. The Glory of Jesus Revealed (v. 29).—What took place while Jesus was praying? What was Jesus' appearance? Where else do we learn of his glory? (Heb. 1: 1-3; Rev. 1: 13-18; Dan. 7: 9).

III. The Conference of the Glorified Three (vs. 30, 31).—Who came and talked with Jesus? What was there peculiar about the death of these two? (Deut. 34: 5, 6; Jude 1: 2 Kings 2: 11). On what subject did they discourse, and why? What did Moses represent? What did Elijah?

IV. The Three Witnesses (vs. 32, 33).—What did Peter propose? Why was not this good? What was the value of the transfiguration experience?

V. The Voice from the Cloud (vs. 34-36).—What testimony came for Jesus? Lessons from the Transfiguration Experience.—1. Lesson of comfort. 2. Value of the Transfiguration experience. 3. To be utilized in helping a needy world. 4. Value of a vision of Christ, as he is. 5. Freedom of the recognition of friends in heaven.

WEDDING BELLS. UPPER GAGETOWN, July 18.—The home of Deacon William Estabrook was the scene of a very pretty event on Wednesday evening, July 18th, when his eldest daughter, Maude, was united in marriage to Jacob Kitchener.

The bride and groom were present. The bride looked charming in a white figured muslin dress, with a pink ribbon, and carried a beautiful bouquet of pink roses. The ceremony over, the guests sat down to a sumptuous repast, after which the bride and groom were remembered by a fine charivari, which did credit to the boys of the neighborhood. After the "charivari" the happy couple, amid showers of rice, took their departure for their home at Burton. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and costly gifts, which included: Wm. Estabrook, a diamond ring; the bride, a cheque; Mrs. Wm. Estabrook, a table cloth and napkins; the groom, a silver butter dish; Edward Estabrook, a china dinner and tea set; Mrs. C. Plummer, a damask tray cloth; Edward D. Estabrook, Prince William, a cheque; Miss Louise Weston, two pairs towels and toilet mats; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kitchener of St. John, a silver scallop dish; Mr. and Mrs. John Scott, an oil painting; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Boyd, a silver berry spoon; Miss Beaulieu Plummer, a cut flower vase; Miss Nettie Coy, a china cup and saucer; Miss Hattie Allen, a pickle dish; Miss Bertie Plummer, a vinegar cruet; Miss Mary Estabrook, a lemonade set; Laura Weston, china cake plate and holder; Harry Dingee and Nettie Estabrook, a glass berry set; Miss Lizette McCain, a lamp; Miss Anabel Watson, a china pitcher and silk crocheted tea-pot holder; Miss Hazel and Stella Kitchener, table cloth and napkins; Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, pickle dish; Mrs. Miriam Allen, a vinegar cruet; Leverett Estabrook and daughter of Prince William, a cheque; Mrs. Geo. Kitchener, a lamp and bureau cover; Miss Hazel and Stella Coy, a glass preserve dish; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Estabrook, a glass pie stand; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Coy, a glass water pitcher; Lanston Estabrook, glass cheese plate; Mrs. R. A. Hoben, china cheese dish; Miss Mabel A. Coy, glass tea set.

A very pretty wedding was witnessed in Sacred Heart church, Moncton, Kings Co., at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, 17th of July. The participants were Ernest Mercier of Quebec and Miss Bertha McLaughlin, daughter of Jas. McLaughlin of Mill Cove. The bride was attired in a gown of white muslin with veil and orange blossoms, and was attended by Miss Minnie Leonard of St. John as bridesmaid, while the groom was supported by Thomas McLaughlin, brother of the bride. Nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. E. J. Byrne, and after the ceremony the wedding party drove to Campbell's hotel, Norton, where they partook of a wedding breakfast. After breakfast they were driven to the station, where they took the train for their future home in Chipman. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents. The groom's present was a beautiful gold ring set with diamonds. The best man presented the bride with a watch accompanied by the best wishes of all for their future happiness.

A quiet but interesting event took place Tuesday morning in St. Luke's church, when Miss Sadie Waters of Gaspereux station was united in marriage to D. Gray of Elgin, N. B., by the rector, Rev. R. P. McKinn. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her brother-in-law, F. N. Perkins. The couple were unattended. The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of blue with hat to match. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present. The groom is a brother of the Rev. Andrew Gray, D. D., of Boston, Mass. After the wedding breakfast at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. N. Perkins, 65 Harrison street, the happy couple left for their future home in Elgin, Albert Co.

A CARD OF THANKS. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Permit me through your paper to thank the many dear friends and public generally in St. John, Moncton, Sackville and especially Dorchester, whose kindness and sympathy were so generously extended to me in the sad bereavement which came through the drowning of my son, Winthrop Lockhart, at St. John July 15th. This was the more highly prized because of the absence of Capt. Lockhart, who was unable to leave the ship and come home. All these friends will please accept my sincere thanks for their unwearied ministrations to me and mine in our great grief and loss.

I am, yours in sorrow, MRS. FLORENCE LOCKHART. Dorchester, July 19, 1900.

BEARDSLEY REUNION. A very pleasant reunion of the

Notice to Subscribers. The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the Sun.

John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. L. M. Curren in Cumberland County, N. S.

I Recommend Baby's Own Soap to all mothers who want their babies to have pink, clean, clear, and healthy skin.



THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Mailed to Your Post Office Every Wednesday and Saturday.

The South African war, the threatened hostilities in China and the general election within the year, will make this paper especially interesting.

The Sun has special correspondents with 1st and 2nd Canadian Contingents and other costly arrangements for obtaining news of the operations in South Africa and China, which no other New Brunswick paper possesses.

The Sun has also a paid correspondent in every town, village and hamlet in New Brunswick, with several in P. E. I. and Nova Scotia, also a weekly letter on Provincial matters from Boston, Mass., thus the paper is made interesting to every section of the Maritime Provinces.

The regular subscription price is \$1.00 a year, but SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS sent to the SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, will ensure the SEMI-WEEKLY SUN to any address in Canada or the United States for twelve months, together with a splendid portrait—18 x 24 inches, in fifteen colors of FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS, or GENERAL LORD KITCHENER or of LIEUT.-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, in khaki, and a map of the seat of war in South Africa.

This is unquestionably the best business offer ever made by any Maritime Province publisher of a first-class FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Any present subscriber for the SUN who sends SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for his own subscription in advance, and the name of a new subscriber with SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS will get a picture for himself, as well as one for the new subscriber.

Sample copies cheerfully sent to any address on application to

SUN PRINTING COMPANY, ST. JOHN, N. B.

COLONIAL HOUSE MONTREAL.

HOSIERY DEPT. LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 60c pair. LADIES' BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, 45c, 60c, 75c, 90c, and \$1.40. LADIES' BLACK THREAD HOSE, 50c, 65c, 80c, \$1 and \$1.25. LADIES' FANCY DROP STITCH HOSE, 30c, 45c, 50c, and 55c. LADIES' COLORED ASSORTED THREAD HOSE, at various prices. LADIES' RIBBED CANADIAN VESTS, 20c, and 25c each. LADIES' BICYCLE HOSE, \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25. BOYS' BICYCLE HOSE, \$1, \$1.15 and \$1.25. Special Line of BOYS' BICYCLE HOSE, to be sold at 25c, a pair.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT. FOR THE WARM WEATHER. SUMMER TROUSERSINGS.

There is nothing more comfortable to wear in warm weather than a flannel suit. We are now showing a full range of these goods in stripes and checked twed effects. We make them up unlined, and they make an ideally cool suit.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION. HENRY MORGAN & CO. - - Montreal.

ing on the arm of her brother-in-law, F. N. Perkins. The couple were unattended. The bride was becomingly attired in a travelling suit of blue with hat to match. Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties were present. The groom is a brother of the Rev. Andrew Gray, D. D., of Boston, Mass. After the wedding breakfast at the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. N. Perkins, 65 Harrison street, the happy couple left for their future home in Elgin, Albert Co.

A CARD OF THANKS. To the Editor of the Sun: Sir—Permit me through your paper to thank the many dear friends and public generally in St. John, Moncton, Sackville and especially Dorchester, whose kindness and sympathy were so generously extended to me in the sad bereavement which came through the drowning of my son, Winthrop Lockhart, at St. John July 15th. This was the more highly prized because of the absence of Capt. Lockhart, who was unable to leave the ship and come home. All these friends will please accept my sincere thanks for their unwearied ministrations to me and mine in our great grief and loss.

I am, yours in sorrow, MRS. FLORENCE LOCKHART. Dorchester, July 19, 1900.

BEARDSLEY REUNION. A very pleasant reunion of the

Notice to Subscribers. The following agents are travelling in New Brunswick in the interests of the Sun.

John E. Austin in Queens County. Edgar Canning in Kings County.

IN NOVA SCOTIA. L. M. Curren in Cumberland County, N. S.

I Recommend Baby's Own Soap to all mothers who want their babies to have pink, clean, clear, and healthy skin. Made of the finest materials. No soap, wherever made, is better. THE ALBERT TOLLY SOAP CO. MONTREAL. MANUFACTURED BY ALBERT TOLLY SOAPS.

CITY

Recent Events Around

Together With from Cor Ex

When ordering WEEKLY SUN, the NAME of which the paper is of the office is sent. Remember! Office must be ensured prompt request. THE SUN PUBLISHING WEEKLY SUN, lation of all part Maritime Provinces please make a

Canadian cargo of spot, Sydney.

Str. Napanica, cargo of spot, Greenock, will be at 45c.

Str. Kronborg, Tuesday for the there from St. now due at St. China from the

Mayor Daniel from E. I. Sim tribution to the sum of \$1 for a

H. S. Jones, sheep buyer, sa the this season per week until tion.

The Beulah has just closed successful in at clal and spiriti held on the gr

The Battle li on her way to chartered to for W. C. Eng probably take

The first bl from up river the Springfield. There were onl but they were i

A man name worked for F killed on the I. S., on Monday ical train. He

Mr. Blair wa for a traffic e every short tim is giving him s, said, was at retired list.—M

Handsome b placed in St. I fax, in memory ney and Lieut. will be put in to the memory was for many ohurch.—Chron

Representati perance organ convention to ance hall, Ma

evening of Aug prohibition que line of action preaching elect

H. Goodspeed at McAdam h Ottawa in conn tical branch re Goodspeed, wh provincial uni customs servic has been a ver left for Ottawa

Dr. Andrews the Presbyterie on Sunday last In the course evening Dr. An dian politics as that the "revol years had led ously whether of Canada was

OPEN DAY The Currie D this city is o throughout the a road tire to counts are allow

NEW

Dress Go Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrapper Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Ma Rugs, Yarns, Feather

Tru Good Go SHARP

N. B.—Any of

CITY NEWS.

Recent Events in and Around St. John,

Together With Country Items from Correspondents and Exchanges.

When ordering the address of your WEEKLY SUN to be changed, send the NAME of the POST OFFICE to which the paper is going as well as that of the office to which you wish it sent.

Remember! The NAME of the Post Office must be sent in all cases to ensure prompt compliance with your request.

THE SUN PRINTING COMPANY, issuing weekly 8,500 copies of THE WEEKLY SUN, challenges the circulation of all papers published in the Maritime Provinces.

Canadian capitalists contemplate building a \$75,000 summer hotel at Sydney.

Str. Naparina, which is to carry a cargo of spool wood from Bangor to Greenock, will take a deckload of deals at 45s.

Str. Kronborg, which left this port Tuesday for the other side, is to load there for China. The steamer Auguste, now due at St. John, will also go to China from the other side.

Mayor Daniel on Tuesday received from E. I. Simonds a monthly contribution to the contingent funds, the sum of \$1 for the month of July.

H. S. Jones, a noted P. E. Island sheep buyer, says he intends to handle this season from 2,500 to 3,000 lambs per week until the close of navigation.

The Beulah camp meeting which has just closed has been the most successful in attendance and in financial and spiritual results of any ever held on the grounds.

The Battle line steamer Plateau, now on her way to Liverpool, has been chartered to load deals at Miramichi for W. C. England at 60s. She will probably take outwards to Miramichi.

The first blueberries this season from the river were brought down on the Springdale Wednesday afternoon. There were only a few boxes of them, but they were in beautiful condition.

A man named Dan McNeill, who worked for T. Grant & Son, was killed on the I. C. R. at Lourd's, N. S., on Monday night by the Pictou local train. He was terribly cut up.

Mr. Blair went to the Grand Trunk for a traffic manager, who lasted a very short time. Now the Grand Trunk is giving him another official who, it is said, is about to be put on the retired list.—Moncton Times.

Handsome brass tablets have been placed in St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, in memory of the late Bishop Binney and Lieut. Keating, and another will be put in position in a few days to the memory of Mrs. Gregor, who was for many years organist of the church.—Chronicle.

Representatives of the various temperance organizations have called a convention to meet in the Temperance hall, Market building, on the evening of August 1st to consider the prohibition question and decide on a line of action to be followed at the approaching election.

H. Goodspeed of the customs staff at McAdam has been summoned to Ottawa in connection with the statistical branch recently established. Mr. Goodspeed, who is a graduate of the provincial university, has been in the customs service fourteen years, and has been a very efficient officer. He left for Ottawa Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. Andrews of Sackville preached in the Presbyterian church at Amherst on Sunday last to large congregations. In the course of his remarks in the evening Dr. Andrews referred to Canadian politics as being corrupt, and said that the "revelations of the past few years had led people to consider seriously whether he not the moral fibre of Canada was becoming tainted."

OPEN DAY AND EVENING. The Currie Business University of this city is open day and evening throughout the entire summer. This is a good time to enter, as special discounts are allowed during the summer.

SUCCESS FOR SIXTY YEARS—This is the record of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. A sure cure for diarrhoea, dysentery, and all bowel complaints. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25 cents and 50 cents.

The town of Woodstock has commenced an action against the county of Carleton to recover all money collected by the county within the town in Canada Temperance Act cases.

John D. Gorman, aged 24, an employe of the Hastings Saw Mill Co. at Village Bay, British Columbia, fell off a boom of logs and was drowned, July 12th. Gorman was a native of Mansfield, P. E. I., and had been in British Columbia for several years.

Nova Scotia crop reports, returned to the office of agriculture on July 4th, show that seeding was later than usual. Taken as a whole, hay, potatoes, roots and grains will fall short of the average, but indications point to an abundant crop of fruit.

Bentley's Liniment will cure Croup. A rare specimen of a fish was captured near Pendleton's Island on Friday last. It was brought over to the biological station, and Prof. Knight at once pronounced it a tautog. Such fish are quite common about Cape Cod, but they seldom grow to the size of the one captured in this bay. They are valuable as food.—Beacon.

T. B. Flint, M. P. for Yarmouth, lost a valuable ring near Ferry's crossing Tuesday. It was a passenger on the C. E. R. train and at the time of the accident to Mrs. Gallagher went out to see what had happened. In stepping from the car his ring caught on the iron railing and was pulled from his finger. Mr. Flint, after a hasty search, marked the spot and drove out this afternoon and spent a couple of hours looking for the ring, but failed to find it.

William Dunlap of Southampton started from the Pokok mills on Thursday last to cross the river. He was noticed in mid-stream, but has not since been seen, and it is feared that he has been drowned, as he had an old and unsafe one, was picked up at Munro's Point, a few miles below Pokok, on the same morning. Mr. Dunlap was thirty-two years of age, a son of Mrs. Dunlap of Southampton. He leaves a widow, a daughter of Samuel Stirling, of Campbell Settlement, and had no children.

To cure headache in ten minutes use KUMFORD HEADACHE POWDERS.

At the head of Millstream, on the 2nd of June last, Mrs. Mary McPherson, widow of the late Robert McPherson, died at the residence of her son, Adam McPherson, aged 68 years. She leaves eight children, three sons and five daughters, 23 grandchildren, and four great grandchildren, and a large circle of relations and friends to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate friend. The deceased lady was an eminent Christian and because of her love to Jesus she lived and showed kindness to all who loved the Master of whatever denomination.

Bentley's Liniment cures Sprains.

The celebration of the 12th of July at Young's Cove corner, Queens Co., caused more than the usual excitement. In the evening nearly all who partook of supper were taken violently ill, in some cases the people thought they were going to die and were unable to reach their homes. Dr. J. O. Earle was kept busy all night, and had to get assistance from Drs. Armstrong of Cady's and McDonald of the Narrows. The patients were attacked by severe vomiting and cramps in the legs. Mr. Wallace, photographer of St. John, was one of the victims. In all there were over one hundred men, women and children who were affected, the same way, and some of them were in a critical condition. There was one case where the vomiting was so severe that the man burst a blood-vessel in his stomach and was in a dangerous way. The sickness has caused a great deal of excitement in the parish of Waterborough.

TOSSED AND GORED BY A BULL. Stephen Fairweather of Norton, Kings Co., met with a very serious encounter on Friday last, from which he fortunately escaped with his life. He was out in the field milking, where a bull was at large, and although he noticed the animal approaching, did not look for the rush it made and the toss it gave him into the air, which tore a gap on the side of his head some four or five inches long. Although almost senseless from the attack and fall, Mr. Fairweather managed to regain his feet, only to find his enemy standing quietly by, as though astonished at the result of his playful toss of the head. After careful attention from the doctor the patient is now doing nicely.

A SERIOUS BLOW

At the Winter Port Trade of St. John.

Why the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is in the City Today.

From Friday's Daily Sun.

The decision of the Minister of Railways that no freight east of St. John can be billed via the Canadian Pacific's short line to Montreal, but that it must all go per the longer route of the Intercolonial, is a death blow to the winter port business for which the citizens of St. John have incurred direct liabilities of well up to a million dollars.

If deprived of their return freight, the Canadian Pacific can have no other way open to it than to abandon its St. John winter export business and seek a port whence its cars will not be required to return empty. Last season's business to this port was, according to competent authorities, carried on at a loss, but that was incident in the development of trade which is often to be faced in the initial stages of any land or water carriage enterprise. Last year, however, the carrying of western bound freight from Nova Scotia and points in New Brunswick east of St. John was not taboed by the minister of railroads.

President Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. arrived here last evening from St. Andrews by special train, and registered at the Royal, where he had a long talk with Mayor Daniel. A Sun reporter who called on Mr. Shaughnessy was cordially received by that gentleman, but when questioned as to his mission the astute railway president had nothing to say. Mr. Shaughnessy said that his family were spending the summer at St. John, and the mayor of St. John having expressed a desire to interview him with regard to next winter's business and a willingness to visit St. Andrews, he thought he would come up here. He had talked with the mayor, and would call upon his worship in the morning. He said he would come the day in St. John. Mayor Daniel was equally reticent. His worship said he was not yet in a position to say anything for publication. He was working in the interest of St. John, and in that connection was conferring with the president of the C. P. R. So far their talk had been on general lines.

The Montreal Witness of three days ago published several interviews relating to this matter, chief of which was the following:

"Mr. Campbell, general manager of the Elder, Dempster Steamship Company, called on G. M. Bosworth, general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, regarding the carriage of export freight from St. John in the winter. Under existing circumstances no arrangements could be made.

"Mr. Campbell was also seen later by a representative of the Witness, and said that he could not see any good grounds for the intercolonial trade. In the evening the request of the Canadian Pacific railway. It is well known, he said, that other railways in Ontario and the United States are granted similar privileges to those desired by the Canadian Pacific company. Should the Elder, Dempster refuse a concession which had for years been granted the Canadian Pacific, he had reason to believe the company would refuse to carry freight to West St. John, hitherto the winter port.

"It is now well known that in 1885 Mr. Campbell, then manager of the Beaver line, since absorbed by the Elder, Dempster Company, in conjunction with the Canadian Pacific management, first opened St. John as a winter port for export traffic from Canada. The growth of this winter trade was phenomenal, and the connection thus established by the C. P. R. and the Beaver line entered into successful competition with such winter ports as Portland and Boston. Considering all that the Canadian Pacific company had done for St. John, Mr. Campbell thought favorable consideration should be shown for them, and if possible arrangements made by which their request might be met. It might be presumed that the Intercolonial railway was desirous of securing a long haul for the traffic originating in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but if the Canadian Pacific company withdrew their service it would appear that the loss to St. John and the maritime provinces throughout would be the refusal of the hon. minister of railroads and canals to grant the C. P. R. the carrying privileges asked for would be, if it resulted in their withdrawal, a severe blow to St. John as a winter port, and the loss which would result from its being closed, even for a season or two, would be such as it would probably never fully recover from."

A FISH STORY. Mention has been made in this paper of the fact that dynamite guns have been used in the bay for the destruction of fish. Capt. Peters of the Soverign of Westport got one of them the other day and took it over to Westport. The Dominion cruiser Curlew happened to visit Westport while the Soverign was there, and learning that there was a dynamite gun, one of these guns, Capt. Pratt of the Curlew took it up on the wharf to ascertain what percentage of the fish killed by it would come to the surface. The harbor was full of and dock and the gun was charged. Five hundred fish were killed, but less than half of them came to the surface. It is said the fishermen of Westport warned Capt. Peters that if the gun was ever used by him they would make it hot for him.

At this Season of the Year

Many People Suffer from Summer Complaint.

In this condition they use different remedies, principally those that tend to check the usual diarrhoea. In doing this they overlook the fact that they have not eliminated from the bowels the poisons which caused the trouble.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in the early stages of any trouble of the stomach and bowels, relieves them from these poisonous substances, and prevents and cures all such irregularities. Whether taken medicinally or as a beverage, Abbey's Effervescent Salt is better and more healthful than any mineral water, and costs less.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

LT. BORDEN'S DEATH.

Cable from Col. Otter to the Militia Department Says He Fell Under 'Most Gallant Circumstances.'

OTTAWA, July 17.—A cable to the governor general announces that Captain Borden, son of the minister of militia, was killed in action yesterday.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The sad intelligence of the death of Capt. Borden, son of the minister of militia, reached the house of commons at half-past four and flew through the lobbies like wildfire. It came in the shape of a message from Lord Roberts to the governor general, and simply announced that the young man was killed in action yesterday. No particulars are given.

Fortunately the message did not reach the minister direct, but fell into the hands of Deputy Minister Col. Fougitt, who immediately proceeded to the commons building and showed the communication to the premier. Sir Wilfrid went to his own room with the deputy minister and there the sad intelligence was conveyed to the beloved father. Expressions of sympathy with Dr. Borden from members on both sides of the house were sincere and heartfelt.

The message to the governor general from Lord Roberts was dated July 17th, and reads as follows: "Regret to report Lieut. Borden killed in action yesterday."

HALIFAX, July 17.—The news of the death of Major Borden was received with general regret in Halifax. During a month's stay in this city awaiting the sailing of the transport Milwaukee he made many friends, and he became one of the most popular officers. Two days before the transport sailed Major Borden took out a life insurance policy for two thousand dollars payable to his step-mother.

The deceased, Major Harold Borden, was 22 years of age, was born in Canby, N. S., and was the only son of the Hon. F. W. Borden, minister of militia. He was a splendid specimen of humanity, standing six feet three inches in his stocking feet and weighing 138 pounds. At the time he received his commission as lieutenant in "B" squadron, Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, Major Borden was a third year student in medicine at McGill university. Previous to that he studied at Mount Allison college, Sackville, N. B. He entered the Kings, N. S., cavalry in 1893, was appointed second lieutenant in 1897, and went to England as an officer of the Canadian contingent at the Queen's Jubilee. He took two special courses at the cavalry school, and held a first class certificate. He was appointed lieutenant in August, 1898, and major commanding the Kings Co., N. S., Hussars in 1899.

Dr. and Mrs. Borden will leave at once for Canby, N. S., where their two daughters are. The death of Major Borden, who was destined for a medical career, breaks a long line of medical men in the Borden family, extending through four generations.

CANADIANS INVALIDED TO ENGLAND. MONTREAL, July 17.—The Star's London cable says: Thirty invalided

Canadians from South Africa are now in London on furlough, staying at soldiers' rests and homes near Buckingham palace. Recent complaints as to their treatment have been investigated and are officially declared to be unfounded.

The war office reports that in the fight at Platkop, on July 13th, two members of Strathcona's horse were wounded and four were captured. The wounded are Pte. J. S. Dodd and Pte. Robinson, both of Winnipeg. The missing are Pte. A. U. Dakin, Lacombe, N. W. T.; Pte. H. E. Sabine, Winnipeg; Pte. W. R. McLeod, Prince Albert, and Pte. Edward Webb, Assiniboia, Cumberland, England. Pte. J. E. Bal, Edmonton, is dangerously ill.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The militia department publishes the following item relating to the Canadian troops in South Africa: 2nd battalion—Pte. J. T. Deolon, a prisoner, reported as missing from 5th June, has arrived at Ladysmith. Strathcona's Horse—Missing near Platkop, from 7th inst. Pte. S. A. U. Daykin, G. P. Dodd, A. Robinson, H. E. Sabine, E. Webb, W. E. McLeod.

The following men have been invalided to Woolwich hospital, England, 2nd (special service) battalion, Royal Canadian regiment: Pte. C. Donaldson, 41st regiment; Pte. J. S. Walker, 82nd regiment.

Canadian Mounted Rifles, 2nd battalion. Pte. R. H. Weir, N. W. M. P.; Pte. H. T. Warren, N. W. M. P.

There seems to be no doubt of the truth of the report that Col. Sam Hughes, M. P., has been retired from the British service in South Africa. Dr. Sproule ordered the premier on the subject today, but all that Sir Wilfrid would say was, "I have no official information." It is thought that the indiscreet action of certain friends of the colonel in publishing his private letters in which he criticized the conduct of different officers in South Africa has brought about this unlooked for climax.

TO AVOID DELAYS. MONTREAL, July 17.—The Star's special cable from London says: Sir Charles Tupper, who is now in England, requests the publication of the following: To the heirs and friends of members of the first Canadian contingent killed and wounded in South Africa—Those making application for the insurance affected with the Ocean Accident and Guarantee company, whose head Canadian office is in Montreal, will facilitate the settlement of claims by having their identity fully established as the rightful receivers of the insurance. By taking this precaution and furnishing an authentic description of those killed and wounded delay will be avoided.

LONDON, July 18.—The war office has received the following despatch from Lord Roberts: PRETORIA, July 17.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's position and along our left flank, commanded by Hutton. The posts held by the Irish Fusiliers and the Canadian Mounted Infantry, under Lieut. Col. Alderson, were most gallantly defended. The enemy made repeated attempts to assault the positions, coming in close range and calling to the Fusiliers to surrender. The enemy suffered severe

ly. They had fifteen killed and fifty wounded, and four were taken prisoners. The British casualties were seven killed (including the Canadians, Lieut. Borden and Birch), thirty wounded and twenty-one missing.

Ian Hamilton's column advanced to Waterval yesterday unopposed, and today proceeded to Haman's Kraal. Fifteen hundred Boers, with five guns, managed to break through the cordoned formed by Hunter's and Ruddle's divisions between Bethlehem and Ficksburg. They were making towards Lindley, closely followed by Paget's and Broadwood's brigades.

LONDON, July 18.—In a despatch dated today Lord Roberts pays a tribute to Lieut. Borden and Birch. He says: "They were killed while gallantly leading their men in a counter attack on the enemy's flank at a critical juncture of their assault on one position. Borden was twice before brought to my notice in despatches for gallant and intrepid conduct."

OTTAWA, July 18.—Lord Minto received the following cable from Sir Alfred Milner today: "CAPE TOWN, July 17.—Regret to report that 211 Trooper Sidney McLaughlin, 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, was taken a prisoner at Retlief July 12."

PRETORIA, July 18.—J. M. A. Wolmarans of the Transvaal executive council, has been arrested at his home within the British lines near Hatherley. Bar gold worth £8,000 and a quantity of arms were found concealed in the house.

OTTAWA, July 19.—A cable from Col. Otter to the militia department confirms the numerous reports of the death of Lieut. Borden and Birch, who lost their lives, the cable says, "under most gallant circumstances."

In the same fight on Monday, Private A. W. Brown of "A" squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons of Toronto was mortally wounded, and Private L. W. R. Mulloy of Princess Louise Dragoon Guards—Ottawa, was severely wounded. Brown's relatives are in England and Mulloy's at Winchester, Ontario.

Wanted—a case of headache that Kumford Headache Powders will cure in ten minutes.

SALESMEN WANTED. To sell FRUIT TREES and ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS, ROSES, etc., the FINEST RANGE of GOODS IN CANADA. STEADY EMPLOYMENT and GOOD PAY. Will sell direct to purchaser where we have no agent. STOCK GUARANTEED. DELIVERY IN HEALTHY CONDITION. Write, PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.—A Girl or Woman for General Housework in a small family. Good wages and steady work. Everything convenient to make work easy. Hot and cold water in kitchen and bathroom, house heated with furnace. A man servant always in attendance for heavy work. J. M. SCOVIL, Oak Hall, St. John, N. B.

WANTED.—Female 2nd Class Teacher for coming term. State salary wanted. Apply to JAMES THOMPSON, Secretary, Chanco Harbor, St. John Co. Poor District.

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

Dress Goods, Prints, Skirts, Waists, Wrappers, Corsets, Curtains, Carpets, Oilcloths, Straw Matting, Buggs, Yarns, Feather Ticking. Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces, BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices

SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

NEW GOODS.

Top Shirts, Pants, Undercloths, Regatta Shirts, Overalls, Jumpers, Caps, Umbrellas, Braces, BOYS' CLOTHING.

WINDOW BLINDS. Trunks, Bags, Valises, Good Goods. Lowest Prices

SHARP & McMACKIN, 335 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

N. B.—Any of the above goods Exchanged For Wool at Regular Cash Prices.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS & BLENDEES. By Appointment to Suppliers to the British Houses of Parliament. Sole Proprietors of THE BUCHANAN BLEND. GLASGOW, LEITH, LONDON, AND GLENTAUCHERS DISTILLERY, MULBEN, SPEYSIDE, N.B. Head Offices and Stores: The Black Swan Distillery, 26, Holborn, LONDON, ENGLAND. M. A. FINN, AGENT, ST. JOHN, N. B.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

HAMPSTEAD, Queens Co., July 11.—John A. Dougan sent some new potatoes by the steamer Hampstead this morning to St. John.

John Corbett and wife of Summer Hill are paying a short visit to their daughter, Mrs. I. E. Vanwart. Misses Blanche and Lena Worden and Miss West of Sussex are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Stuts.

July 16.—Everett Johnson (colored) preached in the hall here last night. Simon Allen had an operation performed on the side of his head, by which a wart cancer was removed yesterday morning.

Mrs. John Belyea and sister of Georgetown were the guests of Miss Bertha Stupp of Central Hampstead yesterday.

William Kinghorn of St. Marys, I. O. F. organizer, was at the Woodville house today.

July 17.—Geo. R. Carle, stone cutter, left for Fredericton yesterday to work at his trade with Mr. Oldham.

GRAND MANAN, July 14.—Grand Chancellor George J. Clarke paid an official visit to Southern Cross lodge, No. 16, Knights of Pythias, on the evening of the 12th inst.

The masons commenced work on the foundation of the new Knights of Pythias hall at Grand Harbor on the 13th inst.

Capt. Irvin Ingalls and L. C. Guphill have gone to New York. Capt. Ingalls will come down in the Grand Manan Steamboat Co's new steamer.

Herring are reported plentiful on the Rippings, but pollock are very scarce.

It is reported that Rev. Mr. Fulton, Methodist preacher here, is to extend his sphere of labor to Seal Cove and White Head Island.

Hon. Geo. F. Hill, M. P. P., Jas. Russell, M. P. P., and Dr. Kendall, superintendent of cold storage, Ottawa, have been on the island.

David Johnson's house was burned down on the 11th inst. It was partially insured.

Light keeper Lincoln Harvey of Gamet Rock light has been on a trip to St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gaskill have gone to New York to come back in the new steamer.

HOPEWELL HILL, July 15.—At the railway station on Friday night two box cars were being put on the siding by a "flying shunt," when the telegraph wire overhead caught against the brake wheel on top of one of the cars, the strain tearing out one telegraph pole and breaking another off in the middle.

The death occurred at Caledonia yesterday of Mrs. Norman Barkhouse, who has been ill for several months. She, who was much respected, was a daughter of Alfred Reid of Caledonia, and with her husband lived in this village for a number of years.

P. C. Robinson, first officer of the s.s. Pandosa, and Mrs. Robinson, came up from St. John yesterday to make a short visit to relatives here.

Capt. Eli Robinson of the s.s. Buphemia was in the village today. The

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. H. Morrison.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR RILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR GALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CORN EXTRACTOR

PAINLESSLY REMOVED IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

The best, the safest, the only Painless Corn Cure.

Putnam's removes corns, slightly warts, bunions, without the least pain or discomfort.

The genuine bears the signature of each wrapper.

At all druggists and dealers.

Catarhoxone cures Catarrh and Asthma

Duphemia is putting out ballast outside the island before proceeding to her loading berth at the Cape.

Robert McGorman is quite sick at his home here. Dr. Carnwath is in attendance.

Luke McAllister, sr., a former resident, is visiting at the Hill. Mr. McAllister, who is a good specimen of the intelligent Hibernian, is 50 years of age, active and bright, and a most entertaining speaker.

The Rev. J. King, the newly appointed pastor of the Methodist church, preached his initial sermon on this circuit this morning to a good sized congregation.

The Rev. G. Walter Scott is loading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me.

DR. O'LEARY, July 16.—R. O'Leary shipped three hundred barrels of iced mackerel last week.

Dr. Fred Black, son of J. F. Black, who is now a resident of Virginia, is visiting his home after an absence of several years.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, the new pastor of the Methodist church, preached his first sermon last evening. Rev. Wm. Lawson, owing to indisposition, was unable to leave for Marysville last week, but expects to start on Wednesday.

GASPEREAUX STATION, July 16.—The members of Star of Boyne L. O. E., No. 28, Patterson Settlement, held a celebration on July 12th.

The Rev. J. King, the newly appointed pastor of the Methodist church, preached his initial sermon on this circuit this morning to a good sized congregation.

The Rev. G. Walter Scott is loading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me.

DR. O'LEARY, July 16.—R. O'Leary shipped three hundred barrels of iced mackerel last week.

Dr. Fred Black, son of J. F. Black, who is now a resident of Virginia, is visiting his home after an absence of several years.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, the new pastor of the Methodist church, preached his first sermon last evening. Rev. Wm. Lawson, owing to indisposition, was unable to leave for Marysville last week, but expects to start on Wednesday.

GASPEREAUX STATION, July 16.—The members of Star of Boyne L. O. E., No. 28, Patterson Settlement, held a celebration on July 12th.

The Rev. J. King, the newly appointed pastor of the Methodist church, preached his initial sermon on this circuit this morning to a good sized congregation.

The Rev. G. Walter Scott is loading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me.

DR. O'LEARY, July 16.—R. O'Leary shipped three hundred barrels of iced mackerel last week.

Dr. Fred Black, son of J. F. Black, who is now a resident of Virginia, is visiting his home after an absence of several years.

Rev. Mr. McLeod, the new pastor of the Methodist church, preached his first sermon last evening. Rev. Wm. Lawson, owing to indisposition, was unable to leave for Marysville last week, but expects to start on Wednesday.

GASPEREAUX STATION, July 16.—The members of Star of Boyne L. O. E., No. 28, Patterson Settlement, held a celebration on July 12th.

BOSTON LETTER.

Nova Scotia Getting the Bulk of Tourist Travel.

Provincialists Appear to be Good Patrons of Massachusetts Divorce Courts.

Caught Over Two Hundred Two Pound Trout in New Brunswick—The Lumber and Fish Markets—The Orangenom Paraded on the Twelfth.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, July 18.—The rush to the country and the seaside continues.

The provinces are receiving a good share of the tourist travel, but Nova Scotia seems to have a big advantage this year because of the foolish policy of the two Yarmouth lines in cutting rates.

Provincialists in Boston continue to patronize the divorce court to some extent. Among recent petitions filed is that of Agnes J. H. H. H.

Another case just filed is that brought by Julia M. Weaver against George W. Weaver of Melford, Kings County, N. S., on the ground of desertion and intoxication.

Albert D. MacKendrick and Miss Ditta Loudoun, both of New Brunswick, were married here on July 11.

Capt. Isaac M. Ross of the tugboat Eddy was killed on his boat here July 19th by a collision with the schooner Jennie Greenback.

Anthony Lunn, a Nova Scotian, was drowned at Bath, Me., recently, by leaving a widow and two children in Nova Scotia.

Michael McShane, a Nova Scotian, is wanted in Warren, N. H., for a serious assault on two persons there. He has fled from Warren and is believed to have gone to his home in Nova Scotia.

The Improved Rudder Frame and Gear Co. has been incorporated at Augusta, Me., for the purpose of selling inventions for the steering of vessels.

Wm. Gillespie, an umbrella mender, of St. John, was fined \$20 and costs last week by Manchester, N. H., for the alleged larceny of carpenter tools.

New England States and Greater Boston, a magazine published by John W. Linn, a prominent newspaper man, prints this month a page out of the city of St. John, viewed from the suspension bridge.

Charles H. Chase and Charles J. Perkins of Boston returned a few days ago from a fishing expedition in New Brunswick. They reached Portland with about the largest and finest lot of trout ever seen there.

The following residents of the provinces were in Boston recently: H. K. Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, E. F. Harvey, G. A. Horton and Mrs. Horton.

BOSTON LETTER.

Nova Scotia Getting the Bulk of Tourist Travel.

Provincialists Appear to be Good Patrons of Massachusetts Divorce Courts.

Caught Over Two Hundred Two Pound Trout in New Brunswick—The Lumber and Fish Markets—The Orangenom Paraded on the Twelfth.

(From our own correspondent.) BOSTON, July 18.—The rush to the country and the seaside continues.

The provinces are receiving a good share of the tourist travel, but Nova Scotia seems to have a big advantage this year because of the foolish policy of the two Yarmouth lines in cutting rates.

Provincialists in Boston continue to patronize the divorce court to some extent. Among recent petitions filed is that of Agnes J. H. H. H.

Another case just filed is that brought by Julia M. Weaver against George W. Weaver of Melford, Kings County, N. S., on the ground of desertion and intoxication.

Albert D. MacKendrick and Miss Ditta Loudoun, both of New Brunswick, were married here on July 11.

Capt. Isaac M. Ross of the tugboat Eddy was killed on his boat here July 19th by a collision with the schooner Jennie Greenback.

Anthony Lunn, a Nova Scotian, was drowned at Bath, Me., recently, by leaving a widow and two children in Nova Scotia.

Michael McShane, a Nova Scotian, is wanted in Warren, N. H., for a serious assault on two persons there. He has fled from Warren and is believed to have gone to his home in Nova Scotia.

The Improved Rudder Frame and Gear Co. has been incorporated at Augusta, Me., for the purpose of selling inventions for the steering of vessels.

Wm. Gillespie, an umbrella mender, of St. John, was fined \$20 and costs last week by Manchester, N. H., for the alleged larceny of carpenter tools.

New England States and Greater Boston, a magazine published by John W. Linn, a prominent newspaper man, prints this month a page out of the city of St. John, viewed from the suspension bridge.

Charles H. Chase and Charles J. Perkins of Boston returned a few days ago from a fishing expedition in New Brunswick. They reached Portland with about the largest and finest lot of trout ever seen there.

The following residents of the provinces were in Boston recently: H. K. Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, E. F. Harvey, G. A. Horton and Mrs. Horton.

The Semi-Weekly Sun AND The Co-operative Farmer ONE YEAR FOR ONLY \$1.20.

This great combination offer is only open to new subscribers or to old subscribers who pay all arrearsages at the regular rate, and one year in advance.

THE CO-OPERATIVE FARMER is a Semi-Monthly Journal, exclusively devoted to the interests of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces.

THE ST. JOHN SEMI-WEEKLY SUN is the best newspaper a Maritime farmer can take. It is published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, eight large pages every issue, containing all the provincial as well as foreign news. It has

THE MOST COMPLETE WAR SERVICE of any paper in Eastern Canada, and its frequency of issue makes it of especial interest during the strife in South Africa.

REMEMBER THIS OFFER IS GOOD ONLY ON ABOVE CONDITIONS. Address, with Cash, Sun Printing Company, St. John, N. B.

N. C. Scott, E. R. Machum, St. John; H. B. Burnham, Digby; T. Hutchings, Halifax.

Mary Foley, eldest daughter of Daniel Foley, formerly of St. John, died in Roxbury Saturday.

Christina E. Keenan, daughter of John and Sophia Keenan, formerly of St. John, died at Chelsea, July 3, aged 17 years.

Spruce lumber continues quiet, with prices steady. Laths are firmer at \$3 for 1 5-8 in. and \$2.50 for 1 1-2 in.

The arrivals of salt mackerel continue heavy. About 8,000 barrels reached this port last week and sold at \$10 for plain and \$10.25 for rimmed.

The Orangenom in Boston continue to observe the 12th by a parade in Boston and a picnic at Lake Walden.

The liberal convention at Ottawa in 1884 viewed with alarm the increase in the public debt, and controllable expenditure and consequent undue taxation of the people under the late government.

Sir Louis H. Davies said about the same time that several millions could be looted off the then expenditure without injury to the public service.

Mr. Charlton said the liberal party on getting into power would effect savings to the extent of \$5,000,000 per annum.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that in power the liberals would reduce the expenditure "two-yes, three millions of dollars a year."

Sir Richard Cartwright cursed and petition is based, are alleged to have occurred at Musquodoboit, Harmony and Truro, since 1897. The case will be heard on the first Monday in August.

Coram M. Potter has just petitioned the Suffolk court for a divorce from George W. Potter of Brookfield, N. S., at which place they were married in 1884.

Another case just filed is that brought by Julia M. Weaver against George W. Weaver of Melford, Kings County, N. S., on the ground of desertion and intoxication.

Albert D. MacKendrick and Miss Ditta Loudoun, both of New Brunswick, were married here on July 11.

Capt. Isaac M. Ross of the tugboat Eddy was killed on his boat here July 19th by a collision with the schooner Jennie Greenback.

Anthony Lunn, a Nova Scotian, was drowned at Bath, Me., recently, by leaving a widow and two children in Nova Scotia.

Michael McShane, a Nova Scotian, is wanted in Warren, N. H., for a serious assault on two persons there. He has fled from Warren and is believed to have gone to his home in Nova Scotia.

The Improved Rudder Frame and Gear Co. has been incorporated at Augusta, Me., for the purpose of selling inventions for the steering of vessels.

Wm. Gillespie, an umbrella mender, of St. John, was fined \$20 and costs last week by Manchester, N. H., for the alleged larceny of carpenter tools.

New England States and Greater Boston, a magazine published by John W. Linn, a prominent newspaper man, prints this month a page out of the city of St. John, viewed from the suspension bridge.

Charles H. Chase and Charles J. Perkins of Boston returned a few days ago from a fishing expedition in New Brunswick. They reached Portland with about the largest and finest lot of trout ever seen there.

The following residents of the provinces were in Boston recently: H. K. Richmond, Mrs. Richmond, E. F. Harvey, G. A. Horton and Mrs. Horton.

AT Advance

Gallant Fight For Which Lo

(By William D. ...)

ON THE MA ...

FROM MARCH 12 ...

columns entered ...

capital of the Fr ...

ful march ac ...

Paardeberg on ...

horses dying by ...

May 1, the gath ...

sands near a ...

watching public ...

doubt those who ...

England, and a ...

ravers each day ...

asked one ano ...

his large ...

westly critter ...

which the com ...

vanced the King ...

of crushing the ...

The most ...

students in the ...

nothing but th ...

with which t ...

problem has b ...

facilities more ...

master-master ...

extions of str ...

bridges, and a ...

other material ...

Worst of all ...

hundred thous ...

have food eve ...

lean task, for ...

must be brou ...

ple matter as ...

base of suppl ...

eight hundred ...

railway.

When Lord B ...

it was spring ...

dells; but not ...

little column ...

neath their bl ...

dark, cold ...

searching for ...

a handful—a ...

started onwa ...

a cloudless s ...

dam, it trick ...

as a rivulet ...

priced at ...

of miles wide ...

It is impos ...

ing dry histo ...

quarters' eff ...

attempt to ha ...

ments of a ...

The writer ...

in the advan ...

single divisio ...

a dozen such ...

that, ten mil ...

priced at ...

and that, to ...

with mounte ...

keeping conta ...

flash from ev ...

HE HEADS ...

the artillery ...

and again th ...

bursting shra ...

told that a ...

priced at ...

Boers, and a ...

dead and t ...

where a Boer ...

but it is on ...

pressing the ...

front, where ...

and saw me ...

front under ...

and was not ...

ears, loud ...

developed ...

only actual ...

thus every ...

in his sight ...

will describe ...

with a ...

placed upon ...

curing many ...

Two corr ...

hours behind ...

General Hut ...

proceed to t ...

west of the ...

northward o ...

of the veld ...

picking up ...

wins, where ...

pected to fi ...

ish flank.

The Glen ...

point, after ...

road, which ...

weeks, the ...

British tro ...

Long lines ...

wagon-road ...

in quarter ...

Pole-Carew ...

with a ...

been blown ...

by the howl ...

sharp crack ...

hide lash, ...

the big four ...

Doris. The ...

ward truck ...

of oxen has ...

two feet in ...

creek-bed t ...

AT THE VET RIVER.

Advance of the Canadian and New South Wales Mounted Infantry.

Gallant Fighting Under General Hutton's Lead that Sent the Boers Fleeing in Haste,

For Which Lord Roberts that Very Night Flashed a Message of Hearty Congratulations to the General.

(By William Dinwiddie, special correspondent of Harper's Weekly.)

ON THE MARCH, April 6, 1900.—From March 12, when Lord Roberts's column entered Bloemfontein, the capital of the Free State (after a fearful march across country from Paardeburg on half-rations, and with horses dying by the thousands), until May 1, the gathering forces remained inert, to far as the great outside watching public was concerned. No doubt those who remained at home in England, and anxiously searched the papers each day for war news, had asked one another why Roberts and his large army did not move on toward Pretoria, and perhaps they have restlessly criticized the slowness with which the commanding general advanced the English army on its errand of crushing the belligerent Boers.

The most hypercritical military nothing but praise for the celerity with which the stupendous army problem has been handled. It should be remembered that a week is but a day when attempting to outwit twenty thousand new horses, an army which must have heavier clothing against the winter winds of the veldt, thousands more wagons, quantities of quarters' supplies, thousands of tons of structural iron for railroad bridges, and an indefinite number of other materials.

Worst of all, it is an army of a hundred thousand men, who must have food every day. It is a herculean task, for every pound of food means a mile of marching, and this is a simple matter as compared with the difficulties of moving it forward to the base of supplies at Bloemfontein, over eight hundred miles of single track railway.

When Lord Roberts started his army northward it was a May day, and the spring flowers peeped forth in British dells; but not so in the Free State. A little column of men crawled from beneath their blankets and shivered, as the dark, cold air of morning blew a handful—a few thousand men—who started onward in the faint dawn of a cloudless sky, but, like a bursting dam, it trickled in drops, then flowed as a rivulet, and finally swept in waves, and finally men twenty miles off, toward Kromstad.

It is impossible, unless one is making dry history obtained from headquarters' office, in terse sentences, to attempt to handle in detail the movements of a grand campaign like this. The writer in the field sees not even the advance or engagements of a single division, let alone those of half a dozen such divisions. He knows that, ten miles to the right, General Buller is advancing with infantry and that, to his left, another general with mounted rifles is moving and keeping contact by heliograph with his flash from every kopje.

HE HEARS, FAR ON ONE SIDE, the artillery booming, and sees now and then the tiny cloud-puff of high bursting shrapnel, and at night he is told that an artillery duel has taken place between that column and the Boers, and a dozen British soldiers lie dead and buried around the spot where a Boer shell disabled their gun, where only an incident, barely impressing the mind, did not the real battle take place in his immediate front, where he ran from flying shells and saw men double-quick to the front under the rain of steel bullets; and was not the roar of conflict in his ears, louder and louder as the battle developed? It was his fight and the only actual combat of the day, and thus every soldier feels who was with him, and thus every witness will describe what he vividly witnesses with greater emphasis than can be placed upon events as thrilling or occurring many miles away.

Two correspondents twenty-four hours behind the column, under General Hutton, who had orders to proceed to Brakpan, a farm north-west of the Modder River—drove northward over the hard, white roads of the veldt, with the intention of picking up this column on the left wing, where the Boers might be expected to fight by annoying the British flank.

The Glen was the first objective point, fifteen miles north on the railroad, which had been, for several weeks, the most advanced point of British troops above Bloemfontein. Long lines of convoys filled the quarter-column, marched General Pole-Carew's brigade of footguards. At the Glen, the railroad bridge has been blown up by the Boers. Urged by the howls of Kaffir drivers, as the sharp crackling of thirty feet of rawhide lash, fourteen spans of oxen drag the big four-point-sevens of H. M. S. Doris. The men hang on to the forward truck, which the lurching line of oxen has crumpled until a wheel is two feet in the air. Once into the creek-bed the real trouble begins. A hundred feet of yoked cattle trying to pull up a stiff incline of wetted slippery rock is a sight to be remembered. With a score of yelling shrieking cattle, they force the animals upward. The loaders strain and plunge, and a dozen go down on their knees together, rise and try again, and then, maddened by the stinging whips, turn

without a shot being fired at them. Where are the Boers?

Half a mile to the right Major Allison of the Royal Horse Artillery has put his twelve-pounder field-guns into action under the protection of a stony bit of ground. He is firing at a white house this side of the river, at 3,500 yards range.

"Look there! Look there! See the Boers!" bursts from the throats of a dozen men within shell reach. The guns are elevated to the opposite slope of the dusty winding road two hundred Boers ride calmly toward the river-bed, in single file and far apart, for the Boers know well enough never to travel in masses within shell reach. The guns are elevated to their maximum range of four thousand yards—pretty things for fighting in this country of magnificent distances—and the shells go zee-zing through the air one after another, creeping each in front of the other, until they are nearer than the Boers' heads. "We've nearer that horse down!" Sure enough it is only a writhing speck, but it is a horse on its back; the rider cannot be seen.

A LITTLE PASTER the Boers travel and disappear into the cover of the trees. They will fight from the river-bank.

Now a street-corner general, and one accustomed to the deployed-line fighting of the American army, wonders why a skirmish-line severally, with men at ten yards' interval, is not sent down to develop the enemy's position, why the reserve and support are not thrown in at the flanks or feinted at the centre.

"I have a little work for you," the general remarks to a commanding officer of the New South Wales regiment. "I want you to shove in toward that house" (meaning the white house in our front and on the main road through the spruit or river), "and feel the enemy's position. Nothing serious can happen, for you are under the cover of our guns."

The galloping Maxims are going in on the left, and a Canadian, who has a Colt's automatic and believes he can take the whole Boer position with it, is fuming because he has not had a chance to try.

South Wales fighting formation is all that could be desired. A single thin line of mounted men, with large intervals, is followed, at long spaces, by other lines—a most difficult target to hit. Half a mile to the left, the inhabitants clothed in loose-drawn blankets, with naked ivory-black children frighten-eyed clinging to the flowing ends, have fled up the hillside, and wildly talk with a display of white teeth.

Plunging up the hill, and bang! goes a Boer piece of artillery, and the shell ploughs up a cloud of dust right behind it. The line melts like wax sliding on the cabins, and the men lie crouched behind a wall of dust. Now they are in their feet running toward across the open, and the horses are huddled still behind the wall. Trir-r-r-r—and still the Maxims show the ground, viciously kicking up five hundred spurts of dirt. The men are lying flat on the ground, and it seems impossible for them to escape this torrent of steel. Again they are on their feet running for the white house—the Maxim trills until the ground is a sieve of spouting dust, and a whole line of men are in the woods now, shooting for dear life themselves, and another line and still another line of mounted men are going through the same performance, first under bursting shell after shell, and then through the rain of bullets.

UP THE HILL-SIDES wildly dashing go Boer horsemen by the dozens, and then by several hundreds—never near together, but now and then a single Boer on the hill-side, and a whole line of the hill-side several thousand yards out of range, they come down to a slower gait and trot away behind a great kopje. Our shrapnel is flying thick in their direction, but it is doing little damage.

The New South Wales regiment, retraced on the railroad to Virginia Siding, over the main road through Winburg, just missing General French's column, which came into that town from the west a day or so late. It was a masterly retreat, and De Wet had led his men with him, two long Toms, and miles of convoy. So far he has not lost a wagon.

The colonials on the left are in advance of Lord Roberts's centre column, and have come in sight of the Vet River.

FAR IN THE FOREGROUND, the mounted scouts are scouring the country; so far away they are tiny specks, now lost in the dip of the land, now standing silhouetted against the sky.

General Hutton presents his compliments, sir, and desires that the New South Wales Mounted Infantry will move up steadily and quietly, before getting under fire," the aide who has to do the bidding of the general says nonchalantly. "Under fire! where is the enemy?" and a suppressed murmur runs through the men prostrate on the ground beside their horses. There is a rustling of clothing as men reset their belts and shift their ammunition bandoliers into secure positions across the shoulder.

For over a mile in front the brigade troops come in separate squadrons, but in solid blocks they rest on the crest of the ridge, where the right wing, General Hutton, followed by his staff, riding like mad, with a pennant-bearer charging in the rear; now he is plunging through a field of stunted Kaffir corn, at a full gallop, and then on to the hill at the left, where the Canadians, the New South Wales troops, and the Maxim guns are waiting. He studies the landscape, listens to the small-arms firing below, and watches the withdrawing scouts.

Under orders a squadron of Canadians advance half-way down the slope, open hill-side, dismount, and while the horse-holders stand by the horses, the main body advances on foot, in extended order. Everything is quiet as death except for the restlessness of a few horses, as the thin lines have moved, lie down, start again, and have more intervals of rest; four thousand yards are to be traversed. Nothing develops for the Boer is a cunning fighter and never discloses his position until he thinks he can inflict a serious blow on the enemy. The Canadians go to the scrubby line of trees which fill the river bottom, and retire again

a wan moon. They were the mounted pickets riding their posts, and protecting a soundly sleeping army from sudden surprise.

From Lord Roberts's camp, ten miles away, the flashing signal-lamps were blinking out the following message to General Hutton:

"My hearty congratulations to the Mounted Infantry on their excellent day's work."

ROBERTS.

KENT COUNTY.

George V. McInerney, M. P., Given a Rousing Reception

At Richibucto, on Saturday, on His Return from His Duties at the Capital.

Every Parish in the County Represented—Presented With an Address, Read by the Warden of the County—Mr. McInerney Made an Eloquent Reply.

RICHIBUCTO, July 15.—Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., was given one of the largest and most enthusiastic receptions at the railway station on Saturday afternoon, on his arrival from Ottawa, that was ever offered to any public man in this county.

Every parish was represented, some of those present coming nearly forty miles. This fact alone shows how Mr. McInerney is esteemed and appreciated throughout the county. A large roll of bunting was stretched across the entrance to the station yard. When the train arrived the Richibucto Brass Band struck up and played a selection while Mr. McInerney was being escorted through the crowd to a prominent position on the platform.

At this stage of the proceedings, Louis Leger of Gossage and warden of the Kent County Council, read the following address to Mr. McInerney:

To Geo. V. McInerney, Esq., LL. B., Member of Parliament for Kent County, New Brunswick:

Dear Mr. McInerney—We are here on the present occasion to tender you a hearty welcome to our county, and to assure you, as representative in the Dominion house of commons, that we are not only well pleased with, but proud of your conduct.

The encomiums you have received from the independent press abroad for the perspicacity and lucid cogency of your language in debate; your grace and eloquence in the discharge of your duties; and your bearing on all occasions, create within us the desire to ensure the continuance of your labors in the public interest, and as we are so proud to share in these gratifying encomiums, we are glad to have an opportunity to express our admiration and respect to you, and to assure you, as representative in the Dominion house of commons, that we are not only well pleased with, but proud of your conduct.

We desire to reiterate to you that we have not forgotten the interest taken by you in our fishermen when the government proposed to bar their rights on the coast, which is so favorable to fishermen elsewhere, and the warning you gave that favors given to fishermen in the northwest was not a compensation to our fishermen for rights taken from them.

Mr. McInerney, allow us to assure you that we welcome you home; that we are well satisfied with the way in which you have discharged your duties as our representative; that we have good reason to believe that you will continue to work with us as does any member of our county; and that when the time comes we will have to help you complete the work you have so creditably and nobly begun.

Mr. McInerney made an eloquent reply, in which he thanked the people of Kent for the hearty reception.

After the cheering had subsided, Helen, daughter of John D. McMinn, presented Mr. McInerney with a beautiful bouquet. The band played another selection, and Mr. McInerney, accompanied by Mrs. McInerney and the warden, were driven to his residence, headed by the band, the crowd following in procession. When this point was reached the band rendered Home Again and the national anthem. Then the crowd gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for Kent's popular member, and the people dispersed.

In the evening a large bonfire was lighted in front of Mr. McInerney's home. He has every reason to feel proud over such a large demonstration, participated in by leading men from all over the county.

patch led toward his home, where he could see his mother in the yard. He caught the tails of the oxen and held them so the beast might not anchor the bees by twitching them. For the distance of half a mile he held those two oxen and whistled.

His mother looked up and saw him. He and his oxen looked like they might be covered with a soft brown fur. Fitch stopped whistling just long enough to shout, "Bees," and then continued his team without the bees realizing that he had dropped a note.

Mrs. Fitch acted at once. She knows something of bees and realized that unless she got them hived in short order they would probably sting her son to death. For she argued that he could not keep on whistling forever.

So she got a huge tin pan and began beating it vigorously. The bees stirred uneasily at this interruption of their concert, but they did not sting. Fitch stopped whistling, sat down flat on the ground, and mopped his face. The sleek, lazy oxen switched their tails vigorously to make up for lost time.

ST. MARTIN'S NEWS.

ST. MARTIN'S, July 18.—The Roman Catholic picnic yesterday, held on the grounds of Father Coughlan, adjoining the site of the Catholic church and Sweeney hall, which were burned in the fire of May 30, was a decided success. The train arrived at 11 a. m. and the picnic was in full swing among the members of the Order of Hibernians, also the City Cornet Band of St. John. Dinner and tea were served on the grounds, and it is estimated over five hundred people partook thereof.

Games of various kinds were in order, and dancing was freely indulged in. Everything passed off pleasantly, all agreeing Father Coughlan to be a grand organizer and entertainer. Success financially also crowned the day, and about four hundred dollars or upwards were added to the church building fund. At 7 p. m. the picknickers boarded the train for the return trip, all feeling well repaid for this visit to the beautiful village of St. Martin's.

Invitations are out for a wedding night at the residence of Mrs. William Ferguson. The contracting parties are Miss Arvilla Patterson and Wilfred Thompson of Parrsboro, N. S.

Summer visitors are plentiful just now in the village.

SHAWRECKED SAILORS.

E. G. Howard, mate; James Wolfe, steward; William Jackson and Elroy Urquhart of the bark Bessie Markham reached home on Tuesday by the steamer St. Croix. The latter two are seamen. Capt. Curwin remained over in Boston. The bark left Philadelphia on Monday, 25th ult., for St. John, with coal. At 7.30 a. m. on the 18th, during a dense fog, she was run into by the five-masted schooner Jennie French Potter of New York. The collision was terrific, and the bark sank in six minutes after the schooner struck her. The men had barely time to launch a couple of boats, but no time to save any effects. One man was drowned in the struggle for life. His name was Edward Kirby, able seaman, sixty-two years old. All the survivors pulled away, the vessel went down, and they were left in two boats—both of which were leaky—in a heavy fog. Soon the fog lifted. For five hours the men kept the boats afloat, when the schooner C. C. Lane came into sight. Signals were made. The Lane quickly responded, and, in spite of the heavy sea running, they were all safely taken aboard of the Lane and kindly treated. The nine men were landed at New Brunswick, where they were taken care of by the British consular agent. The Potter went away and left the wrecked men to their fate after she struck the Markham twice. As she disappeared in the fog, the men were heard coming from the schooner Potter, while the Markham's fog horn was kept going in a vigorous way. This was Wm. Jackson's first voyage to sea, and it seems that he has had an eventful one. He went from here to Buenos Ayres, and while on the passage up Capt. Stewart died and was buried at sea. Following this came the wreck of the vessel by collision and the rescue with very scanty clothing.

THE 12TH AT OLIVILLE.

One of the most enjoyable 12th of July celebrations held for years in the county of Queens was the 150 or more couples that assembled at the pretty home of Joseph Cochrane of Oliville. The party included not only those from the neighboring districts, but also about 25 couples who went up specially from the city to attend the affair. The company on arrival partook of a light dinner, after which they assembled in the large and beautiful dancing hall attached to the house, where the merry party danced all the afternoon to the excellent music of a local orchestra. Six o'clock found the party seated at supper, which consisted of all the delicacies of the season, and served in Mr. Cochrane's very best style. After supper the party again assembled in the dancing hall, where the hours of the night passed quickly and pleasantly in dancing and other amusements. During the night Mr. Cochrane again distinguished himself in the way of a midnight supper, which the company did full justice to. The company broke up late Friday morning after a day's pleasure, which will long be remembered as an appropriate celebration of the day itself and the kind, neighborly feeling which prevailed throughout.

NOT UP TO THE STANDARD.

KINGSTON, Ja., July 15.—One-half the militia who volunteered for service in Ashanti have been rejected. The physique of the West Indian militia is badly below the American and English standard for militiamen. There is much wrath over the rejection.

BAREFOOT BLISS.

Oh, could I but bare my feet,
To the grasses, cool and sweet,
Where the purple violets grow,
Nodding in the morning dew;
Could I but do that today,
As I used to do in May,
Could I tread along the lane,
Pooled in places by the rain;
Stopping oft my toes to view,
As the cooling mud oozed thro';
Splashing busy on my way,
As I used to do in May!
Could I wade the creek once more,
Where the willows line the shores,
And the water, purring on,
Kiss'd my bare feet and was gone;
Could I but wade there today,
As I used to do in May!
Care nor sorrow I knew then,
Stubb'd toes always healed again;
Sear'd and dry and air were mine,
Golden years of boyhood's time!
Could I go barefoot today,
As I used to do in May!
—From the Ohio State Journal.

A NAUGHTY ANGEL.

I know a naughty girl,
And yet she's an angel, too,
Who sets my head a-whirl
(So wicked is the girl)
With glances that pierce me through,
And yet she's an angel, too.

Her cheek with crimson glows,
As laughing she turns away;
And I really think she knows
(For her cheek with crimson glows)
I do not know how to say,
When laughing she turns away.

Oh, how I wish I could guess
What answer to me she would give,
It is so hard to be content,
(From her manner I never could guess)
That for her and her only I live,
I wonder what answer she'd give?
—Winifred d'Estourteville Sackville-Stoner,
Quebec, Canada.

CANADA'S MEANNESS.

Her Soldier Boys Not Satisfied With Their Treatment.

Trooper E. J. Clarke, who went to South Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, in a letter to his father in Montreal, dated Kromstad, May 14, says:

"Dear Father—In your last letter you said that the Canadian government was pledged to make our pay up to 50 cents a day when we go home. Canada is a country so proud of itself, you do not care what you say. All the colonial volunteers get \$1.25 a day, not when they get home, but here. Canada has got a name for meanness that she will keep for some time. It has hurt her in the esteem of everyone who calls myself an American, so that I can't say that I think of the country, or rather that I don't think of it as a good one. I will never join a Canadian force again. We have lived worse than anyone. Our quartermasters are greedy and cannot even regulate the regulars. We have had some hard fighting to get here, but no fight here. I do not know how long we will stay here, but they say we have got to wait for supplies. I don't know how long we will wait. I do not know where it will strike you, and I will not be sorry when the thing is over. I have a lot of couple of close calls, and it is a wonder we did not lose heavily. I do not know where or when the next war will be, but most likely at the Vaal river. You know more about it than we do. I have not made up my mind yet as to whether I will go back when the thing is over or stay here for a while. This Free State would be a fine country if it had a little more water and more water. The grass is fine. My horse is standing the trip pretty well. My boots are in a pretty good condition. At Zond River fight we were sixteen hours in the saddle.

A NEW ORDER.

The following order has been sent to the different collectors of customs:

"OTTAWA, July 3, 1900.

"To the Collector of Customs:

"Canadian steam tugboats and barges proceeding empty without double goods on board from one port of Canada to another shall report outward and inward at the custom house on the forms provided in respect of licensed coasting vessels.

"The collector may accept such reports, if duly signed by the master or agent, without being attested to before a notary public, and the report for the barges in tow of any such steam tugboat may be included in the report by the master of the tugboat.

"The said tugboats or barges, either empty or with cargo as aforesaid, shall be exempt from report and clearances at each custom house while only plying within the limits of one port and not passing outward beyond the limits thereof to another port.

"JOHN McDOUGALL,
Commissioner of Customs."

This order, which takes away privileges enjoyed by tugboats for some years, will affect but few of the St. John tow boats, as only the larger boats do any outside business.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Marion & Marion, New York Life building, Montreal, furnish the following list of patents recently granted by the American government to Canadian inventors. The inventor's help will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents:

653,251—Victor Lahais, Montreal, Can., wainscoting.
653,301—Annie C. B. Macdonald, Toronto, Can., gun.
653,410—James H. Cash, Toronto, Can., bicycle seat.
653,426—Louis A. Nadeau, St. Athanas, Can., wagon pole tip.
653,498—Frank N. Barnett, Toronto, Can., fire escape.
655,523—Frank O'Neil, Wallaceburg, Can., machine for manufacturing glass articles.

A JUDGE ON A TREADMILL.

Justice Day, whose marriage has taken most people by surprise, is 76 years of age, and has been judge for sixteen years. His chief performance upon the bench have been his presidency of the commission to inquire into the Belfast riots in 1886 and his conduct (with other judges) of the Parryell inquiry three years later. He is the editor of two law books. A good story is told of Justice Day's desire to see how the "mill" of convict life worked. For this purpose he went and inspected the machine, and under the superintendence of the jailer stepped upon it just to see what it was like. The jailer rose to the humor of the situation and failed to hear the judge's request to get free. Again his lordship in some alarm cried that he had had enough, but the jailer was not at hand, and the venerable judge continued to continue his Sisyphean ascent of the "golden stair." Eventually the warden had mercy upon the amateur convict and released the perspiring judge.

The Gold Medal Prize Treatise.

Only 25 Cents.

The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 305 pages, with engravings. 25 cents, in paper covers; cloth, full gilt, \$1.00; by mail, sealed. A book for every man, young, middle-aged, or old. A million copies sold. Address the Peabody Medical Institute, No. 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass., the oldest and best Institute in America. Prospectus Vade Mecum free. Six cents for postage. Write to-day for these books. They are the keys to health.

un mer
ers or one
al, exclus-
ces. It is
ew Brun-
ock Breed-
per a Mari-
age, eight
rein news.
of especia
TIONS.
N. B.
since Do-
up from
to make his
was such
of it that
mers threw
ll come to
eph Camp-
on, com-
to Sheffield
the spring of
ice at the
ld he then
on, which
Saturday
ay at Little
er, mother
and a large
ughter of
n Creek was
Thursday
er father to
ev. I. N.
ouple man
Bordonsville,
lising his
the home of
ound a few
own land-
s an honest
the owner.
throp Lock-
Nathan
July 18.—The
rop H. Lock-
at the Bay
ay last, took
of his father,
today.
ins were car-
ch, where the
l and a ser-
Mr. Burgess.
dent and in-
sented when at
head the scrip-
filled to the
recession was
last respects
young man of
avout where-
floral decora-
were many,
from the em-
berston & Al-
Mr. Lockhart
the church the
Rural cem-
was interred.
D. Steven, Jr.,
Bones, Edgar
ngton, friends
l-bearers. Mr.
eceased at the
nd whose gal-
his friend has
highest praise,
berony, and
ort the mem-
home, to the
community
athan Tattie,
time peniten-
morning after
attie was 46
ived by a hus-
is at present
his funeral will
at 3.30 o'clock.
AL.
RRISON,
PRACTICE.
Throat Only.
STREET.
BROWNE'S
DYNE
NDON NEWS, of
ays' medicine
single medicine
oad with me, as
y useful, to the
y should say
travel without it,
clock to today.
of ailments forms
s Chlorodyne
CIFIC FOR
RY, CHOLERA
odyne. Every
y remedy for A.
BROUGHTON,
the Govern-
the inventor—
BROWNE.
s. 134d., 2s. 9d.,
ctures—
NPORT
London, W. C.

