

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. via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 18.—The battle which was begun with the attack by 7,000 of the allied forces upon the walls of the native city at 2 o'clock this afternoon, continued all day and into the night of the 14th.

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. It is equally futile to discuss whether the hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government. It is evident that an administration of some kind exists and is directing the anti-foreign movement. Unless unmistakable evidence exculpating the Pekin government is promptly forthcoming, the powers should treat China as a belligerent state and act accordingly."

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. His Holiness therefore asks that all communicants pray ardently that God inspire thoughts of concord and peace, and that He will end the destruction and massacres.

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.

The foreign secretary convinced Russia that Germany would in no wise interfere with her plans in Manchuria and Northern China, and that Germany harbors no desire of territorial aggrandizement.

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 Pekin 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 Pekin 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:

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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 Bollen, 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 as to the recent 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 subject 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 Pekin 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 command in the 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 Pei-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 confirms 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

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he asks why Li Hung Chang could not have been detained until information had been received from Pekin.

The Times understands that the chief representatives of the Mohammedan clergy in Constantinople have issued a strong protest, based upon the "Koran's" sympathy with the Chinese massacres.

According to the Canton correspondent of the Telegraph, six Chinese soldiers have been beheaded for assaulting an American medical missionary.

The Russians, according to news from St. Petersburg, have completely defeated the Chinese and have occupied Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur government, with a large force. Since Gen. Gribski, chief of staff at Port Arthur, has taken over the supreme command in Manchuria, reinforcements have been rapidly pushed up, and the general situation has been greatly improved.

The Russian minister of the interior has issued a notice that the Siberian railway is closed to private traffic. The Russian authorities were not prepared for such an organized Chinese movement in Manchuria, but they have taken prompt measures, and they believe that China will soon be too much preoccupied around Pekin to conduct serious operations in the north.

BERLIN, July 19.—A despatch from Taku, received here today, says the first steamer bringing Indian troops to China arrived there Monday, July 18.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Japanese legation here has made public the last communication received by it from Baron Nissi, the Japanese minister to Pekin. This telegram was received today at the legation from the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and is important because of the date given. The telegram was dated July 12 by the sender, the Japanese consul at Chee Foo, and is as follows:

"I received at 10 a. m. on the 12th a despatch from Baron Nissi, dated Pekin, June 25. The letter was brought by a special messenger, a Chinese, who left Pekin July 1 and made the journey with great difficulty. The substance of the letter is as follows:

"The situation of Pekin is extremely critical. The foreign legations are surrounded on all sides by Chinese soldiers and bombarded night and day. The members of the legations, the guards and residents are resisting to the utmost, but the overwhelming numbers of the enemy make opposition hopeless; our ammunition is being exhausted, our lives are in such danger that we may be massacred at any moment. We earnestly request the immediate despatch of reinforcements for our rescue from our precarious condition."

The Japanese consul at Chee Foo says that he communicated this letter to his colleague at the consular body there and also to the commanders-in-chief of the forces of the powers.

Another cablegram received here through the foreign office from the Japanese consul at Chee Foo reports that Tien Tsin castle was captured by the forces of the allies on the 14th and the safety of the foreign settlements is assured. Japanese troops took possession of Suez-Ying, the Chinese naval station, on the 14th.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, July 18.—Li Hung Chang and his suite arrived here yesterday evening and landed this morning. The Viceroy was received with a salute of 17 guns and with a guard of honor from the Welsh Fusiliers and a band proceeded to the government house, where he was received by the governor, Sir Henry A. Blake, Generals Gazelle, Barrow and other officers. Li Hung Chang was ex-

tremely reluctant. He stated that he had received definite news that the ministers and foreigners at Pekin, with the exception of Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister, were safe July 8. The imperial edict recalling him to Pekin, the Viceroy said, was due to the Empress and Emperor, and not to Prince Tuan.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The president today appointed Brig. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V., who is to command the American militia forces in China, a major-general of volunteers, that his rank should be commensurate with his command. He is considered by his brother officers as one of the most thoroughly equipped soldiers in the service. Gen. Miles recommended Major-General Bates in the Philippines to be assigned to the command of the troops in China, but he is well pleased with the promotion of Gen. Chaffee. He named Gen. Bates for the reason that mainly Gen. Chaffee held only the rank of a brigadier-general.

Adj.-Gen. Corbin has sent a cable message to Gen. Chaffee notifying him of his promotion.

LONDON, July 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says:

Intense indignation is felt here at the honors which the British in Hong Kong have accorded Li Hung Chang, who is looked upon in Shanghai as the originator of the whole fiendish anti-foreign plot.

"A Chinese merchant who has just arrived from Pekin gives horrible details of the massacre. He says he saw European women hauled into the street by shouting Boxers, who stripped them and hacked them to pieces. Their dismembered limbs were tossed to the crowd and carried off with howls of triumph. Some were already dead, having been shot by foreign civilians."

"He says he saw Chinese soldiers carrying the bodies of white children aloft on their spears, while their companions shot at the bodies. He gives other details, too horrible to be particularized here."

"It seems that the Boxer leaders have organized a plan including the offering of rewards and rich loot for the annihilation of Europeans throughout China, and that Prince Tuan's generals have been emphasizing the opportunity the soldiers have of securing the bodies of white women."

LONDON, July 20.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The Viceroy of Nankin has received an edict summoning him to Pekin. As he is pro-foreign in his sentiments, his departure is undesirable and is an element of danger."

LONDON, July 20.—The Daily Express publishes the following from Chee Foo, dated yesterday: "The Russians are hard pressed around Niu Chwang, and have been expelled from Tien Chwang Tai, the scene of the great fight during the Chino-Japanese war, where they have sustained great losses. "They have also been compelled to abandon Tashichau by a large body of Boxers and armed peasants. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported that they succeeded in killing 700 of their assailants. The Chinese have completely demolished the railway north of Tashichau. The Russians are now on Niu Chwang."

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.

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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 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 no other charge against the minister. Mr. Monck, 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. Monck declared his opinion that the change of attitude was not patriotic motives, but for the sake of assisting Dr. Devlin, who Mr. Monck believed to be guilty of the grossest fraud. No member of the militia took stronger ground against the minister than this. Dr. Borden made this purchase for the sake of assisting a friend engaged in swindling the government. Mr. Bourassa expressed his agreement with Mr. Monck. Mr. Etlicher 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'Aboville and other ministers were shouting defiance and trying their best to brow-beat Mr. Monck. 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 underestimated 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. Monck. 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. Monck 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. Monck 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. Monck 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. Monck'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.

Russell's guidance. They are no doubt a very clever quartet, but they are entering the party for swallowing their preparation. Doubtless they might have framed a report that would still have furnished some way of escape for the minister. The apology and excuses which might be offered. They considered it their duty to their masters to vindicate them wholly and to condemn Mr. Monck. Now they have their reward. Perhaps they know how near they were to wrecking the government, for it was only by the most strenuous effort that the ministers were able to get so large a vote, and ten or a dozen members who could not be induced to swallow the Russell scandal with difficulty persuaded to dodge the vote altogether.

The minister of militia did not stay in the house during the evening. If he had he would have heard Dr. Russell would offset the praise bestowed on him by Dr. Russell, who argued that this emergency food deal was a small matter, since it cost less than \$5,000, whereas the government had spent more than a million in buying supplies. Dr. Russell said he would not be surprised if so small a proportion out of so large an expenditure should be wasted. But the minister represents the only purchase which has been investigated. There are rumors about the purchase of horses; there are suspicions connected with the buying of hay and grain, and of the use of the soldiers at Halifax. It is not a question of one bad bargain, but of many, whereof the rest are known to be honest and prudent. It is a case of one swindle investigated and proved, and many large transactions yet to be investigated. It is not a question of regard this as an exceptional transaction. It may yet prove to be typical.

One of the strongest speeches in the debate was that of Mr. Clarke of Toronto, who spoke to the effect that he as fully reported as the others. Mr. Clarke has taken a high position in this case, and speaks with great force and emphasis. He does not make so much of the loss of a few thousand dollars, but places great emphasis on the dishonorable character of the transaction and on the peril in which they had been set without these rations they would at least have known where they stood. But to send them out with a supply guaranteed to contain a certain amount of sustenance, while it only contains one-eighth as much was a most treacherous proceeding. It is proved by testimony commended by the government that eight cans of the Devlin food would be required for an honest day's ration for the one can is represented to be sufficient.

Mr. Clarke scathingly refers to the government claim at this stage that Hatch is a fakir and to Dr. Russell's contemptuous reference to him as a Galician Jew. It was this same Hatch who received the highest testimonials from the minister himself and his officers after the Kingston test. It was he with whom the minister conferred while in the Windsor Hotel at Halifax, and with whom he had the midnight conversation on the way from New York. It was Hatch's food that the minister still says he thought he was buying. It is Hatch's food that is the only manufacturer of this class of article in Canada. Why the minister, after refusing to buy from Hatch because the imperial government was going to supply the food, should suddenly change his mind and buy an untested and unproved article from Dr. Devlin, Mr. Clarke did not understand. If he did he kept it to himself. But as will be seen above, Mr. Monck was more outspoken, and he was prevented from carrying through a financial investigation, states that he expected to show who the partners with Dr. Devlin had the rake off all to himself. If Dr. Borden and his friends had allowed the enquiry to be more thorough it would have been perhaps better for the minister, for it might have shown that Dr. Borden had no knowledge of the division of profits.

One remark of Dr. Russell's called for indignant criticism at the hands of Mr. Clarke, and in this matter the member for Halifax will find few sympathizers. It will be remembered that after the bogus proteid goods went to Halifax Mr. Benoit took samples of them. Dr. Russell mentioned this as one of the precautions taken by the minister. But the minister had nothing to do with it and knew nothing of it until long afterward. Neither had his deputy. Neither had the director of stores. Benoit swears that he was at Halifax for another purpose, and that without instructions from anybody he brought away samples. But for his vigilance that examination would never have taken place. Having brought them and delivered them to the department Mr. Benoit may be thanked for the analysis, which was made at the request of the deputy minister by the analyst department in the inland revenue. Mr. Macfarlane reported "It does not appear that this proteid powder

is a very concentrated food, or is entitled to its name or has 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 military stores, and he might have escaped by setting the facts before his superiors. Mr. Macfarlane did nothing more, leaving the responsibility with the minister, his deputy, since he had the information in 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 up and over again before they have shown to be wholly unreliable. It is the real crime of Mr. Monck that he brought the inquiry to light.

The third is Mr. Monck, 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. Monck is accused of a crime in that he induced the government to purchase a swindle, with a disposition to make mischief, with recklessness and maliciousness. The last clause of the report prepared by Dr. Russell and made up by him, and which he signed, "that the said Frederick D. Monck 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 the investigation would which is shown to be wholly unreliable." It is the real crime of Mr. Monck 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. Monck 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 buy 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 payments, we find that, however successfully the Galena Company may have lubricated the political pathway of the minister in Queens county, it has not saved anything to the country.

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.

"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 decline of health, and to be unable to do the things that she used to do. 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, now two months old, and has never been sick any. I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's medicine. I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to my friends, and I am sure they will be benefited by taking his medicine." Letters to Dr. Pierce are treated with the same confidence and secrecy published without permission, and the most careful 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,' you will get a complete family medical library in one magnificent volume. More than half a million copies have been sold, and many more are being sold. It will be sent to you on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of postage and handling. If you prefer, send 50 cents in advance. The book is bound in cloth, and is a handsome cloth-bound book.

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When in their examination, assisting in their deliberation, and in their plan of operation. He brought with him a book 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 enquiry. Then he sent in a note saying that he wanted to be called a witness. It is evident that he wanted to be a witness, for the committee waited 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 stated in the paper that he knew that the committee would finish its work and report before Friday. Dr. Devlin did not go to New York, but went straight to Montreal. After the committee reported he had a conference 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.

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 Oil Company, which is 10 per cent 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 contractor to use the Galena Oil Company's sample, but the Galena oil was purchased by Mr. Blair at 45 cents per summer use barrel, and given to the Galena company at 39 cents. The winter engine oil contract was taken from the Eastern Oil Company at 21-2 cents and from the Imperial Oil Company at 20 cents for the summer use barrel, and given to the Galena company at 39 cents. The car oil contract was taken from the Imperial company, which agreed to supply it for 31-2 in summer and 91-2 in winter, and was given to the Galena Oil Company at 27 cents all the year round, thus adding 900 per cent to the price. In each case the analyst had found objections to the Galena Oil company's sample, but the Galena oil was purchased by Mr. Blair at 45 cents per summer use barrel, and given to the Galena company at 39 cents. The car oil contract was taken from the Imperial company, which agreed to supply it for 31-2 in summer and 91-2 in winter, and was given to the Galena Oil Company at 27 cents all the year round, thus adding 900 per cent to the price. In each case the analyst had found objections to the Galena Oil company's sample, but the Galena oil was purchased by Mr. Blair at 45 cents per summer use barrel, and given to the Galena company at 39 cents. 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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 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 by 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, 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 re-consideration 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. 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, "It opposes 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 after the feeling against him, he would be able to look after China without the assistance of Canada, but of course he could not say that there might not arise such a state of affairs, under condition of feeling as the public manifested with regard to South Africa. In any event the government did not intend to propose any new legislation this session. If any question arose upon which the parliament had had time to pronounce and had not pronounced he would consider it his duty to call for a resolution.

Mr. Flint of Yarmouth asked what the government proposed to do on the question of improving the Scott act and enlarging its scope. The premier replied that the government was still disposed to improve the Scott act, although the fact that a resolution to that effect was carried in the house by a majority of only one could not be expected to strengthen their views very much. However, they would perfect the Scott act, if desired, and were willing to accept any representation of the assistance people would make on the subject.

Mr. Foster—Will my honorable friend indicate on what line he will act? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Perfection. I think that ought to be satisfactory.

Mr. Oliver of Alberta to pension volunteers disabled by wounds or disease in South Africa, and provide pensions for relations of deceased volunteers. The minister of militia replied that in all respects, as regards pension etc., the Canadian soldiers in the imperial army. In regard to any further pension, if any were to be made, he had not yet considered it.

Mr. Davin complained of the character of the report from the committee of public accounts and asked if it was certain that any expenditure on the part of the government had merely reported the evidence to the house, but had made no finding.

He thought was very unfair to him under the circumstances, especially in view of the fact that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Fraser of Guyabara, in a recent public speech had taken occasion to state that in all his experience no member of parliament had been found to have taken money improperly.

Mr. Oliver asked what was being done in relation to the aid of men who had lost their lives in South Africa, and also what was being done with reference to the men who were disabled.

Hon. Col. Borden replied that all cases of that kind were being temporarily looked after by the retirement fund. He said that any special action, except as provided in the bill passed this session, which contained a clause with regard to allowances made to wives of soldiers in South Africa. Official adjustment of all these claims would be made at the close of the session. He proposed to take up all these matters and settle them, so far as he now had authority.

The house went into committee on supply.

On the item for payment of witness fees in connection with a judicial inquiry into election matters, Mr. Haggart asked if it was a fact that counsel would be allowed to engage solicitors with consent of the judges. The premier replied that he had not consulted the minister of justice on this particular point, but the whole matter had been left in the hands of the judges and the government had nothing to do with it.

Dr. Sproule said in his judgment it was an indelicate thing to put Justice Falconbridge in a judicial position at this juncture, when later the judge had been appointed on the electoral commission, with which the government was closely concerned. He believed the judge to be a man of high character and well qualified for the position of chief justice, but some people would be suspicious and inclined to believe that the promotion was made for some purpose.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said it would have been most unfortunate if Judge Falconbridge had been debarred from promotion because he had been selected for work on the judicial commission.

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, buter and higher education exhibits had been highly spoken of. As to sports, Novelties 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. Fisher, 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.

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 Donkohobors 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 act respecting 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 first time the 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.

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 of the death of Lieut. Borden was received by a telegram from Lord Roberts, informing him that, yesterday, near Pretoria, 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 an old member of this house 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 world, the civilized 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.

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has lost his valuable life, has won the great prize of death in battle.

THE SENATE.

The senate cleared its order paper today with the exception of the bill increasing the salary of the senior judge of the circuit court of Montreal by \$500. Hon. Mr. Landry objected to going on, so that under the rules the bill could not be proceeded with until tomorrow.

NOTES.

There was a curious rumor going the rounds of the lobbies today to the effect that parliament would be called together in November for a short session, that the census would be taken early in the year and that an effort would be made to get the gerrymander bill through both houses by the 24th of May, and that the general elections would take place in June 1901.

OTTAWA.

Arrival of Special Teachers Engaged in England.

By Prof. Robertson Under the Macdonald-Sloyd School Fund to Lead Manual Instructions in Canada.

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SUN PRINTING COMPANY. ALFRED MARKHAM, Manager.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN. ST. 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.

In 1855, the house sat from January 29 to July 20, five months and twenty-two days. This year the house sat from the first day of February to the eighteenth of July, five months and eighteen days.

The session of 1855 was prolonged by the opposition to the Franchise bill. The session of 1860 was certainly not prolonged by any action taken by the opposition as a party. It is true that some opposition members have talked often and long, but that is equally true of the government supporters and of the ministers themselves.

The Ottawa letters to this paper contain a detailed statement of the share borne by the two parties in the principal debates, showing that the government side has usually kept the lead, both in the number of speeches made and of Hansard columns filled.

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.

The military difficulty in the way is not greater than the task that must be performed after the war is over. Some attempt will be made to place China under stable government. In this responsibility several nations must share, and each will have an eye to its own advantage as well as to the peace and good government of China.

Wm. cannot be known. They decided to give their support to Mr. Wise, who had been a government supporter, but had withdrawn his confidence. Admitting that the election of Dr. Douglas was a victory for Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Farquharson, we have this fact that the Davies-Farquharson party has lost four out of five of its own seats vacated since Mr. Farquharson, by the grace of Sir Louis, became premier of Prince Edward Island.

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.

A third time the senate has offended in a financial arrangement by amending the Quebec judges bill, which would have entailed an unnecessary outlay of \$15,000 a year on the domain.

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. The power of inertia in a nation of four hundred millions spread over an area of four or five million square miles is almost inconceivable.

But despite the difficulties, it may be taken for granted that such action will be taken as to open up China to occidental influences. The proud old civilization of China cannot stand against the aggressive western world.

The military difficulty in the way is not greater than the task that must be performed after the war is over. Some attempt will be made to place China under stable government. In this responsibility several nations must share, and each will have an eye to its own advantage as well as to the peace and good government of China.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. The International Lesson.

Lesson V.—July 29.

GOLDEN TEXT. This is my beloved Son; hear him.

THE SECTION. Includes the transfiguration and the events which immediately followed.

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: 28).

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 face was altered, and his raiment (d) was white and (e) glistening.

30. And, behold, there talked with him two men, which were Moses and (f) Elijah.

31. Who appeared in glory, and (g) spake 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 (k) beloved Son; hear him.

36. And as the voice abode, Jesus was found alone. And they (l) 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. Ver. 29. (c) As he was praying. (d) Beside. (e) Dazzling. Ver. 30. (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) He saw. 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 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.

28. About an eight days after—The above conversation. Matthew calls it six complete days; Luke counts 'in parts of two days at each extreme.' Took Peter and John and James—The three disciples most advanced, who could best understand the event. 'To him that hath shall be given.' Went up into a mountain to pray. The transfiguration was an answer to prayer. By the answer we can judge what he prayed for. Doubtless all of them prayed.

29. The fashion (appearance) of his countenance was altered—He was transfigured, so that his face did shine as the sun, his clothes as white as snow. His heavenly nature shone through his body. And his raiment was white and glistening—i. e. flashing like lightning. Mark says it was white as snow. This gives a hint of our resurrection bodies, which are to be like his. 'His body' is the representative of the prophets and the forerunner of Christ.

30. Who appeared in glory—In their resurrection bodies. Both died a peculiar death, and their bodies were doubtless changed as those which at the day of resurrection will be changed (1 Cor. 15: 51, 52).

31. Were heavy with sleep; and when they were awake—This last expression means that they kept awake in spite of their drowsiness. What they saw was a reality, not a vision or a dream.

32. Let us make three tabernacles—Booths of the bushes that grew on the mount as it seemed to him that the hour for the long-looked-for reign had come. From the slopes of Hermon he would have had the laws of a new kingdom proclaimed, so that all men might recognize the true Messiah in the representatives of the old dispensation.

33. And they kept it close—At Jesus' command (Matthew) till after his resurrection. For till then they would not understand it enough to make the right use of it, and his enemies would use it to injure him and his cause.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS. (For written and oral answers.) Subject.—The Transfiguration and Its Lessons.

I. The Prayer Meeting on the Mountain (v. 28).—Who were present 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: 12-18; 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 white silk trimmings, 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.

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 Dingle 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 plates; Mrs. R. A. Hoben, china cheese dish; Miss Mabel J. Coby, 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 nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. E. J. 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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.

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 Lorneville, 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.

Handsoms 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 or 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 Strife, 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 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 rival. 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 Sovereign 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 Sovereign was there, and learning that there was a gun on the vessel, 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 Canaan, 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 Canaan, 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. Ball, Edmonton, is dangerously ill.

COL. HUGHES RETIRED.

OTTAWA, July 17.—The militia department publishes the following item relating to the Canadian troops in South Africa: 2nd battalion—Pte. J. T. Deacon, 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 Rundle'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 Lieuts. 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 2nd 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.

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, Rugs, 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.

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JAMES BUCHANAN & CO. SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS & BLENDERS. By Appointment to Suppliers of 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 GALLBLADDER, 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 or discomfiting pain and always all irritation at once.

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 leading plaster at the Hill wharf for Red Beach, Me.

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.

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

Mr. J. Campbell delivered an address on Orangeman.

N. F. Thorne of Boiestown is spending a part of his vacation with friends here.

Mrs. Charles Willis died at the home of her father, John Trott of Welsford, on the 9th inst.

HOPEWELL HILL, July 17.—A very successful entertainment, under the auspices of the Baptist church, was given in the public hall last evening.

Bliss A. Smith, bookkeeper with Daniel & Robertson, St. John, is spending his vacation at home here.

ST. STEPHEN, July 17.—Private John McLeod arrived home today from South Africa and was given a cordial welcome.

PENNFIELD CENTRE, Charlotte Co., July 17.—As usual, Pennfield has a large number of summer visitors.

Strawberries are not so plentiful as usual this season.

Rev. Mr. Miaman preached an able sermon on Sunday to a large congregation.

MONCTON, N. B., July 17.—Quite a serious wreck occurred this morning on the I. C. R. two miles east of Springhill Junction.

Write today for a free copy of our interesting book "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled."

BOSTON LETTER.

Nova Scotia Getting the Bulk of Tourist Travel.

Provincialis 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 Orangenon 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.

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Tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock a brilliant social event will take place at St. Patrick's R. C. church.

A birthday party will be held at the home of Henry Durost this evening.

Dr. Frank D. White of Limestone, Me., is home on a visit to his father, Chas. W. White.

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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 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."

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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 & 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.

There is a great demand for hay now in these parts by farmers and lumbermen from the back country of Queens county and Sunbury.

In the neighborhood of 200 tons of pressed hay have been sold within a

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SERMON.

They Who Turn the World Upside Down.

Preached by the Rev. T. W. Street, Rector of Bathurst.

At the Thirty-Second Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Synod of Fredericton, July 2nd, 1900.

"These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also."—Acts xvii, 6.

S. Paul once said that "if we were seeking to please men" were mainly bent on making his teaching attractive...

Such views may accord with a theory of spiritual democracy, or with the crude Ebrianism which seems to be ingrained in some minds...

Similarly, we must give no place to that unconscious rationalism which undervalues the sacramental ordinances on the ground that spiritual blessings are not conveyed through physical media...

1. By creeds. It is rather the fashion in these days to depreciate creeds and articles of belief as fetters upon the intellect, and as tending to substitute cold forms for real, heartfelt religion...

And the charge was true then, and it is true to this day. We are they who are today turning the world upside down.

Spirit; that it is not a mere congregation of men, to which we may belong or not, as we like, but God's own household; to forsake which is to forsake Him; to proclaim the distinctive principles of the Church of England, to be at once loyal to her teachings, and therefore, as a consequence, charitable towards those who differ from her; to plead the efficacy of the sacraments; that holy baptism is something more than a mere ceremony, the giving the child a name—how the touch of the baptismal water is, as John Wesley said, "the plunging the child into the depths of God,"—and of the Lord's supper, that "This is My body," "This is My blood," "is a voice from heaven;—to fearlessly proclaim these as heaven-born truths, brings upon us the charge, though possibly couched in more emphatic words, that we are trying to turn the world upside down.

A remarkable fact in our Lord's history which can in no way be accounted for except on the supposition that He was what we believe Him to be, "God over all, blessed forever," is His clear foresight as to the future of His Church. The unbeliever has to explain how, if Jesus of Nazareth were a common man, He could have predicted so accurately what would be the course of events which would befall the Church of Christ.

And in all this we find the meaning of our Lord's death; the honor of Christendom by the sacrament of the Lord's supper? The two ordinances have preserved the two ideas, in spite of unbelief and neglect and scorn.

There are two ideas of religion, neither in the least degree opposed to the other, although entirely distinct. In one point of view it is a secret principle, working noiselessly in the soul of a man, subduing gradually his evil propensities, and destroying his corrupt appetites.

This witness is maintained in two ways: 1. By creeds. It is rather the fashion in these days to depreciate creeds and articles of belief as fetters upon the intellect, and as tending to substitute cold forms for real, heartfelt religion.

2. Another way in which this great testimony is rendered, is by the maintenance of forms of worship. True it indeed is, that so far as the individual is concerned, all worship is worthless which is not the offering of the heart, and which does not influence the life; but the mere keeping up the form of worship is of inestimable value as a perpetual witness for God.

strude the season of repose, to look upon the interval when the workshop should stand still as an interval lost. And God knew this; and, therefore, at the beginning He proclaimed the law of the Sabbath; and the instituting of the Sabbath, perpetuated in the Christian Sunday, has guarded the laborer's rest, as no words could have done against the encroachments of ambition and avarice. Nor less with worship. Who can measure the extent to which prayer would have died out amongst us, had not been the duty and the honor in which, more especially, the sanctuary gates were thrown open and the silver trumpets blown? The habit of private devotion itself has been kept alive by that public witness, week by week, of the duty and the honor of standing up before the Lord. Get rid of the Sunday, and it is not only that public worship would languish, but that the very idea of worship would fade out of people's minds.

And hence, simply as we now seem, the profoundest dogma of Jesus Christ, He embodied, as it were, the main points of His religion in external ordinances. What would men know, after more than eighteen centuries, if it had been left only to tradition, about the new birth of the Spirit, but that He had "fixed as a nail in a sure place" by the sacrament of baptism? How has the whole idea of the union between Christ and His people, of the mystic imparting of His strength to our weakness, and of our dependence on His grace, and of our participation in His life, been made manifest to the eyes of Christendom by the sacrament of the Lord's supper? The two ordinances have preserved the two ideas, in spite of unbelief and neglect and scorn.

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of the Church of God has a tendency to foster spiritual pride or spiritual sloth. Let us realize our lofty privileges as members of this Heavenly Kingdom, realize the supernatural gifts in prayer and sacrament that are ours, and the result will be a profounder sense of responsibility, a greater dread of falling away. Let us first be loyal to our Master, and He will make us tender, and considerate to our fellow-servants; perhaps will help us to "say a word in season to those who are weary" of searching for the light, to stretch out a helpful hand to those whose feet are stumbling on the dark mountains. We may well take up those words from Alban Butler, in Lives of the Saints:

"Bene Pastor, Papis vere Jesu, nonne miserere; Tu nos pasce, nos tueri, Tu nos bonis fac videre In terra vivuntium, Tu, qui cuncta scis et vales!"

Truly He knows all things, and can do for us all that we desire; He knows our needs, the difficulties which we would fain relieve; and He knows us, too, as we do not know ourselves—our tendencies, in this or that point, to the falsehood of extremes,—"our clumsiness" in handling so delicate a matter as His Word, and the manifold sins which make us so unfit to teach in His name. Let us beg Him to lead all wanderers to Himself by "a straight way wherein they shall not stumble," and, for ourselves, and for our fellow-servants, let us implore the power to respond to His intentions, and to speak that truth alike faithfully and in love.

AT BISLEY.

LONDON, July 17.—The winners of the money prizes at the meeting of the National Rifle Association at Bisley today were: In the 200 yds. contest, Fleming and Smith with 35, and Bayles, Gramson, Morse, McCrimmon and Corrigan, with 34, out of a possible 35. In the Golden Penny competition—Ogr, Bayles, Fleming, McVittie and Blair, with 31 out of a possible 35. In the 100 yds. contest—Blair with 37, out of a possible 50. In the Armorer's competition—Bledley, with 41, out of a possible 50. In the Keystone competition—Crooks, with 42; Bledley, with 41; Corrigan, with 40, and Blair, with 39, out of a possible 50. In the All Comers' competition, aggregate, Lieut. Smith holds 3rd prize. The contest for the Queen's prize, the great event of the meeting, commenced this morning. The scoring at two hundred yards was generally high, many making 40 or 41, out of a possible 50. The Canadian scorers in this event were: Smith, Gigham and Langstroth, 21; Morse, 22; Morris and Kirkpatrick, 21; McVittie and Milligan, 20; Blair, 23; Ogr, 22; McCrimmon, 27; Corrigan, 26.

TORONTO, July 18.—The Telegram's special cable from Bisley Camp says: The shooting was a grand success. The Queen's Prize competition was concluded today. Today's marksmen shot at 600 yards range, and, generally speaking, the Canadians participated with creditable results.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Yds., Yds. Tl. List of names and scores for various rifle competitions.

Seven members of the team will reach the second stage. Gunner Fleming is in nineteenth place and Lt. Crooks in twenty-third place. Each with a score of 46 won 22 in Secretary of State for War match, the shooting being ten shots at 800 yards. In the St. George's, Bombardier Bodley secured fifth place, Capt. Annand seventh place and Staff Sgt. Carruthers ninth place. Each won 21. Gunner Fleming stood forty-fourth, Lieut. Munro sixty-ninth, and Sergt. McVittie fiftieth in the All Comers' aggregate, each winning 22. Lt. A. Smith came third, and won 25. Pte. McRae of Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, Ottawa, and Pte. E. A. Bannister of Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, both members of D. Co., invalidated to England from South Africa, visited the Canadians at camp today and were warmly greeted. In the course of conversation they spoke very highly of the hospital treatment in South Africa.

BUST OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 18.—An interesting ceremony took place this afternoon, when a life-size bronze bust of the late Sir John S. D. Thompson, the gift of Halifax friends, was unveiled. The bust shows Sir John in the gown of a D. C. L., and is the work of a Canadian artist, Philippe Hebert, now of Paris. It stands on a pedestal of onyx and marble. All the Judges of the supreme court and a large crowd of distinguished persons were present.

The contract for the new Catholic church at St. Martin's to be built in accordance with plans prepared by Architect H. H. Mott, has been awarded to Thomas Carson of St. Andrews. He will begin work at once.

WINDOW SCREENS, 17c EACH. Only a limited number, order early. HAMMOCKS, 75c. to \$5.00. A. M. ROWAN'S, 331 Main St.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived.

July 17—Str St Croix, 1,064 Pkts, from Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass. Str Elin, 284, Dunbar, from Louisburg, R F and W F Starr, coal. Str Riverdale, 86, Urquhart, from Thomaston, N. Scott, by.

Sailed.

July 17—Str St Croix, 1,064 Pkts, to Boston, W G Lee, mdse and pass. Str Elin, 284, Dunbar, to Louisburg, R F and W F Starr, coal. Str Riverdale, 86, Urquhart, to Thomaston, N. Scott, by.

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July 17—Bark Lulgina, Raseto, for Bristol. Bark Nostra Madre, Consiglieri, for Cardiff. Str Lotia, Granville, for Vineyard Haven. Str Westport, for Westport.

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Arrived.

At Newcastle, July 16, str Glen Head, from Glasgow, GB. At Fredericton, July 16, sch H M Stanley, Flower, for Salem f. At Campbellton, July 2, bark Onward, Dahl, for Sunderland; 9th, bark Memento, Christensen, for Tyne; 13th, bark Pons, Eddy, for Newcastle; 14th, bark Mar 4, for Chatham, July 17, str Ameland Boon, for Liverpool.

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Various small advertisements and notices including 'English', 'LONDON', 'That the', 'and S', 'English', 'LONDON', 'Chen Loh', 'in London', 'terday of pa', 'foreign offic', 'absent, the', 'result, but', 'gathered fro', 'secretary of', 'Halliday Me', 'legation offic', 'at least ooc', 'responsibility', 'Sir Halliday', 'canon had', 'with Pekin', 'Sir Claude', 'minister, an', 'might be ex', 'He said he', 'soon be ov', 'come the di', 'lawless Ame', 'in sense', 'The long sh', 'misjudged', 'Li Hung Ch', 'pacific ob', 'warmly, d', 'the pe', 'Li Hung', 'With rega', 'southern pr', 'mitted that', 'breaks, bu', 'nothing ser', 'would be', 'The long sh', 'probably to', 'the wires a', 'Thus, acc', 'the Chinese', 'should bring', 'mystery, N', 'ches and e', 'terfuges to', 'long as po', 'tion by s', 'powers.', 'Li Hung', 'seems to b', 'cept the C', 'one has vi', '(chief mag', 'corrial inv', 'hand over', 'element po', 'place of r', 'road.', 'The Ang', 'war on b', 'HA', 'Mfg.', 'very fi', 'styles', 'ash ha', 'S', 'Water', 'Dunn', 'selecte', 'them', 'W.', 'Teacher—In the sentence, "Patrick beat John with his fists," what is Patrick? Bright Boy—He's Irish.—Philadelphia Press.

MEMORANDA.

Passed Sydney Light, July 17, 5 a. m., str Chatham, for New York. Passed Sydney Light, July 17, 5 a. m., str Chatham, for New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Portland, Me., July 18, 1900. From Pass Line, through Eggenogon, str Reach to East Penobscot Bay.

BIRTHS.

BELEYA—To the wife of Geo. H. Beleya, July 18, 1900, a girl.

MARRIAGES.

BOSTWICK-SMITH—At the Free Baptist parsonage, Victoria street, on July 18th, by Rev. David Long, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, both of St. John, N. B.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY—At his home, Maplegrove, on July 17th, Anna Kennedy, in the 71st year of her age.

FREDERICTON.

FREDERICTON, July 18.—Fredericton received with deep regret the report that Lieut. H. L. Borden had been killed while in action in South Africa.

NOT ADMITTED.

Her Husband (annoyed)—You buy so many things you don't want!

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(The Gem) Her Husband (annoyed)—You buy so many things you don't want!

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Teacher—In the sentence, "Patrick beat John with his fists," what is Patrick? Bright Boy—He's Irish.—Philadelphia Press.