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NO. 8.

ST. JOHN'S WARM WELCOME FOR HER BRAVE SONS.

Five Men from Paardeberg Cheered at the Union Depot--Sussex, Chatham and Fredericton Also Celebrated the Return of Gallant Men.

One St. John soldier from South Africa and four belonging to other provincial points stirred the city up to a high point of enthusiasm yesterday. They had reached New Brunswick last night after their march of months over the deserts of the dark continent, after doing such a noble share in the conquering of the Boers--a share which goes into the total which made the Canadian contingents famous even among the best of Britain's soldiers.

The men reached here about noon. They were Private Bruce Macfarlane of Fredericton (in charge); Privates H. Harvey and H. Leavitt, of the Infantry School; Private Frank Sprague, of St. John, and Private McLeod, of St. Stephen. They had left Quebec in company with other returning provincialists Sunday afternoon. On the way down they were royally welcomed at every station. These left the party as their stations were reached--Private Joseph Letchford, of St. John; Ferguson (Moncton) and Hartland (St. John); Sergeants Ackland and McNabb (Halifax); Privates McCarthy and Wray (St. John) all of whom left the train at Moncton.

When the five reached St. John there was a great crowd at the depot and a more welcome went up. Ex-Mayor Sears called for cheers as the men left the train. Mayor Daniel welcomed the men, while the cheering continued. Then friends forced their way to the returned soldiers and completely took charge of them for a time. They were welcomed singly and jointly. Everyone who could shake hands, while the buttons were cut from their khaki uniforms for souvenirs. It was an exciting scene indeed and evidently was fully appreciated by the gallant fellows.

Finally Private Sprague was trotted off to his North End home, followed by a crowd. The other accepted an invitation to the Union Club, where they were seated in coaches. They were dined at the club, among those with them being Mayor Daniel, ex-Mayor Sears, Ald. Macne, McLeod, Armstrong, Colwell, Col. McLean and Col. Markham.

In the afternoon they were about the city with friends. Time and again they were cheered and many times were stopped by seekers for war souvenirs, while many a camera was leveled at them. Of these pictures making experiences, Private Johnson, of St. John, had his picture taken 16 times this afternoon. Once a lady stopped me on the street and asked about a hundred small boys looked at him in some way out of it and stood there looking foolish till the operation was over.

Macfarlane and Leavitt went to Fredericton at a late hour. Private Sprague and Harvey stayed here last night and Sprague, of course, is right at home. The men all look well, despite their hard experiences. On the Barrack Green.

Despite the fact that the weather was wet, there were hundreds of men, women and children at the Barrack Green last evening to witness the 62nd Regiment at battalion drill and to the Private Sprague of St. John and Major Daniel, of St. John, at 8 o'clock the regiment, under command of Lieut. Col. McLean and headed by the regimental band, marched out from the drill shed to the green. After the march had been put through a number of manoeuvres, they were formed up in line and the colonel sent for the two heroes of the first contingent, also for Private Johnson, who returned from South Africa a couple of weeks ago. The regiment was then formed in quarters and Col. McLean addressed the men.

He said that they had in their presence Private McLeod, of the 1st Battalion; Private Johnson, of the 2nd Battalion; Private Sprague, of the 3rd Regiment C. A. These men, as members of the Royal Canadian Regiment in South Africa, had distinguished themselves. They were given a credit to the province of New Brunswick but to the Dominion of Canada. They had received wounds in the line. They wanted to go back to the front, but the medical officer would not permit it. He then called for three cheers for the returned soldier boys, which were heartily given by the regiment and the citizens present. Private Sprague then called for three cheers for Col. McLean, which were given with a will.

which they fought for Queen and country. They helped to do more in one day to bind together more closely Great Britain and the colonies than many politicians had done in years. They had made a great name for Canada for which all Canadians were proud. The citizens were all proud to see them again and would be glad when a larger majority of their comrades came home. He thanked Col. McLean for the privilege of addressing the men and called for three cheers for the Paardeberg heroes. Private McLeod then called for cheers for the mayor, which were given with a will.

The band played another selection and ex-Mayor Sears, who was chief magistrate of the city when the boys left for South Africa, was called on for a speech. He said he was pleased to join in the hearty welcome extended to the returned soldiers who had done so nobly in South Africa and was indeed proud of the boys from the province who took such a stand in one of the greatest wars that the British empire had ever dealt with. It was a war with new ways of fighting and among those who went from Canada were a number who knew little about bearing arms but all, when it came to battle, were brave and tough and well, while all knew how to fire straight at the enemy. Through the long weary marches, the Canadians forged ahead with but one object--that being to win or die. He was proud to have been mayor of the city when the boys left for the front and glad to greet them on their return home crowned with victory and covered with glory. We called them boys, he said, and although they presented the appearance of men, they were but boys and all were proud of them.

The band played another selection and after much hand shaking the heroes of the Union Club, where they will be followed by an immense crowd. Private McLeod was the guest of the officers of the 62nd at the headquarters, Charlotte street, while Private Sprague's comrades in the Artillery, placed him on their shoulders and, followed by a large crowd, carried him from the drill shed to his home on Sheriff street. All the way over, soldiers of the Queen, and the patriotic songs were sung by the crowd. The houses on Sheriff street were gaily decorated with flags and a long string of flags stretched from Private Sprague's house to the house across the street. In front of his home was a large bonfire and about a hundred small boys looked at him in some way out of it and stood there looking foolish till the operation was over.

The celebration on Sheriff street was kept up until a late hour and Private Sprague was given a royal welcome. What Private Macfarlane Says. The big Frederictonian of former Tartar base ball fame, who is holding court with pleasure at his return. To a Telegraph reporter he said he was glad to get back, but not for a minute did he regret his soldier experience. But if he had the chance again he would not go back. Big and strong as he is, it was a rough time and hard. Macfarlane said that in the four days of the march he was in the firing line on February 20 at the same place. On the morning of the 27th he took part in the famous charge. His last fight was at Oosfontein, which is about five miles from Paardeberg. It was on the 10th of March that he was accidentally wounded. With some comrades he was on a table land at Poplar Grove, near Bloemfontein. His rifle by accident hit him in the chest and he was picked up. He had, while so doing, released a cartridge from the magazine unknowingly. Then without thinking anything would happen he pulled the trigger. The result was that he was shot through the left foot. His wound was dressed and he was placed on a bullock wagon in which, after 10 days' journey he reached Kimberley. During this travelling the wound was not dressed for there was no one to do it. After two days in the hospital in Kimberley he was removed to Wynberg hospital, which he left on April 5th for England. There was in a Woolwich hospital. He says the stories about poor hospital care in South Africa are all incorrect.

He loudly praises the officers of G Company--Captain McDonald, Lieut. Mc Kaye, and McLeod. The latter, because perhaps, of his being the junior, and also because of his fine personal and soldierly characteristics, was a great favorite. The men loved him and would do anything for him. He was with the men in every thing, sleeping and eating with them and entering fully into all their interests. All the officers the men held in the highest esteem. They were as fine a set of officers as any company in Africa had. Macfarlane brought with him a number of Boer relics but these were left in England, everybody was not wanting something as a war "loot" money he had, too, and a fine lot of ostrich feathers, but these went up the flue in London for good British cash.

He brought home a Gordon Highlander's uniform, which has seven bullet holes in it. A very fine souvenir he brought is a collection of the cap and collar badges of the various regiments in the South African war. These are fixed to his belt. These are the badges of the Suffolks, 5th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, Rifle Brigade, Buffs, Dublin Fusiliers, Connaught Rangers, Leinsters, Derbyshires, Royal Canadian, Gordon Highlanders, Sussex, Essex, Loyal North Lancashires, Royal West Kents, Coldstream Guards, Queen's Own West, Surrey, Bedford's, West Kents; also, the 8th Canadian Mounted Infantry.

Words failed him, he said, to give expression regarding the gallant manner in which they fought for Queen and country. They helped to do more in one day to bind together more closely Great Britain and the colonies than many politicians had done in years. They had made a great name for Canada for which all Canadians were proud. The citizens were all proud to see them again and would be glad when a larger majority of their comrades came home. He thanked Col. McLean for the privilege of addressing the men and called for three cheers for the Paardeberg heroes. Private McLeod then called for cheers for the mayor, which were given with a will.

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THE CHINESE REBELLION IS EXTENDING TO THE SOUTH.

The Great Stores at Shanghai a Temptation to the Natives--Warships Wanted--The Allies Severely Checked.

London, July 17, 3.3 a. m.--Up to this hour there has been no further news received regarding the reported massacre at Peking from any source. In the house of commons last evening, beyond an admission that there was no ground for hoping that the report was not true, Mr. Wm. St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, had nothing to communicate. An unusual hush fell upon the chamber when the subject came up. A few members doffed their hats, but otherwise there was no demonstration.

No question was put to Lord Salisbury in the house of lords, probably by a preconcerted arrangement, it being considered that at the present stage of affairs it would be only embarrassing to force the premier to make a statement. It was whispered on the ministerial side of the commons that the next vote on account of the military undertakings in South Africa and China will be starting in August.

Telegrams from Shanghai and Chefoo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have called their governments that there is urgent need of more ships to protect that port, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the vast stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire the great oil tanks on the Pao Tung side of the city.

From Chefoo comes the report that the entire adult male population of three provinces of Chi Li, Siam Si and Shan Tung are massing to defend Peking from the Chinese. There is little doubt that a further check of the allies at Tien Tsin would be the signal for a general anti-foreign rising throughout the north, and that the Japanese officers are still confident of their ability to reach Peking before the Boers become impossible; but the European consuls at Shanghai are not so sanguine. There is little doubt that a further check of the allies at Tien Tsin would be the signal for a general anti-foreign rising throughout the north, and that the Japanese officers are still confident of their ability to reach Peking before the Boers become impossible; but the European consuls at Shanghai are not so sanguine.

At Washington. Washington, July 16.--The decision of the cabinet to grant the new one year extension of the United States government is still not at war with the government of China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin, and the new one year extension of the United States government is still not at war with the government of China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin, and the new one year extension of the United States government is still not at war with the government of China.

Chinese Massacre News in Berlin. Berlin, July 16.--The news regarding the massacre at Peking has been received by German press with unanimous expression of deepest sorrow and indignation. The absolute necessity hereof of perfect harmony between the powers. The number of Chinese massacred at Peking is said to be 95.

General Miles' Suggestion. Washington, July 16.--General Miles had a long conference this afternoon with the secretary of war concerning the disposal of the troops in the Philippines. It is understood that General Miles very strongly urged that the troops be immediately withdrawn from the Philippines so that a large army could be thrown into China within comparatively few days. The troops in the Philippines could make the trip across to China in about a week, while the dispatch of troops from this country will take considerably more than

a month and the men can hardly be on the field until September. Notwithstanding General Miles' recommendation, the apparent policy is to forward the troops to China from this country and Cuba as fast as they can be assembled. General Miles has recommended that Major General Bates, who commanded a brigade with credit in Cuba, be placed in command. He is now in the Philippines. The disposition is toward sending an officer from this country. General Miles is frequently referred to as likely to assume command of the American forces in the Orient himself.

To Try for a Reward. Berlin, July 16.--The German consul at Chefoo, having communicated to the governor of Shan Tung Emperor William's offer of a reward of 1,000 taels for the rescue of foreigners in Peking, has received the governor's reply. It is dated July 13, and says the sending up of foreigners in Peking has been a mark of respect and confidence to relieve them have failed owing to the revolt of Chih Li. The governor adds that he will again try his best to effect their release.

Courtesies of National Representatives. Washington, July 16.--The staff of the French Embassy, called at the state department today, seeking information, but bringing nothing new to the Chinese situation. Many of the foreign representatives called and left their cards at the war department as a mark of respect and confidence on learning of Col. Lescage's death.

To Replace the Peking Victim. Washington, July 16.--A rumor has gained circulation that W. W. Rockhill would be named as the United States representative to China. It is probable that such a step would be deferred until the last doubt as to the fate of the ministers at Peking was dispelled. The Chinese, according to the clerk of the state department, and is at present chief of the Pan-American bureau.

A Tien Tsin Fight. London, July 16.--The war office today issues a despatch from General Dordard, dated Tien Tsin July 15, which adds little to previous information. The Chinese, according to this despatch, attacked the station in the morning of July 15, and were repulsed after four hours hard fighting, in which 500 of the enemy were killed. On July 9, General Dordard, commanding a force of 100 Americans, 50 British, and 50 Russians, and General Fukushima, commanding 1,000 Japanese, attacked the Chinese and their positions in the southwest of the city, killing 350 and capturing four guns. American and Japanese troops were sent to the station to look the day's honors rested with the Americans and Japanese.

WESTERN MARKSMEN. Canadians Showing Up Well at the Range. TAKING PRIZES. The Team Seems to be Getting Good Deal of Cash Along With the Reputation They are Acquiring--Langstroth Makes a Possible.

Toronto, July 16.--The telegram's special cable says: Pte. T. A. Langstroth, 74th Battalion, did excellent shooting in the Alexandria, which began today at 500 yards. He got his shots within the bulls eye each time. In Alexandria, at 600 yards Pte Langstroth made another splendid score, tallying 34 points out of a possible 35. He has an excellent opportunity of winning first prize, which is 30 pounds and is awarded to competitors making best aggregate scores in shooting at 200 and 600 yards. At 500 Pte. Langstroth's score was 35 and this added to his score at 200 yards makes an aggregate of 69 out of a possible 70. In Martin's cup, shooting in which took place today Sergt. J. McVittie, 48th Highlanders, made score 21, getting twenty-ninth place and winning 35 shillings; Lieut. A. A. Smith, 50th Battalion, ninety-fourth place, winning 40 shillings. His score, 20 points. The match was at 200 yards with seven shots, a time limit of 2 minutes being fixed.

AN EXTRA INDEMNITY IS POPULAR AT OTTAWA.

Both Sides Have Men Who Would Vote for It--The Opposition Want the Money and They Are Going to Have It--The Railway Votes Passed--Intercolonial Position.

Ottawa, July 16.--When the House of Commons met today, Mr. Champagne, the Liberal member for Wright county, moved the adoption of that portion of the debates committee recommending that an extra allowance of \$500 be allowed this session to translators of the House. Sir Wilfrid Laurier newly said "no," without any further speech. Mr. Bergeron (Conservative) said he knew why the prime minister opposed the grant. Mr. Bergeron was about to tell why, when Mr. Champagne arose to explain his motion. Mr. Champagne explained how in the long session of 1885 and 1891 the translators and Hansard staff received the extra \$500. He regretted the prime minister opposed this.

Mr. Sprague (Conservative) heartily approved of the \$500 extra to the translators and also to the members of the house. Mr. McMillen (Liberal) said he intended to vote \$500 into his own pocket even though he thought the money well deserved. Mr. McMillen said he thought the proportion of difference between ministers' salaries (\$8,500) and those of ordinary members (\$1,000) was too much. While the prime minister was not paid too much (\$20,000) some of the minor ministers were. Mr. John V. Ellis heartily concurred in the idea that both members of the house and the translators who were paid by the session should get an extra \$500 in this session.

Mr. Bergeron said financially he was probably the poorest man in the house. He thought the government should have brought down their estimates with the extra \$500 a member. If he was a rich man he would immediately vote for the extra \$500. He favored the \$500 to the translators. The prime minister said that as a rule proposals from committees should be accepted. It was his opinion that the sessional indemnity should be increased. But he did not think that an extra \$500 should be voted now; rather there should be a general law. "If I had anything to do with this at a future period," said Sir Wilfrid. "I would suggest that the sessional indemnity should be increased to \$12,500 or \$13,000; not to be increased or decreased under any circumstances. This may tend to make speeches shorter." Sir Wilfrid moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

The minister of militia said that the Canadian troops who had served in South Africa, as regards pensions, would be treated in the same way as imperial troops. The government has not yet considered, he added, whether anything was to be added to this by Canada. Mr. Bourassa (Liberal) asked if the government thought the people would be content to let the United States settle the trouble in China without Canada's aid. But if aid was necessary and if there was time to do so, parliament would be summoned to deal with the matter.

Hon. Mr. Foster asked the date of the general election. "My honorable friend will be very safe in watching the ministers of the crown and being guided by them," answered Sir Wilfrid. The premier promised Mr. Flint to accept any suggestions for the improvement of the Scott act. Mr. Oliver (Alberta) who asked a question on same matter earlier in the day, argued that provision should be made for wives and families of soldiers who have died in South Africa. The minister of militia said that all such cases were being looked after by officers of the patriotic fund. The government had not taken any special action in the matter except as provided for in the bill which had been passed in regard to separation allowance and funeral expenses of all these cases would be left over until a later period. As soon as the session was over, Dr. Borden added, he intended to take the matter up. Where a soldier's wife was receiving a separation allowance, it ceased with her husband's death.

The house then went into supply. A supplementary of \$25,000 for judicial inquiry into alleged election irregularities, Dr. Sprague instigated that it was improper for the government to have promoted Judge Falconbridge at a time when he was acting on royal commission. Mr. Haggart thought it would be an extraordinary thing if Judge Falconbridge was to be prevented from the appointment and preferment which he deserved merely because he was acting on a commission. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick--That is putting the matter right. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that that was exactly how it stood. In reference to \$25,000 for Glasgow exhibition fishery he said that 6,000 feet would be given, as compared with 30,000 feet in Paris.

A discussion took place on the Paris exposition, during which Mr. Fisher admitted that the building was no credit to Canada. The building should have cost about \$75,000, but it cost \$100,000. As for exhibits, they had been carefully selected and well placed. Recently a shipment of fruit in cold storage had been sent over and arrived just in time to compete with other fruits in a big competition. Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Ontario took first prizes. The Dominion beat everything. New Brunswick took second prize and Prince Edward Island third prize. In reply to Dr. Sprague the premier said that when Hon. Mr. Tarte came back he would remain in Canada. Mr. Sifton, referring to Roumania Jews coming to Canada, in answer to a question by Mr. Clarke, Toronto, said that he had discussed the matter with officials in London, Eng., and had instructed Mr. Pres-

ton that no such emigration was to be encouraged and no license issued on it. On the supplementary for Intercolonial Railway, J. V. Ellis, of St. John, being in the chair, James McMillen criticized the heavy expenses on the Intercolonial. He was glad to see the road in an improved condition under the management of Hon. Mr. Blair and but for this he would have urged that the road be taken out of political hands altogether and placed under a board of management. But what he rose to say was to protest against the placing of the Intercolonial in same position as canals, as international work.

Mr. McAllister--What do we pay to the canals? Hon. Mr. Blair pointed out to Mr. McMillen that the Intercolonial was work which canals were not doing. They were endeavoring to bring about confederation. Those who took any right view of what the Intercolonial accomplished would have to read the history of their country over again. When the deadlock was reached between Ontario and Quebec the building of the Intercolonial came as a welcome relief not only to their country but to secure confederation. It was in his opinion a fair way of placing the maintenance and construction on the one side against the Intercolonial on the other side. In doing that Ontario got by long odds the best of the bargain. What expenditure was being made now was only what was necessary to meet the growing traffic along the road.

Mr. Haggart declared all the expenditures useless. J. Logan, (Amherst), brought to the attention of the minister of railways the position of trackmen on the Intercolonial road. He said that the increase to trackmen since the present government came into power was 41 per cent, and to track foremen 62 per cent. The minister of railways gave the trackmen an increase of 5 cents per day. This was about as much as the late government gave during 18 years they were in office. Mr. Taylor--He gave it because it is not an election year. Mr. Logan--No, he gave the increase last year. But notwithstanding this increase last (Logan) discovered that the Canadian Pacific gave \$120 per day to its trackmen while the Intercolonial men only got \$1.20. In 1885 the C. P. R. increased this amount while it was \$1.20 all over on the Intercolonial. But in 1895 the Intercolonial C. P. R. was only 57 cents. What he wanted to see the trackmen get was what they deserved, but that all permanent employees under a trackmaster be granted a raise of 20 per cent, on wages which existed when present government came into power; and all permanent employees to be regarded as in line of promotion, seniority to have the preference where merit and other qualifications were equal; and that a day's pay be given for walking each section on Sunday. These men had to look after their work in all kinds of weather and in all seasons. The minister of railways said that the government would consider the matter.

Hon. Mr. Blair repeated to Mr. Haggart what has been his policy all along in this connection. The management of the C. P. R. did not interfere with the consideration of connection at St. John or doing anything that would in the slightest way inconvenience the public, but they did think that for traffic originating from their own line they ought to get the long haul to Montreal or St. Koskie. That was the principle upon which all railways acted and upon which the Intercolonial was acting, although no agreement was reached between the C. P. R. as that was found impossible. All the estimates, including the supplementary, were passed. The only thing that remains to be done is concurrence. Ottawa, July 16.--(Special)--The senate was at 10 o'clock; C. N. Armstrong of Baie des Chaleurs came, objected to re-consideration of Hon. Mr. Blair's railway amendment bill, and consequently the senate threw it out by 12 to 17. It also threw out a second time clause appointing the time clause appointing three judges for the province of Quebec in provincial judges' bill.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell led the attack on Quebec. The vote stood 16 to 17. It was defeated by a majority of one. The bill was not all, it also defeated clause on dominion election bill which provided that qualified voters in unorganized districts would be entitled to vote at elections there being no lists. The dominion election act and railway act were passed in mutilated condition. The railway subsidies bill was also read a third time. The senate at last allowed the amendment to the criminal code with the clause exempting trade unions from the operation of combines act to pass.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JULY 18, 1900.

Dr. Eggs' Compound Blackberry Syrup or Dysentery and Diarrhoea Cordial.

This is the Most Certain Cure for Looseness of the Bowels of Whatever Name or Nature, Chronic or Acute, in Man, Woman or Child.

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Free From All Mineral Salts, Dangerous or Otherwise; and While Being Moderate and Not Sudden in Its Action, is Yet Invariably Sure in Its Results.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The Dominion Expert Talking With Farmers.

F. W. Hodson, the dominion live stock commissioner, accompanied by R. Robertson, superintendent of the Maritime Experimental Farm; E. B. Elderton, president, and W. W. Hubbard, secretary of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, after the meeting in the board of trade rooms here on the 10th inst. went to Charlton county and addressed a meeting at Jacksonville on Wednesday evening.

There was a good attendance. James Good, president and were present J. M. Harper, Hamilton, Emory, James Watts, C. R. Carman, W. H. DeVeber, E. M. Shaw, L. R. Harding, Miss R. S. McDonald, Mrs. Chipman Tilly, Mrs. B. B. Van, Mrs. H. Harper, Mrs. Puddington, John Harper, Herbert Harper, W. E. Puddington, Wm. Tare, Israel Kinney, Isaac Slipp, Thomas Estey, Joseph Estey, H. T. Schorff, Stanley Harper, Leifaron Emory, Mr. Emery, Miss Watts, Bradford Palmer, Charles McCormick, Burrell Shaw, Rev. James Crisp, Wilnot Johnson, Albert Simons, Harvey Best, Stanley Crisp, George Tilly, Herb. Seeley, Chipman Tilly, Albert Burt, Murray Burt, J. R. Murphy, Bernard McBride, Allan God and many others.

E. B. Elderton, president of the Maritime Stock Breeders' Association, was first called on. He warmly congratulated his audience on their splendid country. He was glad to be present as an officer of the breeders' association through the kindness and courtesy of the Hon. Mr. Lablache, commissioner of agriculture, to introduce to them the dominion live stock commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson. Mr. Hodson had been wondrously successful in the work of the dominion and he thought it was a most fortunate thing for the maritime provinces that he was here to see the work of a man who had so ably proved his fitness for the position he held. He hoped before long, with the co-operation of the provincial government and the assistance of the people of Canada through the agency of Mr. Hodson, to see the breeders' association giving a grand work to the country. He hoped to see the hearty assistance of the people of Canada through the agency of Mr. Hodson, to see the breeders' association giving a grand work to the country.

Mr. Hodson, on rising to speak, received a warm reception. He was glad to see in travelling over the Dominion of Canada everywhere he went the people in that particular section thought they lived in the very best part of the country. This was a splendid feeling and it should lead us to develop our own neighborhood and make it as good as we possibly could. It seems to him that with all these splendid features of New Brunswick her people had not developed all their resources. They had not yet realized their possibilities in the poorest natural parts of Ontario were today the wealthiest because of the development of the live stock industry. The county of Wellington, while of the east coast in old Ontario was now by long odds the wealthiest county.

Ontario had advanced as a live stock country through her organization. It had become live stock commissioner on account of the interest he had taken in this work and the great success which had attended this work of organization.

Nine years ago the Live Stock Association of Ontario had but 15 members with a revenue of \$15. Last year these associations had an income of over \$7,000 and an influence which secured for themselves interests favorable to the live stock trade and legislation that enabled the live stock trade to gain by leaps and bounds. Securing the abolition of the three months' quarantine restrictions, the present dominion government had conferred a great boon on the live stock trade. But this was not the end of the work that had been started through the efforts of live stock associations.

He strongly urged the value of live stock associations for the country and he strongly advocated a united effort of all people.

R. Robertson, on being introduced, said these meetings could not be under better auspices than that of the breeders' association. Our live stock men were our best citizens. There could be no better encouragement. New Brunswick agriculture without live stock and good live stock at that. Anything that would help our breeders of live stock was worth our best encouragement. He outlined the work that was being done on the Maritime Experimental Farm and extended a hearty invitation to the people of Charlton county to visit the farm. He told of the work that was being done with milk cows and beef steers. In feeding dairy cows they had found some cows would give a profit over all cost of feed and other expense of \$30 per year. While other equally well bred and carefully selected cows would net a small loss. In feeding steers the past winter he had been able with 30 steers bought at an average price of \$45 each to sell them at \$82.50 each, paying \$300 for the feed and \$100 for the labor and leaving a net profit of \$100 and a large pile of good manure for the farm.

W. W. Hubbard spoke of the aims of the Maritime Breeders' Association and urged those present to identify themselves with it. He then spoke of the work the St. John Exhibition Association was trying to do for live stock improvement. Charlton county had not in the past year this year this garden county would do better. The labor and leaving a net profit of \$100 and a large pile of good manure for the farm.

C. P. R. would carry exhibits and return them to the exhibitors free and every effort would be made to accommodate both exhibitors and visitors.

E. M. Shaw said the exhibition was held at such an early date that it was very difficult for farmers to leave their harvest fields to attend it.

In reply, W. W. Hubbard stated that when the exhibition was held late in September the weather was apt to be cold and wet and the date had conflicted with the Halifax show and they had moved forward to escape this conflict and to try to get warmer weather and so help the gate receipts.

Elisha Shaw said he believed thoroughly

Dominion Parliament.

Ottawa, July 13.—(Special)—In the house of commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to a question put by Mr. Foster, said that the dominion government could not say at what time the royal commission appointed to look into the matter of fraud would proceed. That was the control which was entirely within the control of the commission. The government intended to appoint solicitors to assist the commission.

Mr. Foster asked the premier if the report in the press that Justice Burton was to be appointed an arbitrator in regard to certain claims of the Eastern Extension and the Western Extension of Nova Scotia, against the government was correct. He also wanted to know if a bill had been issued to the Regina and Long Lake Railway for certain claims that each had against the government. They all knew, said Mr. Foster, what his rights meant.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier held that the remarks of Mr. Foster were an attack on the Exchequer Court. He regretted that a measure of that kind would be passed upon any of the dominion courts. He admitted that a bill had been issued to the Long Lake and Regina Railway. The issue was a mere question of law. It was a matter for the courts.

Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that the claims to which Mr. Foster referred in Nova Scotia were not referred to any arbitrator. Solicitor General Fitzpatrick, on taking up the provincial judges' bill from the senate moved that the amendment to the bill in striking out the clause granting three additional judges to Quebec be not carried in. He said it was a violation of the British North America act to refuse these judges to the province.

Mr. Macdonald spoke strongly in favor of the bill. He said that the Conservatives were opposing the bill in the hope that the judgments might fall to themselves.

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Two Young Girls the Victims of an Overtaking Boat at Fairfield.

Proprietor of a Hotel in Vermont Lost His Life Through the Upsetting of a Sailboat.

Fairfield, Me., July 13.—By the upsetting of a boat in the Kennebec river this afternoon two young girls, Flora Fournier, aged 14, and Florida Lallippe, aged 19, were drowned. The boat contained besides the mentioned Daniel Day and Miss Nellie Burgess, aged 25. The party was near the Benton shore and Miss Burgess says the Fournier girl moved in such a manner as to upset the boat. Day went under the craft but succeeded in getting out and rescuing Miss Burgess. The Fournier girl did not appear at the point where the accident occurred. Day found it impossible to go to the aid of the Lallippe girl. Miss Lallippe was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lallippe of Gold street, Waterville. Day is a stranger here, but the Burgess woman and the Fournier girl live on Water street in this village. The bodies had not been recovered this evening.

Mr. Johnson, accompanied by Geo. W. Warner, went out on the lake for a sail and in an attempt to bring the craft about, a stiff breeze came up suddenly and upset the boat. Mr. Warner was rescued. Mr. Johnson was 27 years of age. He is survived by a widow and one child.

Indian Rising Feared.

Solway, Minn., July 13.—The dangers of an outbreak by the Blanket Indians on Red Lake is increasing. The Indian police force the agency have gone over to the point where the Blankets are holding their war dances and it is expected trouble will ensue.

Bulletins in Chinese papers have been posted, warning all friendly Indians and whites to remain away from the point or suffer the consequences. A petition will be sent to Governor Lindtner asking that the detachment of a tank of troops be sent to Red Lake at once.

The Indians keep up their war dances and their shouts can be heard for three miles at frequent intervals.

HORSES AND CATTLE have come and ramps. Pain-Killer will cure them every time. It is a hot water preparation. It is used a few times. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c and 50c.

Chain Works Burned.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 13.—The Garland chain works, at Rankin, Pa., were destroyed by fire at 4.30 this afternoon. Loss, \$100,000. The fire was caused by the explosion of a tank of chemicals, but no one was injured.

Blaze at St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., July 13.—Fire, which broke out in the Chicago Great Western Railroad shops at South Park this afternoon, destroyed seven buildings used as a storehouse. The loss, it is estimated, was \$1,000,000. The buildings were filled with shingles.

Winding Up Order Granted.

Montreal, July 13.—(Special)—Justice Davidson today granted the petition of Richard Edward Gallagher of Hamilton for an order winding up the Western Loan and Trust Company. The National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, were appointed liquidators provisionally.

"Let's go in here and get something to eat," said one out-of-town visitor to another, as he stopped before a restaurant with the sign, "Homelike Cooking."

"Not any," replied the other. "We'll try some other place."—Detroit Free Press.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia—"I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." Mrs. WILLIAM VANVALKENBURG, Whittby, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine and used Hood's Pills for biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." Mrs. W. J. PEZZO, publisher Bee, Atwood, Ont.

"You move every spring, don't you?" "Yes. When I've impoverished myself buying coal all winter I can't stand it to stay and see that I have got red hot in summer for nothing."—Chicago Record.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints.

Hood's Pills are live pills; the non-irritating and cathartic pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Canadians at Bisley.

Toronto, July 13.—The Telegram's special Bisley day came off: In the Bisley match yesterday in which Canadians participated, Staff Sergeant Caruthers, 4th Hussars, took 15th place, getting 21; Lieut. Graham, 7th Lancers, 9th place, 21; Captain Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own, 10th place, 21; Pte. Muligan, 14th Lancers, 7th Hussars, 10th place, 21; and Lieut. Smith, 5th Battalion, 17th Lancers, 21. Gunner Fleming, 5th Royal Canadian Artillery, made a handsome victory over all the Premier, seven shots at 300 yards. Pte. Bayles, a member of the Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, though not a member of the Canadian team, took part in the Premier competition, concluding with a score of 24. In the Burt match he made 45 points. Lieut. Blair, of the 78th, and Lieut. Ogg, 8th Field Artillery, with 45. Burt is open to all comers and closes Monday. The distance is 800 yards, 10 shots being allowed. Lieut. A. A. Smith, though his score ranked with some of those who won money in Prince of Wales' match, was counted out.

Lieut. Blair scored 47 points and Lieut. Ogg 45 points in the Burt match. It is open to all comers and competition will take place every day until the 20th. The distance is 800 yards with 10 shots. The team is resting today, for tomorrow will be a busy day.

Chines: News from Washington.

Washington, July 13.—A short cablegram received at the state department from Consul General Goodnow of Shanghai announcing the signing of the final treaty on the legations at Peking, which had been the subject of much Chinese news, was received at the state department. All along they have suspected that the Chinese communication received by the Chinese government in Shanghai had been prepared by the way for the announcement of the extermination of the foreign ministers and their wives. The consul general's message, it is understood, is but a repetition of the latest press reports from Shanghai, but the state department has been anxious to place a high estimate upon Mr. Goodnow's advice. It appreciates the fact that he does not send every piece of unreliable gossip about the sensational news culture where he is stationed, but uses good judgment in sifting out the probable from the other kind of news. Moreover, his advice this time is of the highest value. The Chinese government is in Shanghai is situated, and is hard to conceive of an adequate reason for the falsifying facts by that office in the direct communication to the state department. The Chinese minister has undertaken to get through a cipher cable message from Secretary Hay to the United States Minister at Peking and to have the answer brought back by Mr. Conger to have the message prepared by Secretary Hay and its contents as to the conditions under which he undertakes to go to Peking and the decision as to whether or not he should be permitted to pass the lines would involve the decision as to whether or not a state of war exists.

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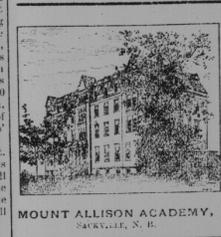
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MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, SACKVILLE, N. B.

HEADQUARTERS

Wall Paper and Window Blinds. All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper. Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attention given to out of town orders. A. MCARTHUR, 548 Main Street.

Mount Allison Academy

and COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Sackville, N. B. The next term of this well-known educational institution begins Sept. 18th, 1900. Boys and young men desiring a good ENGLISH EDUCATION, or to prepare for COLLEGE MATRICULATION, or a BUSINESS LIFE should avail themselves of the advantages offered by this home school for boys. For full information apply to JAS. M. PALMER, M. A., Principal.

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to sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, hedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freedom from disease, for THE FORTHILL NURSERIES. We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can, therefore, give the best assortment of stock. STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS and good pay weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillarine which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

\$2.00 FOR \$1.00. Read Carefully This Great Offer.

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MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, shrunk organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excess. It cures any case of difficulty; never fails to restore the organs to full, natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men, at a trifling expense, can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to I. W. Knapp, M. D., 1790 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt, as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

"That tall man seems to be the best person around the establishment. What does he do?" "It is his duty to see whether the others are working or not."—Chicago Times Herald.

If you don't feel quite well, try a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a wonderful tonic and invigorant. It will help you.

Reports of Heavy Fighting-- Other News.

London, July 14.--The scanty cable despatches received today add nothing to the knowledge in London of the Chinese situation.

It is stated positively from Canton that Li Hung Chang was defeated there and the allied troops have defeated Prince Tuan's forces and will then go north to lead his powerful aid in arranging terms of peace, co-operating with Prince Ching, Yung Lu and the other pro-foreign viceroys.

The present Li Hung Chang considers that he can best control and direct the viceroys from Canton and also keep in check the turbulent province of Kwang Tung.

All the foreigners aid missionaries have evacuated Wen Chai and have arrived at Ning Po. Large bodies of Boxers appeared at Wen Chai and tried to exterminate the foreigners and Christians. They also distributed banners, badges and inflammatory anti-foreign appeals.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Express, telegraphing under date of July 9 asserts that the Chinese are daily driving in the allies. They have mounted, says the correspondent, twelve fresh guns in advantageous positions, with which they are sweeping the streets of the foreign settlement, the incessant firing rendering position after position quite untenable.

The Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent says that in the last six hours' battle outside of Tsin the Chinese captured six Krupp guns and killed numbers of fleeing Boxers. The Chinese lost three thousand killed, including General Keko.

Defeat of Imperial Troops. Brussels, July 13.--The Belgian foreign office has received a cable despatch from Shanghai announcing Chinese authority that General Nieh Si Chang has defeated the rebels near Peking and has relieved Prince Ching and other pro-foreign viceroys trying to defend the Europeans.

Powers Want a Cable. Washington, July 13.--An attempt has been on foot for some days past to arrange between the powers now operating in China for an international cable connecting the telegraph lines of the Chinese operations either with Shanghai, Port Arthur, Yokohama or some other point through which more speedy communication could be had with the outside world.

The state and navy departments have been invited to a conference, which has been conducted with a good deal of diplomatic secrecy. The war department now has 50 miles of cable ready to ship to Manila. It is followed by 400 more about the first of August. This was to have been used for inter-island communication in the Philippines, but the urgency of the case may cause it to be diverted to China.

The expense of this undertaking according to the present tentative arrangements will be borne jointly by the powers interested. It is probable that the United States is in a position to do the work more quickly than any other nation.

From Russian Sources. St. Petersburg, July 13.--The latest official advice received here regarding the spread of the revolution movement in Manchuria and the little material information on June 24 an edict on the Emperor of China was intercepted. It ordered the Chinese troops to unite with the Boxers.

Subsequently the governor of Mukden informed the chief engineers that the railroad line must be handed over to the Chinese and that all Russians must permanently leave Manchuria. The engineers protest and urge that the government ask for the assistance of the Russians at Port Arthur to annihilate the Boxers.

France Wants Communication With Peking. Paris, July 13.--The Chinese minister here has communicated to M. Delcasse, the minister of foreign affairs, an imperial edict dated June 28. To this M. Delcasse has replied that since the Chinese government had the means to communicate with its representatives abroad it ought to guarantee communications between the foreign powers and their representatives at Peking, and he has therefore charged the Chinese minister to transmit a telegram to M. Delcasse, the French minister in China.

Failing Hopes. London, July 13.--A telegram received at the Chinese legation in London from the governor of Shanghai, is identical with United States Consul Goodhue's report of the bombardment of the legation. The officials here regard the despatch as leaving little room to hope the legations have survived.

German Press Approves. Berlin, July 13.--Count von Buelow's declaration regarding Germany's aims in China, is much discussed by the press and is almost unanimously endorsed. The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says: "The firmness and resolution with which Germany protects her interests and demands punishment for bloodshed will meet with general approval, as will also in equal measure, the government's avoidance of all far-reaching plans of action which might result in infinite complications. German statesmanship maintains the same standpoint toward China which was adopted at the beginning, namely, a sound practical policy, free from lust of conquest or annexation, but which will not permit the perpetration of its well-grounded interests and rights."

The Berliner Tagblatt says: "The purpose of Germany's China policy as explained by Count von Buelow at the end of his letter must be approved, for they contain nothing impracticable. Moreover, Count von Buelow's aims agree strikingly with Russia's demand."

"The Vossische Zeitung says: "The secretary's language is as energetic as it is circumspect and awakens confidence. An overwhelming majority of the nation will approve the letter of the secretary to make a good impression abroad."

The Vorwaerter notes that Count von Buelow omits to mention that "Germany's policy in resisting Japan's offer to take a mandate from the powers thwarted the only possibility of giving the ambassadors effective and timely aid."

Reports of Harshness Denied. Berlin, July 13.--The foreign office today denied energetically to a representative of the Associated Press the statement contained in cable despatches from China to

son London papers, that Baron Von Kinteler caused his own death through his harsh treatment of natives.

Defeat of Rebels Reported. Brussels, July 13.--M. DeFaberens, minister of foreign affairs, has received a telegram from DeKartier DeMarchienne, secretary of the Belgian legation at Peking, dated at Shanghai, stating on the authority of a Chinese source, that troops faithful to the authority of Prince Ching and General Yung Lu, who strove to defend the Europeans.

Germany Feels the War. Berlin, July 13.--No Chinese advice has been received at the foreign office today, which fact is interpreted by the press as ominous of disastrous news in a few days. It is said that a feeling of unrest exists in Shan Tung because of the withdrawal of a part of the German troops from Taku to Tientsin. The German military expedition will carry out a battery of fifteen centimetres howitzers for the siege of Peking. The marine ministry intends to charter 20 or 40 vessels for China, many of them to be used as supply ships.

At a meeting held here at which were present a number of the highest politicians, leading bankers and others persons of prominence, a society was organized to collect money to provide physicians and nurses for the Chinese epidemic. The offers of persons to serve as nurses have been so numerous that no more can be accepted at present.

The situation in China begins to affect German trade. Orders for railway material for the German Shan Tung railroad have been cancelled. A number of needle factories in Westphalia have closed. A number of firms in Essen Dortmund and Saxony complain that the position of affairs in China has injured their business.

Japanese Minister to Washington. Washington, July 13.--The state department today was advised by the Japanese legation of the appointment of Mr. Kogoro Takahira as Japanese minister to Washington. He is due in Washington about the middle of next month when he will present his credentials to the president. Mr. Takahira is one of the most prominent members of the Japanese foreign service and until his appointment had been vice-minister of foreign affairs. He has had extensive experience in diplomacy, his official career beginning in this country some twenty-five years ago when he was an attaché of the legation here. Coming direct from the foreign office here he has been high in authority Mr. Takahira's presence in Washington will be most timely in connection with the Chinese situation.

He is thoroughly conversant with the subject and with the part which Japan proposes to take in the rehabilitation of China.

The Yukon Garrison are Now Crossing the Continent. Ottawa, July 13.--The Yukon garrison left Vancouver Sunday morning for Toronto. On arrival in Toronto Lt. Col. Hemming will proceed to London to take over from Major J. Galloway, command of No. 1 regimental depot, C. E. Campbell, Thacker will proceed to Fredericton for duty with No. 4 regimental depot and Lt. McLean, St. John's, Que., for duty with No. 3 regimental depot.

Surgeon Major Foster will proceed to Halifax and report to the district officer commanding for duty as medical officer at McNab's Island training military training of the 3rd (special service) Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment.

Major J. Galloway will proceed to Toronto and report to district officer commanding for duty as district staff officer until further orders.

To Burn the Paris Fair. Paris, July 13.--The origin of the two boxes of explosives discovered by a watchman in the cellar of the Grand Palais of the Champs Elysees is still a mystery. The police believe they were left by workmen when they excavated the foundations of the building or were hidden there by thieves who intended to recover them later.

The feeling in other quarters, however, is that a plot existed to burn the palace and a connection is made between the discovery and the recent fire at the Chateau Lian D'Or, which investigation showed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Havana Postal Frauds. Havana, July 13.--The Fiscal says that former director general of postal R. G. Rathbone, will not be arrested until all the papers in the Neely case shall have been received from Washington and that the only absolute criminal charge certain is that of the misappropriation of \$1,000. He also says that a civil suit for more than \$25,000 will be instituted against Rathbone's bondsman, but as Rathbone is already held as a witness the Fiscal thinks it better to wait the developments of the Neely case in order to see if the claim of Deputy Auditor Reeves that Rathbone received \$15,000 can be substantiated.

Temperature at 3 o'clock 81 degrees.

A Cotton Factory. Hamilton, July 13.--(Special)--The first sod for the building of the recently organized Imperial Cotton Company, was turned yesterday. The buildings will cost \$70,000 or \$75,000 and are to be completed by October next. The company's specialty will be the manufacture of duck for export. Fully 400 hands will be employed.

Hood's Pills Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Don't your son's college education expenses?

"Oh, yes. You see, he has to have silver monograms on every base ball he owns."--Indianapolis Journal.

Details of the Boer Surprise at Niral's Nek.

London, July 14.--Lord Roberts has sent nothing further concerning the Niral's Nek affair. Pretoria despatches, however, show that the Lincolnshires took half of the officers, including Colonel Roberts, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Stragglers continue to arrive at the camp, but few further details can be gathered. The British fought stubbornly until night-fall, when the cavalry turned their horses loose.

The Boers' report of the engagement places the British casualties at over 200. In the Deerpoot affair, mentioned in Lord Roberts' despatch, men in the front rank of the Boers wore khaki uniforms and helmets and the Boers passed them as British, under the impression that they were Boers. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened a heavy fire when the dragoons were within 400 yards.

British prisoners who have escaped to Koonstadt report that General De Wet's force of 10,000 men with 10 guns, expelled from Koonstadt by General Clements and General Paquet, have taken up a strong position 15 miles to the southwest in the hills around Niral's Nek. President Steyn is reported to be with them.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley on July 29, when they surprised a party of 25 men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, 18 of whom were killed or wounded.

Clear's Column. Witpoort, Transvaal, July 13.--General Clear's column, which has moved eastward, is now camped here. During the march the mounted infantry engaged 200 Boers, killing a number of them and capturing a number of their arms and ammunition. It is anticipated that this movement will clear the country from Standerton to Heidelberg, as the troops found but one remaining laager, from which the Boers retired hurriedly.

Story of the Capture. Pretoria, July 13.--Colonel Mahon, reinforced by his ammunition gons, yesterday took all the positions held by the Boers in the neighborhood of Rietfontein. A number of Boer dead were found. The British casualties were trifling.

Details are now at hand regarding the disaster to the Lincolnshire regiment on Wednesday. It appears that five companies were ordered Wednesday to proceed and hold the pass through Magaleburg, in the neighborhood of Daspoort fort. They arrived in the afternoon at the pass, where three companies with two guns took up a position and camped for the night, leaving two companies on a plain south of the pass. The eastern hill was rugged, rocky and steeply ascending. The Boers were now at hand regarding the disaster to the Lincolnshire regiment on Wednesday. It appears that five companies were ordered Wednesday to proceed and hold the pass through Magaleburg, in the neighborhood of Daspoort fort. They arrived in the afternoon at the pass, where three companies with two guns took up a position and camped for the night, leaving two companies on a plain south of the pass. The eastern hill was rugged, rocky and steeply ascending. 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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunlop, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per line. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the inconvenience of letters addressed to the office, we have decided to change the office to contain money remitted to this office when sending money for the Telegraph to be sent by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no least discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications and to the name of the office. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: T. W. Rainsford, Allison Wishart, W. A. Ferris, Wm. Somerville. MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Charlotte County. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 18, 1900.

A WARNING AND A BRIBE.

The spectacle of a great political party seeking to alarm the manufacturers of Canada into a hostile view of the Liberal policy in respect of the tariff, will probably be one of the chief features of the campaign now fairly begun. Recent speeches by Conservative leaders, and the inspired utterances of their press, all point in that direction. Manufacturers are being told that the Liberal party is pledged to bring about free trade, that the extermination of the industries of the country is the end aimed at, and that a further lease of power to Laurier will be followed by further steps in the process of destruction. That we may not be suspected of exaggerating the trend of the Tory campaign, we quote again from the Mail and Empire of a recent date: "The war of extermination initiated by Cartwright has only commenced. The native industry is merely tolerated now. Another lease of power to Laurier will be followed by another assault upon our industrial interests."

That is but a specimen of the appeals being made from day to day to the manufacturers of the dominion, and it chimes with the speeches of Sir Charles Tupper in 1897. It is, however, made at a time when it cannot be itself have the least influence upon reasonable and wide-awake men. Under the policy which the chief Tory organ says is a step in the work of extermination our industries have enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, and they would probably be disposed to hope for a continuation of the process. Only desperate politicians would try to work an influence of such an extreme nature in the face of such a condition of commercial activity. But they mean, nevertheless, to work it, and in the article from which we have quoted an appeal is made to "every operative and captain of industry" to arise in defence of his own interests and the interests of the country. We need not say how infinitely silly is such talk which appears to everybody who has his eyes open.

protection, not less protection, is the need of the time" declared the Mail and Empire a day or two ago.

Manufacturers may safely be left to the exercise of their own judgment in this matter. They certainly know where their interests lie. But it is just as well that the masses should know that the Tories have not yet got rid of the notion that a people can be made prosperous and contented by piling taxes upon them. That is, in its last analysis, the basis of high protection. We know that in a measure it was the essence of the national policy as introduced in 1879, and it would appear to be the fundamental element in any conception of a policy which the Conservatives now have. Time and experience have not weaned the opponents of Liberalism from their idol, and it would appear now that the campaign now begun will very soon develop into a straight contest between high taxation and low taxation. If that is the issue, there can be but one result. The people of Canada will never again submit to the Tory tariff; nor do the manufacturers want it.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES.

The attempt of Mr. George E. Foster and the Conservatives who follow his leadership in the House of Commons to prevent the government from giving subsidies to various railways, among others several lines in New Brunswick, was a very disastrous failure. That Mr. Foster should resort to such desperate tactics is only another proof of the condition of helplessness to which the opposition has been reduced, because no reason exists why railway subsidies should be opposed now after they have been adopted as a part of the policy of the country for so many years. In wealthy countries which are thickly settled, and with abundant capital, there is no need of granting subsidies to railways, because the traffic which may be expected to follow the building of the road will be found sufficient to pay the stockholders of the railway handsomely, but it is far different with railways in a new country like Canada which is but sparsely settled, and where the railway is expected to build up the country and increase its population. Take the railways of New Brunswick for instance. There is not one of them that could have been built as a commercial venture and without railway subsidies. We have 1,400 miles of railways in New Brunswick, and every mile of that railway has been subsidized directly or indirectly. The railway from St. John to Shediac was built by the provincial government out and out, the railway from St. Andrews, which was intended to go to Quebec, was subsidized by the government handsomely, the railway from the Shediac road to the Nova Scotia boundary was subsidized at the rate of \$20,000 a mile, and afterwards taken over and completed by the government of Canada. The railway from Moncton north to the crossing of the Restigouche river is a part of the Intercolonial and was built by the government of Canada. The Albert Railway received a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile; the Western Extension and the Fredericton branch also received a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile, and the first named of these roads obtained \$300,000 from the Provincial government as stock to assist in its construction.

The railway from Fredericton to Edmundston was subsidized by a land grant of 10,000 acres to the mile; the St. Stephen branch railway received \$10,000 a mile from the provincial government and the same remark applies to the whole of the road up to Woodstock. All the other railways in the province have received subsidies either from the dominion or provincial government or from both. The Shore Line Railway, the Canadian Eastern, the St. Martins and Upham, the Cape Tormentine Railway, the Kent Northern, the railway to Beauceville and the Carleton Place, all these roads have been built by subsidies from the government, and not one of them could have been built without them.

Are we in view of these facts and knowing how valuable these roads have been to this country to say that the subsidizing of railways shall cease, and that no more encouragement shall be given to railway building in Canada? The idea is absurd and could only have been conceived by a set of desperate political adventurers, such as Mr. George E. Foster and his friends, who are so anxious to obtain office that they are willing to resort to any cry and any system of policy which they think will give them a few votes. We would venture to assert that there is no Canadian money better expended by the government than that which goes to the subsidizing of useful railways.

THE PLEBISCITE MATTER.

Opponents of the government habitually allude to the plebiscite as "a farce," and "a trick." We should like to know wherein it was either of these things. Was it not honestly and properly taken. Let there be something like common sense applied to this question, and when that is done we shall hear no more of this clap-trap about tricking the temperance people, and so on. If it could be truthfully said that the plebiscite failed in ascertaining the sentiment of the people in relation to prohibition—which was the sole object of the measure—we could understand that there would be a just ground for complaint; but no such charge has been made, and cannot be made. The plebiscite was carefully and honestly taken. The result we all know. Out of a total vote on the lists of 1,236,419, there were 778,487 votes cast for prohibition and 245,711 against.

Nearly 700,000 electors did not vote at all. It becomes a fair question as to what the government ought to have done upon such an announcement in respect of public sentiment. Was the majority of 14,000 for prohibition over the whole of Quebec, coupled with the fact that Quebec gave a majority of 94,032 against prohibition, sufficient to justify the government in bringing forward a prohibition measure? Some have said it was sufficient, but a great many of the most zealous and sincere temperance people in the country have felt that the vote plainly showed the time had not arrived when such a measure could be successfully operated. Upon this latter view the government acted. They did so conscientiously and in accordance with what they believed to be the best interests of the people. It would be a great moral calamity to attempt the enforcement of prohibition and to fail. That much will be conceded by every fair-minded man. Can the government be justly blamed for not risking the experiment.

The statement that the government had a secret understanding with some one—just who we have never heard—so that what would be done after the plebiscite was taken is utterly without foundation. That statement has been made, and repeated from time to time, wholly with a view to exciting the prejudices of ardent prohibitionists. Had the majority for prohibition been large, so large as to indicate a strong public sentiment on the question, there is no question that the government would have promptly translated the expressed wish of the people into a legal enactment. That was quite different, however, when more than half the people did not vote at all, and of those who did vote nearly a half voted nay. To apply the ordinary rule in respect of majorities in a matter like this would not have been the course of prudence, nor of practical statesmanship, and we fancy the course of the government is understood and approved, although possibly with regret, by the great body of temperance people in the dominion.

CONCERNING SERMONS.

To many people the sermon is still the most interesting feature of public worship and the one which attracts them to church. A good sermon is always duly recognized and properly prized, and it puts the hearer in a better frame of mind to go to church again and hear another sermon from the same source. Viewed in this light good preaching should be regarded as a very essential feature of public worship. Indeed unless a clergyman is a fairly good preacher his usefulness in the pulpit is sadly impaired, no matter how pious he may be, how exemplary in his life or how diligent in his visitations among his congregation. We have many good preachers in all the churches, but the number of men who are pre-eminently great preachers is as rare as a great poet, and perhaps all the great preachers that have ever existed in modern times might be reckoned on the fingers of two hands. Yet there are hundreds and indeed thousands of a lower grade of ability, who, although they do not attain the very highest summits of eloquence or of thought in the pulpit, are useful in spreading the Word of God and most effective in the treatment of a text in the way of moving their audience.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

The Common Council did well to put its veto on the proposal which was favored by some of the aldermen to go to Loch Lomond for a source of supply of water for the city. As long as this idea had any standing in the council it was certain to interfere with those less costly, but more practical plans for the proper utilization of the present supply which have been recommended by the superintendent of water supply. To expend one million dollars to go to Loch Lomond would be mere madness while the same result can be obtained by spending less than a twentieth part of that sum. The Telegraph can fairly claim to have contributed largely to the defeat of the Loch Lomond scheme, by letting the public know just what it meant in the way of cost. Moreover to have gone to Loch Lomond would have been the means of closing an important industry that has been recently established, and that without any compensating advantage. We think it will be found that the Little River supply is quite sufficient for all our wants for many years to come. That supply can be increased by raising the dam three feet and by some other changes which will be quite inexpensive. The purchase of two farms facing the reservoir will enable the city to protect its supply of water from pollution while extending the area of the reservoir by several acres. But the greatest improvement of all will be in the enlargement of some of the main distributing pipes which have now to supply a larger population than they were originally intended to accommodate. When the changes now in view are completed there will be no more complaints in regard to our water supply.

THE BOER RAIDS.

The recent Boer raid shows that the burghers of the Transvaal are still active and inclined to be troublesome. The attack on an outpost and the capture of a few men is not in itself a matter of great significance, because such an affair is always possible where there is a mobile Boer force which may be secretly gathered and hurled against any weak point in the British line. Yet such an attack ought to be resented by a counter attack, and the men engaged in it ought to be taught a lesson. The men who made this last attack were well aware that it could result in no advantage to the Boer cause. It was simply for the purpose of annoying and delaying for a few days the final catastrophe.

Speaking of this matter and viewing it in this light, the British authorities ought to treat such raids as quite apart from the legitimate operations of war. A proclamation should be issued annexing the Transvaal to the territories of Great Britain, and coupled with the proclamation should be a warning that all burghers not found on their farms within three weeks or a month from the date of the proclamation should be liable to have their property confiscated. As by such means the British people are to be put to expense they should have the privilege of recuperating themselves by selling the property of the men by whom this expense had been caused. There is no use trying to get the good will of the Boers by lenient treatment. They are evidently past that, and their policy

is to cause as much trouble as possible. As their policy they should be made to pay for it. The proper way to exact the penalty is to subject them to reprisals.

THAT INTERCOLONIAL SURPLUS.

Our Tory friends seem to be worrying very much over the surplus of \$120,000 realized this year on the Intercolonial. This is not surprising. In contrast with their years of enormous deficits such a result looms up large and eloquent as a proof of good management. It knocks to smithereens Sir Charles Tupper's imprudent boast that only Conservatives possessed the genius of government, or knew anything about political economy. It also disposes of the prophecy that the purchase of the Drummond County would only add to the annual deficits, which is perhaps the chief cause of soreness. We all remember the dark picture of loss and waste which Mr. Powell drew when the acquisition of the Drummond County was under consideration by parliament and very naturally he drew all other evils charging on the splendid showing of the past two years. That he now declares himself not to be an opponent of the extension does not atone for the bitter hostility which he displayed three years ago.

There are two ways in which Conservative journals are dealing with this surplus. The Mail and Empire adopts a heroic course all by itself and does not so much as let it be known that a surplus is claimed; but announces that there has been a deficit of \$367,000. The advantage of a lie of that kind is that it is all a lie. It is not half a truth, nor in part a truth. The more judicious organs, however, take a subtler course. They say: "Of course there has been a surplus; but it was got by charging to capital what should have been charged to revenue." This form of criticism will probably influence many minds, because the accounts run into millions of dollars and cannot be very easily analyzed by a layman. Upon that fact these Tory journals probably rely in trying to bluff through their view of the matter. To any who wish to know the precise truth, however, we would suggest the reading of Mr. Blair's speech and Mr. Powell's reply thereto. No man who does this in a fair spirit can possibly reach any other conclusion than that the surplus is genuine, and was honestly earned.

People in the maritime provinces do not need to be convinced that a new era has dawned for the Intercolonial. Grit and Tory alike know that the pulsations of a new and vigorous life are felt all over the old road, and that at every point there are ample proof of a strong hand in control. It is only in the upper provinces, where the Intercolonial had come to be regarded as a sink hole for public money, that it is thought important to prevent a favorable impression being formed. It may be that many of us will be deceived by these stories of cooked accounts, and so on, but the great mass of the people will come to know the truth sooner or later, and when they have done so it will not heighten their opinion of the men who are now seeking to poison public judgment. The accounts of the Intercolonial are an open book, and before very long the results under the new management will be generally known. Any little effect which Tory misrepresentations may produce just now will be reactionary. Of that these unscrupulous journals may rest assured.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL DEBT.

The British national debt in 1815, at the Peace of Paris, amounted to £861,000,000 and the annual charge on account of the debt was £2,615,000. As the population of the British Islands at that time did not exceed seventeen millions this was the most stupendous burden in the shape of debt ever imposed on any people. The national debt of Great Britain became a by-word as the representative of all that was excessive and burdensome, and the fact that it was the direct result of war did not in any sense relieve it of its evil effects. It was the consequence of the contest which Great Britain waged for twenty years against revolutionary France, and against Napoleon, during which she subsidized nearly every nation in Europe and yet won her gratitude so little that she had almost lost her credit. After the Battle of Waterloo, Great Britain had almost forty years of peace, but in that time the debt was only decreased by about £50,812,000, while the annual charge was reduced to a little more than £28,000,000. The Crimean War added £32,918,000 to the national debt so that in 1857 the national debt stood at £837,144,000 and the annual charge at £28,808,000. Since that date there has been a rapid decrease in the British national debt, it having up to the 31st of March last decreased by £200,582,000, so that on that date the debt stood at £636,562,000, and the annual charge was reduced to £23,000,000.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Although Russia, France and Germany are making great efforts to increase the size of their navies, the British navy still continues to be far superior to all others, and to any other two navies combined. At the beginning of the present year, Great Britain had 17 first-class battleships afloat and 8 building as against 11 afloat and 2 building by France and 5 afloat and 4 building by Russia and none by Ger-

BEST BOYS' CLOTHING.

Most stores search the market for Boys' Suits that can be sold at a low price and yet insure a rich profit. They get the nicest looking suits that can be offered customers at say \$2.00 or \$2.50, it may be quite handsome at first—but only at first. Here's a Clothing Store. It is a satisfaction store. If you get a poor garment for your money your money is yours again. We MUST sell reliable Clothing and none other, and we believe our prices are lowest for this kind of Clothing in St. John.

Boys' Natty Vestee Suits.

The kind that gives the boy a manly look. We offer them in Serges, Cheviots and fancy mixtures, with a variety of pretty trimmings. Ages 3 to 9 years, \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Boys' Blouse Suits

for ages 3 to 12 year. In an almost endless assortment of styles and fabrics. Nothing dressier than this when worn with a pretty flowing tie, \$1.25 to 5.20.

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS—In Tweeds, serges and Worsted, not a larger or prettier assortment to be found anywhere ages 4 to 12 years, \$1.50 to 5.00.

BOYS' SACK SUITS—For boys, ages 9 to 16 years Coats are single breasted. You select from at least 40 different patterns, including all the popular fabrics, \$3 to \$8.

- Boys' Wash Suits, Boys' Wash Blouses, Boys' Tommy Atkins Suit, Boys' Khaki Suits

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

King Street, Corner Germain. ST. JOHN, N. B.

many. Of second-class battleships, Great Britain had 20 afloat and none building, while France had 20 afloat and 10 building, Russia had 15 afloat and Germany had 8 afloat and 6 building. Of third-class battleships, Great Britain had 11 afloat, France 7, Russia 3 and Germany 8. In all Great Britain had 41 battleships afloat and 22 building as against 41 for France, 27 for Russia and 22 for Germany. The same superiority is to be found in vessels of all other classes, armoured cruisers and protected cruisers of various kinds.

A recent French writer has been pointing out to his countrymen the fatality of the efforts which France has been making to equal Great Britain in the size of its navy. He shows that the British navy must always be superior to the French because the facilities for building ships in Great Britain are so much greater than in France and while France is building one ship Great Britain could in an emergency build three. A consideration of this fact ought to induce the French to cease their attempts to emulate Great Britain on the sea, the more so as their debt is so large that they cannot afford any increased expenditure.

A PROPER CONTRACT.

A surplus of \$7,500,000 for the fiscal year just closed is a thing which may give satisfaction to every Canadian. The pity is that many will only view it in its political aspect, and fail to see how eloquently it speaks of abounding prosperity and large growth. The fact which every one will realize, however, is that it has not been won by increased taxation, but under lower taxes, and that they were offset by huge deficits, and all the time there has in force a scale of customs duties much higher than those which prevail today. This is indisputable.

Not only has there been a very large surplus this year, but all accounts have been paid and something like \$1,000,000 has been applied to the reduction of the public debt. Such a thing has never happened before in the history of the dominion. A loan has not been required to meet capital expenditure. The income has been sufficient to meet all obligations, capital and otherwise, and to leave the balance unclouded. This fact has in it the happy augury of better times, of still lower taxation and of rapid national growth.

For some years past the reduction of the debt has been going on at the rate of about £7,000,000 a year, but during the past twelve months there must have been a large increase in the debt owing to the war in the Transvaal. Just how much this war will cost it is impossible to tell, but there is no doubt that it will add very considerably to the national debt. However, we may expect that when the war is ended, the process of reducing the debt may go on as before, that being the steady policy of the British government whether administered by Liberals or Conservatives.

Here in Canada we have a funded debt, but it differs very essentially from that of the United Kingdom, because by far the greater part of it has been incurred in necessary public works for the development of the country, the amount which has come from wars being very trifling. For that reason we can look with entire equanimity on any increase in the public debt which is not excessive, knowing that for every dollar expended, Canada has received some direct benefit.

There are probably some who will applaud the course taken by the opposition during the session. Such persons, however, fail to appreciate the importance of preserving the dignity of our parliament. It may be a source of satisfaction to them that ministers have been removed and humiliated; but the price comes too high. We cannot as a people just beginning to feel the pulsations of a new and larger national life afford to turn our chief council into a bear garden for the mere sake of irritating the dominant party. We should try to approach nearer to the English standard, and to have our representatives in parliament behave as gentlemen. When party rivalries degenerate into personal squabbles it is time for the people to mark the offenders for punishment. The Fosters and Clarke Wallaces would be all the better for a little discipline of this nature; but so long as their own political friends are ready to condone and even encourage such tactics so long will the degradation continue.

This has been the third longest session in the history of the dominion parliament. It cannot be said, however, that the length of the session has had any relation to the amount of business transacted. There was nothing in the world to have kept the members at Ottawa longer than two months. There were no measures of special importance calling for careful consideration. This is borne out by the fact that half the time the senate had nothing to do, and did not sit at all for six weeks. Just what practicable remedy can be devised to prevent such a waste of time and money is a problem which has engaged many minds without solution.

THE CLOSING SESSION. The session of 1899 at Ottawa will be chiefly remembered for two things—the budget and the degradation of parliament. The budget will be remembered as the best and most encouraging which has ever been presented by a finance minister in Canada, showing enormous advances in trade and a large balance of revenue over expenditure. Prosperity, however, seems to be a thing which can only be relished by supporters of the government. The opposition could not deny the facts as presented nor belittle them; but the effect which the showing had upon them was to make them sour and rebellious. Envy has been at the bottom of the miserable tactics of the Conservatives for months past. They have been chagrined by the failure of their predictions, and adduced by the spectacle of Liberal success. The result has been a session characterized by coarse personalities and unreasonable antagonism to everything brought forward by the government.

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More Fighting--Canadians Returning Home.

Quebec, July 15.—The Allan line steamer Paris arrived here at 4 o'clock Saturday morning with 28 Canadian soldiers who have been included in the soldiers benefited greatly by the voyage across the Atlantic and looked robust in health.

The following are men from the maritime provinces: Sergeant W. Ackhurst, Halifax; George Chapman, 74th Bat., New Brunswick; R. Bruce Macfarlane, 71st New York; New Brunswick; John W. Harcourt, 69th Regt., Cumberland, N. S.; A. Fred Wayne, 82nd, P. E. I.; Herbert Leavitt, 71st Regt. York, New Brunswick; John McLeod, 71st, York, N. B.; Frank J. McNab, 69th, Halifax; R. H. Harvey, R. C. I.; Frederick, N. B.; Daniel Ferguson, 74th, New Brunswick; Frank W. Sprague, 3rd Garrison Artillery, St. John; Frank B. Strong, 69th Regt., Halifax; C. M. Cragdon, 74th, New Brunswick; Michael J. McCarthy, P. E. I.

The boys tell shocking stories of the ravages of enteric fever among the troops in South Africa. They blame the water for the great mortality.

As first Col. Otter was not liked because of his strict discipline, but after a month and a half he won the confidence and respect of every one he loved "Bobs." They say at night when they found they were in the hospital at Belmont, and in the morning they were in the hospital at Belmont.

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Foster Made a Charge and Would Not Back It Up.

Ottawa, Ont., July 14.—(Special)—A good day's work was done in the house of commons Saturday in connection with the supplementary estimates in supply.

On the third reading of the railway subsidy bill, Mr. Foster intimated that one of the three roads, which had received a larger subsidy than \$3,200 per mile, had included rolling stock in making up the cost of the road. He said that in addition to the cost of construction the rolling stock was included in what the government had paid as subsidy.

Mr. Blair said that there was not a word of truth in the statement made by the member for York. The minister of railways demanded the name of the company.

Mr. Foster said that there were only three roads that got a subsidy over \$3,200 and he would not give the one he mentioned. Several members insisted on getting the name but Mr. Foster refused.

He said that if any wanted to know he could look it up for himself.

Mr. Blair replied that he did not need to look up the matter because he was satisfied that the statement made by Mr. Foster was inaccurate.

Mr. Haggart said that he would give the name. It was the Restigouche and Western.

Mr. Blair—"I know all the particulars in connection with that road and I can say the statement that the member for York has made is wholly inaccurate."

Mr. McAllister, Restigouche, said that he knew the road well and that the first ten miles was very difficult to construct and could not be done for the amount which would only permit it to get \$3,200 per mile. It would cost more than that. The bill was read a third time.

The house then went into supply on supplementary estimates, taking up items for harbors and rivers in Quebec, Ontario and the West. All these, as well as all the public works estimates, were put through before 10 o'clock in the evening.

On the item of \$4,000 for a monument to Alexander Mackenzie, Mr. Davin asked for recognition of services rendered by Robert Baldwin whose efforts to bring about responsible government, was timely and statesmanlike. He also mentioned Dr. Arty McEee as one who ought to be recognized in this way.

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A few items still remain over in supplementary estimates.

Adjourned at 11:20.

Creditors of New York Stock Firm Will Choose a Plan of Settlement Today.

New York, July 14.—The numerous creditors of Price, McCormick & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, cotton exchange and produce exchange, who failed in May last with liabilities estimated at \$13,000,000, will Monday receive from Assignee William G. Curtis and the latter's counsel, a statement in which is outlined a "plan and readjustment agreement" for the settlement of all claims against the firm.

In substance the plan aims at the early discharge of all loans now outstanding and the redemption of the collateral on which these loans were obtained. It is proposed to distribute 50 per cent. in cash to all creditors assenting to the plan and the establishment of a trust for the more valuable assets, which are to be held until a fairly reasonable price can be obtained for them in the open market.

Another plan open to the creditors is the payment of 25 per cent. in cash and the pro rata distribution of the stocks now held under the conditions of the plan.

The 50 per cent. and 25 per cent. plans are optional, but in either case it is provided that the trustees shall from time to time distribute the net proceeds of the assets held by them, including any further dividends paid by the assignees.

The primary purpose of the plan is the speedy winding up of the assignment. A number of creditors have signified their willingness to accept the plans of the readjustment, which has been approved by the trustees. It is altogether likely that the 50 per cent. provision will be accepted, in which event the speedy settlement of all claims may be looked for.

Free Baptist Minister Receives a Call to Moncton—Personal.

Sussex, July 14.—A petition asking for a reduction of season tickets on the I. C. R. is being circulated here.

The garden party held on the grounds of Gordon Mills, Church avenue, last night, for the purpose of raising funds to pay the lighting of the streets, was well attended and quite a sum realized. The heavy shower of rain which fell caused everybody to seek shelter for the time being and the spacious balconies of Mr. Mills' residence, as well as the parlors were soon crowded with a merry throng. The Citizens band was present and rendered a choice programme.

Harry Folkins of the auditor general's department, Ottawa, is spending his vacation with his parents here.

Rev. B. H. Nobles has received a call to the F. C. B. church, Moncton.

C. D. McLeod of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is spending his vacation on the Island. He is accompanied by his two sisters, who recently arrived home from Germany, where they have been studying painting and music.

Brother of Ontario's Lieutenant Governor Passed Away at Kingston.

Winthrop Lockhart Drowned on Sunday Afternoon.

Winthrop Lockhart, the 19-year-old son of Captain Lockhart, of Dorchester, N. B., lost his life while bathing at Bay Shore Sunday afternoon. When he fell into the water, he was within 50 feet of the shore, and in the sight of hundreds of people on the beach.

It was while endeavoring to swim against a strong current to a raft about one hundred feet from the shore that the young swimmer became exhausted and sank after a short struggle, before assistance could reach him. The body was recovered 25 minutes later.

The body was brought to the shore and under the direction of Dr. Wheeler, who had been summoned, an hour and twenty minutes were spent trying to restore life. Mr. Blair said that there was not a word of truth in the statement made by the member for York. The minister of railways demanded the name of the company.

Mr. Foster said that there were only three roads that got a subsidy over \$3,200 and he would not give the one he mentioned. Several members insisted on getting the name but Mr. Foster refused.

He said that if any wanted to know he could look it up for himself.

Mr. Blair replied that he did not need to look up the matter because he was satisfied that the statement made by Mr. Foster was inaccurate.

Mr. Haggart said that he would give the name. It was the Restigouche and Western.

Mr. Blair—"I know all the particulars in connection with that road and I can say the statement that the member for York has made is wholly inaccurate."

Mr. McAllister, Restigouche, said that he knew the road well and that the first ten miles was very difficult to construct and could not be done for the amount which would only permit it to get \$3,200 per mile. It would cost more than that. The bill was read a third time.

The house then went into supply on supplementary estimates, taking up items for harbors and rivers in Quebec, Ontario and the West. All these, as well as all the public works estimates, were put through before 10 o'clock in the evening.

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Boy's Nose Torn Off—An Eye Gouged Out in Bicycling Accident.

Keene, N. H., July 15.—C. Fish, of Athol, Mass., the 19-year-old son of C. C. Fish, of this city, was terribly injured in a bicycle collision with a horse and rider in a critical condition at the Elliot City hospital. He was enjoying a bicycle ride down Cemetery Hill, on lower Main street, when he collided with a carriage containing two ladies. His nose was torn off, one eye was gouged out and the other eye was badly injured and it is feared that he will also lose the sight from that optic.

Chatham, July 14.—(Special)—At a gathering of a large number of the members of St. Andrew's congregation in the Sunday school hall Friday night, Dr. A. E. Logie, who will leave for Amherst early in the coming week and Mr. R. C. Johnstone, lately employed by J. B. Snowball & Co., who has taken a position with J. E. Reid & Co., Moncton, were each presented with a purse of \$20. Mr. A. A. Anderson, chairman of the board of trustees, in making the presentation, expressed his regret on the part of the congregation at losing two young men who have rendered such valuable services as members of the choir for the past five years.

Pistol Shot Caused Death.

New York, July 15.—Mrs. Natalie Mayer, wife of John Mayer, and eldest daughter of the late Theodore Mayer, died in the Havermeier mansion in the Mount Pleasant farm, near Mahwah, N. J., late Saturday afternoon. Today Commander Winslow, U. S. N., who is married to a sister of Mrs. Mayer, gave out the following statement:

Mrs. Mayer died from the effect of a pistol shot accidentally fired. The wound was not at first believed to be fatal. There will be a coroner's inquest in accordance with the law.

Not His First Offense.

Providence, R. I., July 15.—The housebreaker captured here Wednesday, who gave his name as Joseph Grace, has admitted that he is Fred Hamil, and that he has been connected with several crimes. He is but 20 years of age and has served sentences in New Hampshire and Massachusetts and at the present time is wanted in Connecticut. He is a native of Haverhill, Saturday he was arrested on a charge of breaking and entering in the daytime the dwelling of Wallace R. Chandler and stealing. He denies the allegation and was held for trial Friday.

A \$10,000 Fire.

Boston, July 14.—A two-alarm fire in the fifth and sixth floors of the six-story brick building on Kingston street, this afternoon, caused \$10,000 damage, mostly by water. The first floor of the building is occupied by the Boston School Supply Company. The fifth story is occupied by Henry R. Barry, manufacturer. The fourth floor is occupied by Byers & Partridge, manufacturers of shirts and infants' goods and G. Wilson & Co.

Poisoned by Snake Bite.

St. Louis, Mo., July 14.—John Nelson, the suspected train robber, who gave battle to 10 detectives in front of his home and escaped after wounding George Murray, chief of detectives of the Illinois Central, is suffering from poison. It has been learned that he was bitten by a moccasin snake just before he embarked with his companions in a small boat after the Wichita train robbery. It is now believed he was approaching delirium when he made his fight Friday.

Parisians Celebrated the Fall of the Bastille.

Paris, July 14.—After witnessing last week the typical American festivities which made the 4th of July a memorable day in the French capital, the Parisians this week celebrated their own national fête day. The 14th of July is essentially a popular fête.

The customary review of the garriens of Paris which always attracts a large crowd, was followed by a street celebration of a most extensive character.

Attached to branches of trees which border the Champs Elysees and the Boulevards, were chains of glow lamps stretching on either side of the roadway from the Arc de Triomphe to the Place de La Concorde. Every square and open space at the intersection of the main streets were brightly lit up.

The deceased one to St. John a little over a year ago and for eleven months has been employed in the business office of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Thomson & Co.'s steamship company, which sailed from New York Saturday morning for Montreal. Tuesday morning the deceased intended to go home to visit his mother at Dorchester. After the accident word was telegraphed to Judge Landry at Dorchester to inform Mrs. Lockhart of her son's death. The young man was a graduate of Acadia College Wolfville. He boarded with Mrs. Fuller, Second street.

What makes the accident particularly sad is the fact that the young fellow lost his life in seven feet of water within fifty feet of the shore, and that the first ten miles was very difficult to construct and could not be done for the amount which would only permit it to get \$3,200 per mile. It would cost more than that. The bill was read a third time.

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The Woman Who Committed Suicide in Boston.

Boston, July 15.—The body of the young woman who died at the city hospital late Thursday night from morphine poisoning, was identified at the morgue yesterday as that of Mrs. A. J. Bird. Mrs. Bird's parents live at West Leicester, Cumberland county, N. S. The identification was made by a friend of the deceased. The address of the unfortunate woman's father, and he has been communicated with. The body will probably be taken to Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Bird was divorced from her husband some years ago. It is not known where he lives. The only way in which the death of the woman's friends explain the suicide is that Mrs. Bird became dependent because of failure to get employment.

Farwell to Choir Members.

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Over 800 Out of Work Because of Cut in Production of Prints—Situation Improving.

Fall River, Mass., July 14.—Over 800 mill employes will be idle in this city next week, because the corporations employing them are entering upon or continuing the first half of the four weeks' curtailment plan agreed to by them for the purpose of relieving the glut in the print cloth market and stabilizing the price of the production of local mills. Besides the Chase, Cornell, and Robeson mills, which were shut down last week, eight more corporations will curtail production next week for two weeks. These are the American linen, Davol, Durfee, and the Weavers' Union, which at its last meeting showed a balance on hand of \$30,000. It is expected, therefore, for a large block of stock when the movement is resumed.

Bank Cashier Dead.

Malone, N. Y., July 15.—Hiram T. French, for many years cashier of the People's National Bank of Malone, died suddenly from heart disease here yesterday. He was about 57 years of age.

"Our authors," says a publication, "are holding their own."

"As a rule, however, they own so little it is easily held."—[Atlanta Constitution.]

"The Churchman says: "For our civilization there is no ideal that is not spiritual and no spirituality that is not of Christ."

Another Million Gone in Fires.

Prescott, Ariz., July 15.—Fire which wrought over \$1,000,000 damage, started here at 10:45 o'clock last evening, and burned unchecked until 3 o'clock this morning. Insurance agencies estimate the total insurance does not exceed \$500,000.

Roosevelt Goes West.

New York, July 15.—Governor Roosevelt left today for another western trip accompanied by his wife, Miss Little and Secretary Young. Governor Roosevelt said that he would positively not make any speeches between here and St. Paul, either going or coming. He expects to address the Brew Chautauque Society in Atlantic City July 25.

Rain Helps India's Crops.

Famous Lutz Murder Case Will Be Re-opened

Worcester, Pa., July 14.—Judge Halsey today granted a new trial to John Lutz, the alleged wife murderer, whose conviction followed one of the most noted trials in the history of this state.

It gave rise to the name "Blue Ribbon Jury" being applied to the 12 men in whose hands lay Lutz's fate, because of the statement made by the foreman, E. A. B. Kroons, a manufacturer of Hunting ton township that he had been coerced into agreeing to a first degree verdict.

One of the forms of coercion was the wearing of a blue ribbon in the jury box by the 11 favoring conviction to show Kroons was the one holding out. This came after the jury had been out nearly the entire 40 days in which it finally took them to arrive at a verdict.

In the jury box, while delivering the verdict, Kroons said: "I signed it under compulsion. Judge Halsey insisted upon his declaring his verdict. 'First degree,' he said, and ever since then he has been weighed by the thought that he had condemned an irresponsible man to death."

Old Man and His Wife Found Dead by Their Son.

Cayuga, Ont., July 15.—(Special)—When Harvey Swick returned from the fields at his farm Friday evening, a dreadful spectacle was presented to him. His mother was lying dead with her head horribly bruised, apparently by a hammer, and his father was lying with his head almost shot off with a gun which he still grasped. There were signs of a struggle between the old people, he evidently trying to strangle his wife, and then completing his awful work with a hammer.

The old people were aged about 70 years and were well-off farmers living in East Seneca, four miles from Canfield Village. They have a grown-up family. There are six sons and three daughters. One of Swick's brothers killed himself some years ago.

The principal Canadian scores Saturday—New Brunswick in Three Matches.

Toronto, July 14.—(Special)—The Telegram special cable from London says that the principal Canadian scores Saturday—New Brunswick in Three Matches.

"In today's match the marksmen who captured the prize made the highest possible score, 35."

"Lieut. Munro, 48th Battalion, secured first place among the Canadian prize winners, winning 30th place. Captain Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own Rifles, took 71st place; Pte. Langstroth, 74th Battalion, 74th place; Sergt. Corrigan, 59th Battalion, 106th place. Each won 22. Lieut. Blair, 78th Battalion, scored 28; Pte. Langstroth, 74th Battalion, 30; and Sergt. Munro, 48th Battalion, 23 points."

"In the Daily Telegraph 'match' distance 600 yards, seven shots. The boys scored 27. Pte. Langstroth 28. Sergt. Munro 22."

Prominent Base Ball Man's Death.

Hartford, Conn., July 15.—William Barrie, manager of the Hartford base ball team of the Eastern League, and probably the best known base ball man outside of New York in the country, died in this city this afternoon of pneumonia after a brief illness. He had been in attendance at the annual gathering of the Elks at Atlantic City last week and was in poor health when he went there. He returned home seriously ill Friday night and gradually sank. He had been a sufferer from asthma for some time. Mr. Barrie at different times managed the Brooklyn and Baltimore teams of the National League besides other prominent teams throughout the country. He was 46 years of age.

Fred Simpson, of Fredericton Junction, Struck While at Work as W. U. Lineman.

A sad accident occurred at Tremade, N. S., Saturday afternoon. Fred Simpson, a Western Union Telegraph line man, was at work on the company's poles when, during an electric storm, the man was struck by lightning and killed. He had been from Fredericton Junction, and his remains will be taken through the city this morning en route to his home for burial. The body is in charge of Mr. Archibald McGilvrey.

Killed Wife, Child and Self.

Baltimore, July 15.—Poverty coupled with ill-health and a weak-minded man, were probably the causes which impelled Louis Eschen, a shoemaker, early today, to kill himself, his wife and 12 months old girl and to wound almost to death his three and half year old son.

Pretty American Visitors.

The pleasure yacht Zuero, sloop rigged, and owned by Dr. R. H. Derby, a New York physician, accompanied by his two sons, had the yacht down to New London to witness the Harvard-Yale races. The Zuero is 22 tons register. She may go up the river today.

The steam yacht Sapphire, of the New York Yacht Club, Mr. H. R. Drummond, commander and owner, arrived in port Saturday morning from Bar Harbor. Mr. Drummond is summering at Bar Harbor, and took a run up to St. John. The Sapphire is 120 tons gross, and 60 tons net. She sailed again for Bar Harbor Saturday afternoon.

The steamship California, which was nearly wrecked on Ham Island last week, Portland harbor, several months ago, and was saved by the Boston towboat company and taken to New York, where she was sold at auction, is still in Erie basin dry dock. The repairs are being effected with great rapidity and she will be floated out of the dock some time next week. It is understood the vessel was bid in by the insurance companies at the auction sale.—[Boston Globe.]

Ten Thousand Members Ate Threw Out Hon. Mr. Mulock's Bill on Saturday.

Ottawa, July 15.—(Special)—La Tribune, of St. Hyacinthe, says that it is understood that immediately after the session the province of Quebec, accompanied by Hon. Mr. Bernier. He will be accompanied by Hon. Messrs. Tarte and Fielding on his trip through Ontario.

The allied trades and labor associations of the city has a report which censures the senate in somewhat strong terms. It spoke of the action of the senate in dealing with the clause in the government bill exempting trades unions from the operation of the combines act. The report went on to describe the conduct of the senate as another attempt by an irresponsible body to thwart the will of the people and considered that the sooner the senate is made elective, or reformed, the better.

A large number of senators and members of parliament left yesterday for home and there will not be any more than a quorum in both houses tomorrow. The senate on Saturday afternoon threw out Hon. Mr. Mulock's bill reducing the postage on newspapers from 1.2 to 1.8 of a cent per pound. The attack on the bill was led by Sir Manly Macdonald, who repeated the objection made to it by Mr. Davin and other Conservatives in the commons.

Ottawa, July 15.—Tattle, collector of tolls on Rideau canal, was found dead in his office on Canal Bank this city early this morning. He was in good health when he went to work last evening. Heart failure was the cause of his death. He was about 50 years of age.

Two Children of Mr. A. J. Russell Nearly Suffocated.

Saturday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Russell, proprietor of the East End Candy Kitchen on Union street, was engaged in fumigating at his residence at No. 53 Carleton street to destroy moths. In doing so sulphur was used. The sulphur was burned in a large iron pot. In the evening Mr. Russell thought the fire was out, accompanied by Mrs. Russell, he went to his place of business on Union street, leaving at home his two sons, Roy and Guy, aged about seven and nine years. The little fellows had gone to bed.

About 9 o'clock when Mr. George H. V. Belyea returned to his home, which is upstairs over the Russell family, he found his rooms full of smoke and being informed of the fumigation down stairs during the afternoon, thought it was being continued during the evening. But at all events, he went down to Mr. Russell's store to find out whether the Russell children were with their parents. On informing Mr. Russell of the state of affairs he learned that the children were in the house and both ran back to the residence.

On the way Mr. Belyea sent in a still alarm to No. 2 engine house. On arriving at the Carleton street home, Mr. Russell found great difficulty in entering, so thick was the smoke. He finally got into the room where the children were and, raising the window, passed being suffocated. The little fellows were almost suffocated and were cared for by Mrs. Belyea. The firemen found the house full of sulphur. The pot of sulphur burning on the stove.

Mrs. Russell had had to leave the house during the evening and, before going out, she put out the fire, so that she had no thought of the sulphur fumes continuing during her absence. She had put the pot containing the sulphur on the stove, but there was some fire in the stove unnoticed and hence the fumes continued to be given forth.

Shipping Notes.

There are eleven steamers in port loading deals. Three are about loaded and three more, the Ella from Sydney, Augusta from Glasgow and the Wastewater from Sharpness are now due to arrive.

Baltimore, July 14.—The schr Fortuna, Captain Philpot, from Hillsboro, N. B., for this port with a cargo of plaster, has been shore on James' Point for some days. The captain came to Baltimore for assistance.

Hereafter in accordance with an order from Ottawa all Canadian tugboats proceeding empty or without dutiable goods on board from one port of Canada to another shall receive a certificate of tonnage at the custom house on the forms provided in respect of licensed coasting vessels.

About two months ago a steamer sailed from West Bay with about 4,000,000 feet of deal, the largest cargo ever shipped from Canada. The largest shipped from Halifax was that of the steamer Ailsa Craig, now loading there, which will be over 3,000,000 feet.

Boston, July 14.—The electric log invented by Capt. Arthur N. McGraw, well known here as the former commander of the steamers Prince Edward and Prince George, will, in all probability, be adopted by the U. S. navy and every naval vessel equipped with one. The torpedo boat Porter has just concluded some tests with the log off Newport which are said to have been highly satisfactory. The report of the board conducting the tests has been forwarded to the department at Washington.

The log is an ordinary rotator, on whose shaft is carried a series of floats, forming an electric circuit at every 20th of a knot and registering on a dial placed on board the ship. A battery of 12 dry cells will run the log 15,000 miles. An ordinary speed 150 feet of cable are required and at 24 knots 250 feet of cable are used.

The Porter was run from 10 to 24-knot speed and the log worked perfectly. One of the logs was placed on board the cruiser New York before she left here for Newport some weeks ago.

It is probable the Russian government will also adopt the log if the report of the board conducting the tests has been forwarded to the department at Washington.

What is your idea of a provincial? "Well, he is a chap who thinks he can rig up some way to keep chickens in a flat."—[Detroit Free Press.]

ECZEMA And Every Form of Torturing Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humours Cured by Cuticura

ST. JOHN'S WARM WELCOME FOR HER BRAVE SONS.

(Continued from Page One.) secured in Quebec. It is extremely pretty and a valuable collection, and every one who saw it greatly admired it.

Private Frank Sprague. When Private Frank Sprague was enlisted at the 62nd St. John Fusiliers headquarters on Charlotte street as a member of the first contingent, he was but a boy in appearance, but was nevertheless every inch a soldier, and throughout the long marches and while in battle was frequently the first to charge.

After remaining home for a couple of hours, he called on Col. McLean, invited to be present at last evening's drill. At 6 o'clock a Telegraph reporter had an interesting talk with Private Sprague, who is what might be termed a very modest soldier.

After their arrival at Cape Town they were very well on in their march. Among a lot of curiosities from South Africa, Private Sprague brought home some very pretty ostrich feathers and a skin.

Privates McLeod, Harvey and Leavitt spoke of their own experiences along some of the most interesting of the war. Private McLeod told that at Paardeberg the young officer had to be repeatedly admonished by Capt. McDonald to keep under cover.

Three Men and Four Bands at Fredericton. Fredericton, July 16 (Special)—Full two thousand people for four bands met at the Grand Hotel, and the whole battalion entrained and went to Grand Pan. After being in camp there for a time they started for Paardeberg and after three or four days' march they arrived at the place now memorable because of General Cronje's surrender.

Two Sons of Sussex. Sussex, July 16—The whole town turned out this morning to welcome Privates Geo. Chapman and Randall Creighton on their return from South Africa. The reception they got was a royal one and no doubt will ever be a bright spot in their memory.

of the bone and glanced out through another part of the arm. He did not see any of the boys very when they were hit, as he said it took all of his time looking after himself.

He was in the field hospital for two and half days and was then sent to the Kimberley hospital, which was established in the drill hall. When in the field hospital he was visited by Lord Roberts and each man shook hands with the brave old general.

Private Sprague says that the pictures of Lord Roberts as a little short man with a light mustache and short, light hair, are a true and accurate representation of the man.

He had been in Cape Town hospital for two and half weeks when he was shipped on board the steamship Pavena, en route to England. It was a voyage of over a month from Cape Town to the Royal Albert docks, London, and during it Private Sprague rapidly recovered from the fever and when he landed in England was in pretty good condition.

While in England, Private Sprague says he frequently saw Private Donohue of "G" Company, who had been in the hospital for three weeks more, and he learned with great joy that he was to be sent home, and went on board the steamship Pavena bound for Quebec.

At the Union depot to meet him, there were hundreds of friends, were his mother, sister and brothers. To his mother's first choice and, despite the tempting offers, extended to him by the mayor and citizens, he marched away with her to his home on Sherbrooke street. His coming was indeed one of the happiest events in his life's history.

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BIRTHS.

DALZELL—At Swallow Tail Light Station, Grand Manan, July 12, to the wife of Geo. Y. Dalzell, a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLARK-MARRIE—In this city, on the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. D. J. Fraser, Isabel S. Clark, of Fredericton, to William C. Clark, of St. John, N. B. (Halifax, N. S., and Fredericton, N. B., papers please copy).

BECK-McCARTY—At Grand Bay, Kings county, on July 12, 1900, by Rev. C. D. McInnis, Robert W. Beck to Annie McCarty, both of Grand Bay.

DEATHS.

McDONALD—At Wolford, Queens county, July 15, 1900, Robert McDonald, aged 51 years, a native of Kirkcubright, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Friday, July 13. Sscr Avon, 182, Delong, from New York, master, W. L. DeLong.

Sscr Sebago, (Am), 254, Hunter, from Richmond, Peter Melrose, mkr. Sscr Montserrat, 230, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and passengers.

Sscr St. John, 12, from London, via Halifax, Furness, Withy & Co. general. Sscr Pharsalia, 228, Smith, from Manchester, Wm Thackeray, mkr.

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Halifax, July 15, sscr Hattie Murtel, Wason for Salem; Frank and Ira Whitaker, for do.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Annetta Menotti, Maresse of Penarth Roads for orders. Halifax, July 13, sscr E. A. Lombard, Dixon, for Parrsboro; Wasson, Baiser, for Salem; sscr Bratberg, Hansen, for Chester.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Lizzie Catherine, Moser, for New York. Newcastle, N. B., July 14, sscr Canara, Lockhart, for Manchester. Expected to cross out Miramichi bar July 15, a. m.

Halifax, July 14, sscr Beta, for Bermuda. Halifax, July 15, sscr Alpha, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Gamma, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Delta, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Epsilon, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Zeta, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Eta, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Theta, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Iota, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Kappa, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Lambda, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Mu, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Nu, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Xi, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Omicron, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Pi, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Rho, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Sigma, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Tau, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Upsilon, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Phi, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Chi, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Psi, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Omega, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Eta, for St. John's.

Halifax, July 15, sscr Theta, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Iota, for St. John's.

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Halifax, July 15, sscr Sigma, for St. John's. Halifax, July 15, sscr Tau, for St. John's.

This is the Month to Buy a PIANO or ORGAN.

Manufacturers to keep their men and factories running offer large dealers like ourselves special price to order during the Summer months. We bought 50 Upright Pianos at large discounts from regular prices, and offer them for \$225 to \$275, regular price \$350 to \$400. ORGANS from \$35 to \$75.

Send for illustrated Catalogue and terms. C. FLOOD & SONS, 31 and 33 King Street, St. John, N.

ST. STEPHEN NEWS. A BOLT FROM ABOVE.

St. Stephen, July 16—A man named Kimball cut his foot quite badly on Saturday while working on the boom at Union Mills.

A young man named Purinton was arrested at Milltown on Saturday for vagrancy, he was suspected of being implicated in the robbery at Butler's store on Friday night, but no evidence was sent to connect him with that crime.

The ceremony of ordaining a priest took place in Calais Catholic church this morning before a very large audience, many Protestants being present, it being the first time this service was ever performed in this vicinity.

Thunder storms are a necessary part of the economy of nature, and have been made the subject of a special report just issued by the United States weather bureau for the month of July for the year 1900.

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