

The Semi-Weekly Evening

VOL. XXXVIII

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1910.

NO. 83.

A CANADIAN OUTPOST WAS CUT OFF ON MONDAY.

Two of the Mounted Rifles Were Killed, Four Wounded and Three Captured—The Details Not Given—Roberts' Columns Closing In.

London, June 26, 4.22 a. m.—Lord Roberts' six columns are converging apparently so as to close in upon the Free Staters, although decisive results cannot be expected for several days. A number of Boers who were supposed to be within the wide flank net have broken, or rather stolen, through Gen. Randle's Ficksburg-Senkela lines.

Canadians Killed and Captured. Kronstad, June 26 (delayed in transmission)—Canadian artillery force were engaged in sharp fighting yesterday. Lieut. Kerr killed, Lieut. Triggs, Aspell and Barney T. Miles wounded. Bell taken prisoner.

Official Casualty Report. Ottawa, June 25.—A cable to the militia department received at noon today announced the serious wounding of Lieut. Inglis, of "C" Squadron of the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was formerly of Her Majesty's Berkshire Regiment.

Canadian Sick and Wounded. Toronto, June 25.—The Telegram's special correspondent writes from Cape Town, South Africa, that the Canadian Mounted Rifles are doing well in the campaign against the Free Staters.

Boer Delegates Again. New York, June 25.—A Fischer, C. H. Wessels and A. D. W. Wolmarans, the Boer envoys, said tonight at the Manhattan Hotel that they were preparing a statement on the situation in South Africa and the result of their visit to this country, and that it would probably be completed tomorrow night.

Boers Breaking Up. "The Boers are losing a large number of horses from the cold and from lack of food; and the survivors are in miserable condition. The inadequacy of the Boer commissariat is telling on the burghers."

Hollanders Failed. Eighty Hollanders have been lodged in just at St. Helena for destroying property prior to the British occupation. The wives and children of the Boers are surprised that the British do not loot, but pay for what they get.

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BEATEN TO DEATH.

A Togus Veteran Who Went From the Soldiers' Home

CAME BACK A WRECK.

Taken to the Hospital but Died Without Giving Information as to His Injuries—Would Only Say He Had Been Assaulted in the Woods.

Gardiner, Me., June 25.—Reports were in circulation in this city today that a Togus veteran had been murdered in what is known as Boynton's woods on the road between the home and Augusta. It appears that one Varum Kimball, a veteran of Company D, 11th Mass. Volunteers, went out on a five days' pass Saturday morning, Sunday morning he returned to the home with his face considerably battered and bruised. When taken to the hospital he was unable to give a clear explanation and refused to talk much over the matter, other than that he had been assaulted on the Augusta road by unknown parties who pounced and sicked him about the head and body.

For a fortnight the temperature has been high. Winnipeg, June 25.—Winnipeg has sweated during the past week under heat unprecedented in the history of the city. The thermometer has ranged from 100 to 105 above zero and today the temperature remains unchanged.

Grand Jury Failed to Indict American Ice Company Officials. New York, June 25.—The grand jury today failed to find an indictment against the president and directors of the American Ice Company on the charges of criminal conspiracy brought by Wm. H. Hearst.

Showers Have Fallen but Rains are Needed. London, June 25.—The victory of India, which has been the subject of much talk in the Decan and elsewhere but that copious rains are wanted in order to enable the natives to engage in plowing and sowing the autumn crops.

Ontario Crops are Being Ravaged by Worms and Bugs. Toronto, June 25.—Reports to the department of agriculture from many parts of Ontario state the crops are everywhere being ravaged by worms and bugs.

To Make an Australian Empire. London, June 25.—The Australian commonwealth bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons today amid cheers.

EUROPE IS WAITING TO HEAR OF SEYMOUR'S SAFETY.

Fears that His Force May Have Been Overpowered—The Americans and Russians Get Reinforcements of Indian Troops.

London, June 25, 3.35 a. m.—The British cruiser Terrible has arrived at Chefoo from Taku with the latest news, which is as follows: "Eight hundred Sikhs and two hundred Welsh Fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces which had been cut off by the Chinese about 9 miles from Tien Tsin. It was proposed to deliver an assault on the Chinese forces at Tien Tsin last night (Sunday night)."

A Gloomy View. "Foreign official opinions here," says a despatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express dated yesterday "implies to believe that the worst has happened to the legations at Peking and to Admiral Seymour as well. Even if the legations were safe on June 19, there is no guarantee that they are safe now. The situation, in fact grows more and more gloomy. The entire absence of reliable news from the capital seems to justify the worst construction which can be put upon it."

General Ma's army," says a correspondent at Shan Hai Kwan, "consisting of 40,000 men, left a week ago for Peking and General Sung (Ching) forces, numbering 2,500 left for the same place on June 15.

Chinese Strength. "A careful estimate of this number and armament of the Chinese troops around Peking puts the total at 300,000 and it is calculated that these troops possess two hundred and twenty 7-centimeter guns, 180 Krupp and one hundred and fifty Maxim guns. Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlowitz. Fully three-fourths of the Chinese forces are badly drilled, wholly undisciplined and quite unfamiliar with modern weapons."

European Troops Moving. Extensive preparations by the allies are going forward. The first regiment of British Indians, 10,000 men, embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 833 more marines received orders to go out on English ports.

Men and Ammunition. The Germans in Hong Kong have called Emperor William to ask if they may serve in the local forces in defence of Hong Kong.

Many Russians Killed. Tsing Tau, June 24, 8 p. m.—Eight thousand allied troops have landed at Taku, including 1,200 Germans. A French officer who has succeeded in getting through to the Russian forces reports that the Russians alone have lost 150 killed and 300 wounded.

Tien Tsin Relieved. The Foo, Tuesday, June 26.—Rear Admiral Kempff reports by a Japanese torpedo boat that the combined forces entered Tien Tsin on Saturday, June 23, sustaining small loss. They started on Sunday to relieve the force which left Tien Tsin on June 19 and which is reported to be surrounded near Peking.

No News and Anxiety at Washington. Washington, June 25.—The chief development today in the Chinese situation was the effort of the Chinese minister Wu Tingfang to secure an armistice in the operation of American troops until Li Hung Chang could reach Peking and bring about a cessation of the disorder. The proposition is rather a novel one and is based upon the representations of the viceroys of the important provinces of the Yang Tse Kiang valley that they can maintain order without the aid of foreign troops and that the presence of the for-

ceivers would act merely as an incentive to disorder. Minister Wu brought these representations to the attention of Secretary Hay, who consulted the president. The latter's decision, as subsequently conveyed to the minister, was that while the assurances of the viceroys for continued quietness were fully appreciated, the United States could not bind itself not to send its forces to points where disorder actually existed and where the safety of our officials and citizens was endangered. Technically speaking, in the absence of a state of war, this was not a proposition of armistice, but high government officials should cooperate with the other naval forces to points where disorder actually existed and where the safety of our officials and citizens was endangered.

American Admiral Urges Prompt Action. The Foo, June 25.—(via Shanghai)—United States Consul John Power has received from Rear Admiral Kempff the following: "Only one communication from Peking has reached me since communications were interrupted on June 10. It was dated June 12. No direct or indirect news from the ministers since."

Secretary Long said at 4 p. m., when he left the navy department for the day, that nothing had come from Admiral Kempff as yet. The admiral's report was a detailed one from Admiral Kempff asking for instructions as to where he should cooperate with the other naval forces in taking the Taku forts. This must have been sent some days ago, as the Taku forts were captured in the middle of last week. Under the circumstances there was no occasion for answering the admiral's request as he already had been advised of the general purpose of this government to act concurrently with the other powers in the protection of American interests.

Washington, June 25.—Reported action of the gunboat Monocacy in failing to return after she had been fired upon from the Taku forts, is understood to have been received with surprise by the president, who requested an explanation of the profession of the various viceroys who in official quarters to offset the published intimations that the Monocacy would not have failed to respond unless she had been ordered to hold her fire.

Salisbury's Views. London, June 25.—The Associated Press learns that Lord Salisbury is still hopeful that the Chinese crisis will be solved without war against that country as a whole. In spite of the alarming reports from the Taku forts, the government of China in some satisfactory form will shortly be able to reassert itself.

Hurrying the Work. Southampton, June 25.—The U. S. cruiser Albany, which arrived here June 11, will sail June 26, the work on her having been completed. She will meet the U. S. steamer Scindia at Gibraltar and will transfer stores from her. It is said that the Albany's officers would not be surprised if the cruiser proceeded from Gibraltar to China.

SEVEN DAYS FROM RELIEF. Despatches indicate the success of the Column in That Time. London, June 25.—The government has received despatches from Ashabi indicating that the relief of Kumassi was accomplished this week. About 850 men of the British Central African native forces sailed June 25 for Ashabi, where they will be employed to quell the rising. This is the first time that British Central Africa has been called upon to partake in the responsibilities of the Empire.

THE MONCTON LIBERAL CLUB. Addressed by Messrs. Blair, McAlpine and Hawke—An Interesting Evening. Moncton, June 25.—The Liberal Club of Moncton had a highly successful meeting tonight. The speakers were A. G. Blair, jr., son of the minister of railways; E. H. McAlpine, Q. C.; and J. T. Hawke, all of whom got an excellent hearing. Mr. Blair got a hearty reception and his speech was listened to with the closest attention. Mr. H. Atkinson was in the chair.

THE MILITIA PROGRAMME.

Dr. Borden Wants Canadian Volunteers to be RIDERS AND SHOTS.

His Policy is to Put as Many Militiamen as Possible Upon Horses—Inducements Held Out for Target Practice -- Ranges, Rifles and Ammunition.

Ottawa, June 25.—The morning and afternoon session of the house today were devoted to a discussion of the Chinese bill. That is the bill which the premier took charge of and is to restrict Chinese immigration by the raising of the poll tax from \$50 per head to \$100 per head.

Mr. Foster did not discuss the merits of the bill; he merely asked the premier if the British Columbia Liberal members were satisfied. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that they were in the same wagon as himself, although they would have liked the bill to go further.

Mr. Morrison (New Westminster) admitted he was in the same wagon as the premier. It was a superior wagon to the ramshackle vehicle that he had ridden with the bill. It did not go far enough. Mr. Edwards was opposed to the tax. He said that there was no difference between the actions of the Boers and that which was now proposed. Those who supported such legislation were doing that which the Boers and the Boers were now doing. Such legislation was a horror to all who believed in free trade principles and freedom.

man's wife, when of Chinese origin, being exempt from act, and also amended by restricting the act to one man for each 50 tons same as by sea. The penalty was made \$200 instead of \$100. The bill was also amended by providing that the government by order in council could restrict immigration from any foreign country to a number which was arranged for by that country. In the event of a war, one month could leave Japan. The bill was reported and awaits a third reading.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill to increase preference to Great Britain from 25 to 33 1/3 per cent was read a third time. In reply Dr. Borden made an able and important speech in reference to the militia. He said the conduct of the militia force during the Fenian raid, during the northwest rebellion and in South Africa justified its existence. Dealing with the sending out of the contingents he said that it only took fifteen days to place the first contingent on board the steamer. The work of organization commenced on the 14th day of October, and on the 30th October the steamer sailed from the harbor of Quebec. The second contingent was later. Part of it was delayed because of fever found on board of the transports which had been engaged. Then there was the Strathcona horse, although paid for by Lord Strathcona, was sent out and organized by parliament. Besides this there was the militia generally, the garrison duty at Halifax, and in addition to all the small contingents to fill the places of those who were invalided in the first contingent. All officers of the department worked loyally to carry out this work successfully. All Canada was represented on these contingents as every military district was represented. There were 800 more men and 1,650 more horses required on this occasion than there was during the Northwest rebellion. Here Dr. Borden paid a high compliment to the way in which the Canadian officers and soldiers have distinguished themselves in South Africa. First at Paardeberg and finally at the capture of Pretoria and the relief of Mafeking. Dr. Borden dealt at some length with the appointments to the contingents and to the appointments in the militia generally, showing that fitness was the guiding principle in which he had acted. There was a representation of Conservatives as officers on the contingents and that was because of a large majority of Conservatives in the militia owing to the long time the conservatives were in power. He gave the names to show that the Conservatives had nothing to complain of in his department.

Dr. Borden next proceeded to deal with the changes which he had brought about in the department. The militia was now drilled annually. Time limit was also introduced as regards the commanding and other officers who, too, would require to be absolutely qualified. In addition to this a cadet corps was formed, medical department was organized and long service decorations and long service medals were secured for the officers and men in Canada. There was all this the work of the defence committee and a great number of changes all tending to make for an efficient force.

THE FALL OF A ROOF. Robs Two Men of Their Lives—Two More Hurt. Philadelphia, June 25.—One man killed, another will die and two others were seriously hurt by the falling of a roof and a portion of the rear walls of the Bell telephone exchange building in course of construction at Seventeenth street and Allegheny avenue this afternoon. The dead man is Wilbur F. Miller, superintendent of construction for Charles McCaul, a contractor.

The injured are: Hiram Miller, aged 20 years, son of Wilbur F. Miller, will die. Isaac Williams, aged 23 years. Charles Bell, colored, aged 23 years. The wall, which was about 40 feet high, gave way without warning. Miller and his son had just left the roof where workmen were putting the brick cornice in shape. While they were talking in a room immediately below the roof there was a crash and they with the other workmen were completely buried under the debris. The older Miller died on his way to the hospital.

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Driggs' 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.

A Miracle the Passengers and Trainmen Were Not All Killed--Piled Up in the Fwd of the Coach Just Above the Water.

Grand Falls, N. B., June 22 (Special).--Tonight the report was issued by the physicians that the injured in Thursday's terrible accident at the bridge were improving, this being least noticeable in Passenger Agent McKenna, about whose recovery there are no doubts. His long ruptured arm and fingers, broken Mrs. E. McKenna, his sister-in-law, arrived here from Quebec today to help care for him.

Japanese Reports of Foreign Deaths--Other Reports Contradict These--Berlin Knows Nothing and Washington Has No News--Fighting Going on.

London, June 23, 3 a. m.--The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien Tsin Tuesday and Wednesday with a prospect of being reinforced Thursday. This is the situation in China, as set forth in the British government despatches.

Vernon E. Ramsdell Took His Life in Lowell.

A despatch from Lowell, Mass., states that Vernon E. Ramsdell, a former resident of St. John, committed suicide by taking laudanum at his boarding house on Sunday. According to the despatch he had been sick of consumption and had been despondent. He was discovered by his wife about midnight in a weak condition and removed to St. John's Hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock this morning.

Brought a Young Man to His Sick Brother's Side.

Away up in the lumbering lands of Maine, Isaiah Wortman read an item in the St. John Telegraph Wednesday evening last which made him throw aside all plans he had in mind and, taking no time for preparation, jump on the Bangor and Aroostook train on the start of a trip to St. John. What he read was this:

Grand Falls, N. B., June 22 (Special).--The passenger car in which the accident occurred was a first class coach. There were six passengers in the car--Hiram I. Smith, traveller for T. McAvity & Son, St. John; James McKenna, travelling passenger agent for the Bangor and Aroostook; J. O'Neil, an Englishman who is buying lumber in New Brunswick; Dr. A. C. Kirpatrick, of Woodstock; Miss Kierstead, of Madam, Me., who was returning home from school; and myself. McKenna and myself were standing in the aisle when I felt the train give a sharp jerk.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 27, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a.m. in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick. Thomas Dunsmuir, Business Manager; James Hannay, Editor.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications to the manager of this office, we have to request our subscribers and those sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, which case the remittance will be at our risk. In remitting by check or post office order, please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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 paper until they take their money out of the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is due for it is paid. It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, who ever takes a paper from the post office, he is bound to pay for it.

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

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 27, 1900.

THE STEAMSHIP CONVENTION.

The convention, which was held in this city on Thursday and Friday in regard to a summer steamship service was an interesting gathering and promises to meet good results with respect to the matter which it was intended to promote. A great deal of important and satisfactory information was put before the meeting with reference to the amount of our products that would be available for export during the summer. The figures furnished by the manager of agriculture, Mr. Lalibon, were of great value and were highly encouraging, because they showed that the dairy interests of this province are increasing in importance every year and that New Brunswick will shortly take a leading position as a country for the export of butter and cheese. Few people were aware until he gave the figures that last year the cheese factories of this province produced 830 tons of cheese and that almost 600 tons were exported. The creamery butter produced in New Brunswick last year was 304,000 pounds, of which more than 200,000 pounds were exported. These figures show a large increase over any previous year and they give promise of a much larger increase in the near future. New Brunswick is particularly adapted to the production of butter and cheese because its pastures are good and not affected by droughts as is the case with some of the western provinces. The facts with respect to the number of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry that New Brunswick can produce for export were also interesting and will furnish a basis for the steamship company which proposes to come to this port in summer months. It will also not fail to be taken into account because it is a large and growing business, and it is likely to be still further increased by the erect on of other pulp mills in the vicinity of St. John or on the river.

It appears that a considerable quantity of farm products produced in New Brunswick now have to be shipped at Montreal at great cost and inconvenience, this being due to the fact that we have no regular line of steamers in the summer. It appears that we have suffered in the past very seriously for want of facilities for shipping our products to Europe, and that farmers have been discouraged from raising products which they could not conveniently send to market. For this reason in establishing the possibilities of freight for a summer service, we ought rather to take into account what the province could produce under favorable circumstances than what it is producing at present. If the steamship has to wait on the productions coming up to its immediate requirements, it may have to wait a long time, because the farmers will not produce the goods unless they find they can sell them to advantage.

We have no doubt that it would be a service of this kind established, it would in the course of a year or so find plenty of freight. These more costly products which would prefer to carry might be supplemented by more bulky articles, of which we always have a surplus for export, such as wood goods. Perhaps a solution of the difficulty might be found in an arrangement by which a steamer would call from St. John to Liverpool on certain specified dates, taking for the

up with whatever butter, cheese, cattle and other products might offer. If the farmers knew that such a steamer would be available they would be prepared to patronize it and the trade would grow naturally until it reached sufficient dimensions to warrant the steamer being wholly given up to farm products, pulp and similar articles. We look upon the condition of New Brunswick with respect to its future as highly encouraging. Our farmers are beginning to realize its possibilities in the way of agricultural development and we are also going into manufacturing to an extent which gives promise of a great increase in future years. We believe that in three or four years the pulp industry alone will suffice to keep a weekly steamer going, but in the meantime an effort should be made to provide one for the benefit of our farmers who desire to increase the productivity of their farms and to send their products regularly to the British market.

A JAMAICA STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

A despatch which we published Friday from Kingston, Jamaica, with regard to the application of the Canadian-Jamaica Steamship Company to the government of that island for a subsidy for a steamship running from Kingston to this port shows that the people of the West Indies are looking in this direction for a market for their goods. Canada has already given a preference in her tariff to the products of the British West Indies, this being done for the purpose of fostering trade between the countries under the British flag in this hemisphere. It had been hoped that a more special arrangement, which was proposed to the island of Trinidad by Canada would have been agreed to, but it was defeated through the schemes of an unworthy governor who used his position and influence for the purpose of making an arrangement with the United States to the exclusion of Canada. The people of Trinidad are not at all to be blamed for this action on the part of their governor, but fortunately the senate of the United States has not ratified the arrangement which was agreed upon, so that the matter is still open for the completion of the compact originally proposed by Canada. In the meantime it is satisfactory to know that there is a possibility of establishing closer connection between St. John and Jamaica. That island is very productive and it yields a great deal of what we require, while it can take from us many articles of food as well as manufactured goods. If a steamship were run regularly between St. John and Jamaica there is no doubt that it would be full of freight every trip, because goods to be sent from Montreal would prefer to come this way rather than by the circuitous route by the St. Lawrence. The subsidy demanded from Jamaica by the steamship company is not a large one, and it will no doubt pay that island to grant it as it would furnish additional means of reaching our markets and extending the trade of that island.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

It seems to be assumed that the nomination of Mr. McKinley for president and Mr. Roosevelt for vice-president by the Republican party is virtually tantamount to an election. This, however, is something that ought not to be too hastily assumed, because a great many things may happen between now and the election day in November when the election actually takes place. Already we see in influential quarters a strong reaction against the imperialistic policy of the government as administered by Mr. McKinley, and if this feeling should grow it would become, perhaps, too powerful to be resisted. The New York Herald is a paper which reflects to a considerable extent the changes of public opinion, because it does not profess to have any set opinions of its own with regard to public questions. It does not consider itself at all disgraced or open to the charge of inconsistency when it puts forth an opinion on Tuesday which is diametrically opposed to the opinion it expressed on Monday. We should judge therefore from some recent changes in the Herald's views that there is a strong anti-imperialistic sentiment growing in the United States, notwithstanding the shouting and huzzing that marked the Republican national convention at Philadelphia. In an editorial which it published on Wednesday, of which the heading is "The United States Cannot Afford to be a Baby Empire. What is the Matter with Mr. Cleveland for our Next President," the Herald goes on to attack imperialism as illustrated by the annexation of Porto Rico and the Philippines in a very strong and uncompromising fashion. Perhaps an extract from this editorial would be the best way of showing the scope and character of it. The Herald says:

After an existence of a century and a quarter a country where the government derives its authority solely from the consent of the governed, the United States is turning its back upon its own history and traditions. From a free democracy it is in danger of becoming a tyrannical, imperialistic oligarchy. The adult republic seems to be entering its second childhood as a baby empire. As a sign that it has deserted the principles of individual freedom upon which it was founded, it is at this present moment trying to cram its rule, at the bayonet's point, down the throats of the people of the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico, who the Declaration of Independence says were "created equal, with certain unalienable rights," among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." As far as the Philippines are concerned the United States is doing its "damnedest" to strangle all three of these "unalienable rights." Their lives have been taken

liberty, and instead of pursuing happiness they are being pursued like wild beasts into the savage interior of their native islands; and all because they believed, like the American colonists of 1776, that they were justified in trying "to institute a new government" in conformity with their legitimate desires and needs when the old one imposed upon them by Spain had become intolerable.

It is about time to face the situation squarely. The United States cannot, will not, allow the war to continue much longer. This is strong language but we doubt if it is any too strong for the occasion, because it is truthful. The Telegraph on many occasions has stated that the present attitude of the United States is one which is wholly irreconcilable with the principles of liberty upon which its government was professedly founded. Moreover, as the Herald says, this imperialistic policy is costing far more than the war in the Philippines involves, according to the Herald, an expenditure of nearly a million dollars a year, say three hundred million dollars a year, an enormous sum for a country to pay for the satisfaction of being regarded as a world power. Now if any considerable number of people in the United States are holding the views put forward by the New York Herald, the election of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Roosevelt instead of being a foregone conclusion might be extremely doubtful. If the Democratic convention should take the Herald's advice, and nominate Mr. Cleveland for president and Mr. Bryan for vice-president there would be a combination which might well put the Republicans into a great difficulty and which would not be easy to beat. Possibly Mr. Cleveland would not be willing to accept such a nomination and it may be that such a nomination would not be tendered to him, but if the Democrats are desirous of winning the victory at the election, they could not do better than to recall their old standard bearer into the field.

WAS THE MINISTER SHIELDED.

In their usually unfair manner opposition journals are seeking to make it appear that in striking out the nineteenth paragraph of Mr. Monk's charges in relation to the emergency ratings, ministers were thereby shielding Hon. Dr. Borden from the scope of the inquiry. There is not the slightest warrant for such a view. Clause nineteen was simply an unnecessary and irregular clause, which could only have been inserted with one of two objects in view—either to give offence, or to invite the action which the house took. It read as follows:

"That under all the circumstances above set forth the minister of militia was guilty of gross and culpable negligence." The unprejudiced reader will see at once that this was more in the nature of a verdict than a charge. The alleged facts were set forth in the preceding paragraphs, and it would be for the committee to say, after full inquiry, what was the minister's liability in respect to the indictment. Such a clause had no place in the indictment, and if the allegations are sustained it is pure nonsense to say that the minister can escape blame. He must take the responsibility.

It is, however, quite clear that the ration may be shown to have been defective and the minister not guilty of culpable negligence. He may have taken every precaution, which reason and prudence could suggest, and yet be charged. Governments have been defrauded before, and particularly in the case of the Yukon, where the imperial government and the American government have been again and again choused under such circumstances. This is not a time for a hurried and impulsive judgment, but for the exercise of a spirit of British fair play to a minister who had enormous and onerous duties suddenly thrust upon him; and we believe there is a general disposition to view the matter calmly and judicially, despite the hysterical efforts of the opposition to create an unwarranted prejudice in the public mind.

A DISGUSTED PARTY.

When Sir Hibbert Tupper made his nine hour speech on the Yukon question last session, successful to a six hours' effort on the same subject a month or two before, his friends felt that a large draft had been made upon their indulgence and patience. This session he has adopted a new course, which probably has its foundation in a spirit of consideration for those who are supposed to try, and put in a "hear, hear," occasionally. He is delivering an hour to three hours each in length; but the effect has been very much like that which a man experiences when he tries to get a brace of quail each day for twenty days. By the tenth day the quail is intolerably repugnant. The Yukon question is so much read to the Tories, and they are now at the tenth service. What makes them despondent and sick at heart is the prospect of being asked to face the same dish for an indefinite number of times again before prorogation. It is not surprising that most of them have given up the struggle and are to be seen standing around in the lobbies breathing curses and fresh air. At one time on Monday last Mr. Foster was the only man on the opposition side who could be said to be the exception of the rule; but he has always had the reputation of having a pretty good stomach, so that there is no wonder. It looks just now as if the Tories would pass the remaining estimates at a sitting in order to escape from this long diet of hatched quail, which would be a good thing for the coun-

SUMMER SERVICE.

The delegates from outside of St. John who have been attending the summer steamship convention, have returned to their homes with clearer ideas of the possibilities of this city as a port of shipment to the west side on Friday showed them the immense works that had been erected by the liberality of the people of St. John for the accommodation of foreign trade, the beautiful wharves and the splendid warehouses covering about two acres and capable of accommodating a very large traffic. They also had an opportunity of seeing on the east side of the harbor the splendid facilities that are being erected by the Dominion government for export trade, facilities which can be used in summer as well as in winter and which are of the highest importance to the whole eastern portion of New Brunswick. There was a time when some of the outlying towns were not particularly favorable or friendly to St. John, and imagined that it made no difference to them whether the port of shipment of goods to Europe was this city or Halifax, that at all events we infer to have been the case from the efforts that were made by Frederick and Moncton to carry the shore line railway across the country from Harvey in the county of York to Salisbury in the county of Westmorland. We believe that now there is a better understanding of the importance of making St. John the principal shipping port among the people of the smaller towns. It ought to be evident that if St. John can be made a great port of export it will be of inestimable advantage to every farmer in this province who has any produce to send to market. To the people of the up-river counties there is a clear saving of 500 miles by shipping at St. John as against Halifax, and there is no part of the province in which the saving is less than 100 miles with the exception perhaps of the Sackville district. We believe that enough information has been gathered at this convention to form a basis upon which a summer steamship service next year can be founded and the suggestion which was put forward Saturday that a line of steamers now engaged in carrying deals to Liverpool might be fitted up for the shipment of other freight, and sail at regular dates, is one which has met with favor and which probably may be adopted. If we have within ourselves a regular service there is no necessity for us going abroad to seek for favors from the steamship lines owned elsewhere. We ought to be able to settle the question of summer steamships from St. John without an undue expenditure and by means of a very trifling subsidy.

HURRAH FOR PROTEIDS!

It will not be surprising if one effect of the inquiry into the emergency ratings is to bewilder the public mind on the subject of food values. The papers are just now filled with expert testimony as to the percentage of proteins in this or that article in that, and people may begin to think it is perhaps time to make a radical change in their diet. We would respectfully and earnestly warn any credulous reader of the evidence which has recently been laid before parliament from believing that any experiments in this direction, based upon the proteid theory, are likely to be attended with satisfactory results. In fact, one only needs to give the matter a little thought to realize that any attempt to adjust our domestic methods with the interesting data supplied by the analysis is very likely to meet with failure. No one knows the better than the chemist himself, although he may talk differently. The basis of the proteid theory is that proteins are the nourishing and life-sustaining parts of human food. Nothing else counts. As a theory to be talked about in an academic way this may be all right; but the man who tried to live and grow fat on the chemist's bill of fare would soon be a melancholy spectacle indeed. For example, we are told that milk contains 7 per cent. of proteins, and bread 8 per cent. If this notion is correct, it ought to stand the test of practice; yet we suspect that the mother who might try to bring up her infant on three or four baked peas per day, in the conviction that she was thereby supplying the equivalent of a pint of baby's ordinary nourishment, would probably have to call in the undertaker before long. This suggests that some allowance must be made for the laws of digestion and assimilation, which do not come within the scope of laboratory inquiries. Proteids may be reckoned in every article and commonly in the laboratories; but they are not likely to acquire any general or thrilling popularity in everyday life. If the testimony of chemists is to be relied upon, the problem of living at a very low cost is solved. Two or three horse chestnuts and a teaspoonful of raw linseed oil is about all that a vigorous man would need to require in order to keep himself in the best of shape. To eat beefsteak and potatoes and apple pie is not only unwholesome and unhygienic, it is shown by the proteid tables to be practically so much medication thrown away. We admit that horse chestnuts and apple pie is not very appetizing articles of diet; but taste is merely a sentiment, and this is a practical age. Why should we gorge ourselves with bread and pork and onion, and such toothsome and fragrant trash, when by the substitution of horse chestnuts, costing nothing, they might feed themselves and children and

THE SEASON FOR BOYS' Washable Suits and Blouses Is Here.



WASH SUITS.

- A Dark Stripe Galatea with white trimming, also a plain White Duck with blue corded trimming : : : \$1.50
- A very pretty check Linen with a red worsted trimming : : : \$1.75
- Narrow Blue and White Stripe Duck, and an extra good quality of Linen Crash : : : \$2.00
- A fancy blue and white stripe duck with white pique collar, also a white pique with blue worsted trimming : : : \$2.25
- Wide blue and white stripe duck with sateen finish, blue duck collar with a pique edge trimming : : : \$2.35
- Light blue and white stripe duck with sateen finish, blue duck collar, white tape trimming, lanyard and whistle. The same in dark blue and white stripe, with white pique trimming on collar; also a plain white duck, vestee style with middy trousers, blue silk anchor on sleeve. These three lines at : : : \$2.50 per suit.
- A white duck, sateen finish, with blue duck collar and insertion trimming on collar : : : \$3.35

We have two lines of wash suits we are selling at greatly reduced prices, as follows:—

- A line of striped cotton with blue duck collars that were 80c each, now selling for 50c.
- A line of brown and blue stripe galatea, with brown and blue collars and cuffs to match, former price \$1.15, now 80c.

BLOUSES in Galateas, Ducks and Crashes : 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$1.35

GREATER OAK HALL, King street, Corner Germain, ST. JOHN, N. B.

thrifty family man can be found who would be willing to try this experiment for a year or two, just to vindicate the chemist as a food reformer. The government paid \$2 per pound for emergency ratings containing 17 per cent. of proteins. Here was palatable and criminal waste. A mixture of boiled peas and turnips and lard oil would have been four times as rich in proteins. Our soldiers might not have found this a palatable compound; but what was the use of skipping to think about a soldier's taste in an emergency? "His not to reason why," as the poet has said, "but to do and die," and the chances are that he would rather die than eat a second helping against the government for having sent out this carefully prepared and elaborately tested emergency food, when the chemist tells us that horse chestnuts and mashed turnips would have been far better. And home industry would have supplied the turnips at 25 cents per bushel. Hurrah for the proteid!

RESTORED TO THE MINISTRY.

We observe by the published reports of the conference of an important religious body recently held in this province that a clergyman of that church who was suspended last year for indulging too freely in stimulants, has been restored to his position as a clergyman, after having repented of his fall, and made the substitution of a human clod to enter into the feelings of a man with a large sympathetic nature, who has over-worked his brain and weakened his ability to resist temptation by reason of his efforts in the cause which he has at heart. To say that a man of that kind should be destroyed for ever for a single fault would be to set up a standard of action grossly unjust, and not only unjust, but foolish, because if that standard had always been maintained some of the best men would have been lost to the church. A good many years ago the most eloquent and gifted minister of a leading denomination, a man of unquestioned piety and noble attributes, was for a time under a cloud for causes similar to that which existed in the case just dealt with in this province. If he had been turned away at that time the church would have suffered the loss of its greatest light, but he emerged, and

from the cloud purified and strengthened and for many years afterwards did admirably well in the cause of Christ. We hope that similar results will follow in the case under consideration, and that a quarter of a century hence no blackguard, whether he stands in the pulpit or sits in an editorial chair, will be able to drag down and humiliate him by publishing the follies of his youth. Fortunately the good sense and spirit of justice of the people place such malicious individuals in their proper category as the serpents of the human race.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The New York Herald is continuing its crusade against imperialism and it is quite possible that its views may meet with sufficient sympathy among the members of the Democratic party as to cause them to select a different presidential candidate from Mr. Bryan, Mr. Bryan is opposed to imperialism, but he is tainted with the free silver heresy and for that reason would not be an acceptable candidate in the great commercial states of the gold standard, and the commercial element would feel that in his hands they were safe. As the question of silver as against gold seems now to be settled, there would seem to be no good reason why the Democrats should insist on putting forward a free silver candidate at a time when other issues of much greater importance are before the electors. Certainly if Mr. Cleveland became the candidate of the Democratic party he would receive a very large Republican support, because there are many life-long Republicans who are totally opposed to the present imperialistic policy of Mr. McKinley. It was remarked by those who attended the Philadelphia convention that there was an utter lack of enthusiasm for Mr. McKinley, the members who were there seemed possessed with the opinion that they were there merely for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of a candidate who, however undesirable in some respects, was inevitable.

THE WAR.

The war in South Africa is fast ceasing to be the object of intense interest which it was a short time ago. The tide of ill-fortune which had set against the British was turned soon after the beginning of the year and ever since has been setting strongly against the Boers. These people who began the war with such confident expectations of success and with such poor opinion of their adversaries are now so to speak, in the last ditch. Their capital is taken and their lines of communication are in the enemy's hands, they have no depth of arms and ammunition

and no sources of supply, no public treasury upon which to draw and no friends or allies upon whom to lean for support. They have learned at length that the foreign nations who professed help are not to be trusted and that the end of a contest, in which they are outnumbered so heavily, must be their extinction as an independent people. At present the efforts of Lord Roberts and of General Buller are directed to the separation of the Orange State from the Transvaal, so that no troops can pass from one to the other, and the gradual capture of the men now in arms in the Orange State who have been maintaining a guerrilla warfare against the British.

It is assumed that there are about 7,000 of these men still under arms but the net is gradually closing around them and in the course of a week or two they will be circumscribed to such a green extent that they will be forced to surrender. When this is accomplished there will be no further danger of the British lines of communication, and the troops in the Transvaal can be dealt with in a more vigorous fashion. We do not believe that even the obstinacy of Kruger will be able to continue the war much longer. The Boers who have already surrendered and gone back to their farms seem to be well contented to resume their peaceful occupations, and we have no doubt that they will find in their old positions much more congenial employment than soldiering. The Boer after all is not a soldier, but a hunter, farmer and stock man and if he is content to resume his own particular line of business he should receive encouragement to do so.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

During the past week affairs in China instead of improving have been steadily growing worse, but a better understanding has been arrived at with regard to the cause of the uprising and also with respect to the attitude of the government of China towards it. A letter written by a missionary at Shanghai, who had recently been to Peking, gives an explanation of the Boxer movement which is at least intelligible. He states that the movement was first organized with the object of driving the Germans out of Shanghai, and it was encouraged by the central government and by the governor of Shanghai in the hope that it would succeed in accomplishing this patriotic purpose. They practiced incantations and were armed with magic charms and implements that they could obtain in country places. After committing many acts of lawlessness, including the murder of the Rev. Mr. Brooks, they gradually spread north and are now to be found in a large part of the province of Chih-li. The long continued drought in the north has been favorable to their recruiting. It has

not rained for many months and the country is as dry and parched as a desert.

This missionary also said that the general opinion was that the government was afraid to do anything to suppress the movement for fear it might become anti-dynastic, as it would not take much to overthrow the present government in the existing condition of feeling in China.

It appears from the above that the encroachments of European powers in China, especially the encroachments of Germany, have been responsible for the Boxer movement, so that when the German Emperor's brother sailed away with a squadron from China three years ago, he carried with him the seeds of a difficulty of which no man can force the end.

The situation is one of extreme difficulty and the lack of information with regard to the fate of the Europeans in those parts of China which have been under the influence of the mob causes a state of anxiety to exist. It is to be feared that many of the missionaries in China have already perished. There is also reason for thinking that some of the representatives of the European powers have lost their lives. By taking the attitude which it has assumed the government of China, as already remarked, has placed itself outside the pale of civilization.

It is a remarkable fact that in this crisis when Russia seemed about to reap some of the fruits of her long course of trickery in China the Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muraviev, should have died. The death of this man has produced something like consternation in Paris, because he was looked upon as a steady friend of France, but it does not call for regret in England for he was looked upon as an enemy of Great Britain.

Readers of opposition journals must be pretty well accustomed to statements of this sort. According to Tory authorities all events are against the government, all charges are serious, and all defenses are inadequate. A credulous reader of such announcements would naturally expect to take up his next day's Sun and find that the government, crushed beneath the overwhelming condemnation of an indignant and outraged public, had gone out of business, but he looks in vain. It must be a constant puzzle to him how an administration with events telling heavily against it, day after day, and so utterly unable to defend itself from the torrent of serious charges pouring from the opposition side, can possibly hang on.

servative journals. He might also discover something like onesidedness in the views presented by Liberal journals—it is in some degree inseparable from politics—but he would at least find a truthful statement of facts as to what was going on.

We would like to know what particular event has been telling against the ministry during the session. It has not been the contingent question, nor the race and disloyalty cry. Both of these matters were fairly and frankly met, and it would be absolutely impossible to find a sane man between Halifax and Victoria who sincerely doubts that the Liberals are every whit as loyal as the Conservatives. These kindred issues were worked during the early part of the session with a zeal and persistence that brought on acute hysteria among the opposition, but no one could now get a gathering of intelligent citizens to listen with patience to the rubbish which Tory leaders talked in that relation a few months ago. So that whatever hopes the Tories may have indulged in the past of making the contingent matter tell against the government have long ago disappeared. Everyone who is not carried away by partisan prejudice knows that the government, in respect of the sending away of our contingents, acted with statesmanlike judgment.

Surely the Sun does not mean to imply that the additional preference to England was an event which has told against the government? We can very well understand how it might truthfully be said to have operated against the opposition since it induced them to announce their "business" policy, and to take a decided attitude against England getting any consideration at our hands which did not carry with it a much larger return. Everyone will remember the suggestion of Dr. Montague that this was a favorable time to lay aside sentiment and to squeeze England into a substantial recognition of the sacrifices we were making for her in South Africa. He and his associates refused to recognize the enormously one-sided nature of our trade with England, and held out strenuously for the withdrawal of the preference already given unless it should be mutual. This was by all odds the chief event of the session, and we are willing to abide by the calm judgment of the people as to its effect on the status of the government.

The budget was also another event of the session which cannot possibly have created an unfavorable impression on the country. It showed that the finances of the dominion had been prudently managed, that a very large surplus had accrued, that trade had increased beyond the dreams of the most sanguine Canadian, that the burden of taxation had been lightened materially, that the public debt was no longer increasing at the rate of \$6,000,000 a year, that the tariff was at least as favorable to everybody as the unparalled prosperity permitted. No amount of argument or logic chopping could weaken the force of these significant facts, and we are willing to view that the great mass of our people felt that the ruin predicted by the Tories in 1896 had not been realized. We fancy it could scarcely have been otherwise, for the fact that the Sun had in mind writing the above paragraph.

"Turning now for a moment to the inquiries which our contemporary alleges have been made, we scarcely know to what it can allude. The government certainly declined to allow the question of election frauds to be referred to a committee of inquiry, but it handed the matter over to a commission of judges, which was very much better. The charges which Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper has made in relation to the Yukon were thoroughly investigated and disposed of more than a year ago, and nobody in the world can say anything about them but Sir Charles Hibbert himself. His interest in the matter rests upon the fact that in his private capacity as a lawyer he is carrying on some suits in the Yukon, but he can scarcely expect parliament to help him in that regard. The Sun has declared that an investigation into the emergency ration charges was refused, but readers of that journal, reading the daily reports of evidence taken before a committee of the house, know to the contrary. The government, being honest, has nothing to conceal.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

All the travelers and tourists who have been in the intercolonial this year are unanimous in their praise of the new service which it is giving to the public. Not only are the trains more frequent than they have been in former years but they are of a superior quality and this is especially the case with respect to the through trains. The train which now leaves this city every evening for Quebec or Montreal is one of the finest on the continent, so much so indeed that it is a real pleasure to travel upon it. The cars are large, light and airy. The accommodations for providing meals are unsurpassed, and the roadbed is so smooth and even that the traveler hardly knows that he is on a railway, so pleasantly does he glide along. Add to this the fact that the scenery is magnificent and we have all the elements that are needed to make traveling delightful. The united testimony of all who have been over the railway from St. John to Montreal this year is that there is no service anywhere superior to it and hardly any equal. This may say it is the direct result of the improvements that have been made on the road and its equipment by the minister of railways.

The bank circulation has risen during the past year from \$44,024,000 to \$50,845,200. To know that this has occurred under a disloyal and incompetent government is a source of more concern to the people of Canada than all the protest theories ever invented.

Thirty-five Lives Lost in a Georgia Disaster.

Atlanta, Ga., June 24.—A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern Railway ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough last night and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty-five people in all were killed.

Following is a list of the dead: Wm. Parvay, conductor, Atlanta; J. E. Wood, conductor, Atlanta; J. T. Sullivan, engineer, W. W. Bennett, baggage-master, Atlanta; T. E. Maddox, editor, Atlanta; W. J. Pate, Atlanta; twenty-year-old son of W. J. Pate, Atlanta; H. O. K. thirty minutes before the wreck occurred. W. Flourney, Atlanta; D. C. Highwater, Stockbridge, Ga.; W. W. Park, Macon, Ga.; Elder Henry, traveling man, supported on his feet by the Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. During the recent heavy rains vengeance has been exacted in the form of landslides watching the roadbed and it is said that the culvert over Camp Creek where the wreck occurred was inspected and reported "O. K." thirty minutes before the train ran into the gulch. The culvert over Camp Creek gave way because the water rose to a height sufficient to break it between the abutment walls and the carten embankment. It was constructed of stone and brick. The embankment is about fifty feet high at this point and quite low.

Another Bad Wreck. Grein Bay, Wis., June 24.—A north-bound passenger train on the Chicago & Northwestern road, loaded with excursionists bound for the Seegerfest in this city, collided with a freight train this morning at Grein Bay, Wis. Six persons were killed, one is missing and 34 were injured. The train was wrecked at Grein Bay, Wis., aged 25.

George Lloyd, Ellen, died on way to hospital. Chas. Mieswayer, Oakshoh. Bert Ives, Oakshoh. Fred Johnson, name unknown. Missing: Ed. Lawson, Neenah. Injured: John Dartin; Green Bay, Wis.

Washed Out a Section of Track nearly 100 feet in length. Into this the newly moving train plunged. The storm was still raging and all the car windows were closed. The passengers, secure as they were in the safety of the train, were taken by the inrush of water, and death without an instant's warning. The train, consisting of a baggage car, second-class coach, first-class coach and Pullman sleeper, was knocked into kindling wood by the fall. The wreck caught fire a few minutes after the fall and all the coaches were burned to the ground. Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished in the disaster. The train was wrecked at Grein Bay, Wis. The Pullman car was the only one that was not destroyed. The train was wrecked at Grein Bay, Wis. The Pullman car was the only one that was not destroyed.

Then the occupants of the Pullman car recovered from the bewilderment and after hard work managed to get out of the wrecked car. The train was wrecked at Grein Bay, Wis. The Pullman car was the only one that was not destroyed. The train was wrecked at Grein Bay, Wis. The Pullman car was the only one that was not destroyed.

June Weddings. At the residence of the bride's parents, Greenfield, N. B., June 20, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, Andrew Beecher McCain, of Foreville, N. B., to Marion Alberta, daughter of Robert Wakem, of Greenfield. Demings-Straton. At the Baptist church, Andover, N. B., June 20, by Rev. A. H. Hayward, assisted by E. L. Roy Babin, of Highby county, N. S., Rev. R. Willard Demings, pastor of Andover and Forest Glen Baptist churches, to Amy I. Reed Straton, of Andover. Henry-Laechler. A very pretty wedding took place at the residence of C. E. Laechler, G. P. and F. agent of the International Steamship Company, 12 Bloomfield street, Dorchester, Mass., on Wednesday, June 20th, when his daughter, Alice Weeks, was united in marriage to Edward W. Henry of St. John, N. B. The wedding was a quiet one, being attended only by the relatives and a few immediate friends of the contracting parties. The bride was becomingly gowned in white silk with pearl trimmings and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Lena Laechler, who wore white organdie over pink silk and carried American beauty roses. The groom was in a suit of gray and carried a bunch of bride roses. The bride was the recipient of many handsome gifts, among them a case of "Lullaby" cutlery from the employees of Vassie Co., of which firm the groom is a member. After a wedding supper the happy couple left for a trip through upper Canada.

The Board of Health issued 13 burial permits last week. The deaths were caused: Three by consumption, two by tubercular meningitis, and one each by old age, neuritis, bronchitis, exhaustion, morasmus, paralytic paralysis of heart, suppurative bronchitis. There were 18 marriages and 28 births registered in St. John last week.

Permission to Sell Given the Portland Street Church.

Moncton, June 23.—The conference this morning listened to an interesting and earnest address by the Rev. Dr. John Read, St. John, on Consolation for the Services of the Master, the life of St. Paul being held up to the brethren as an example of unselfish and unwavering devotion to the cause of Christ.

Following Dr. Read's short, but admirable address, Rev. John Goldsmith, submitted the report of the sustentation fund committee. The committee reported a very serious decrease in the receipts, which was attributed in part to the death of Senator Lewis, of St. John, a liberal contributor to the fund. In St. John's Lewis's death the fund lost a subscription of \$250.00. The Charlottetown First Methodist church reported a decrease of \$47.25 as the result of the death of the pastor, that church's receipts, however, were only \$209.

The conference voted \$25 to the Richmond circuit, Woodstock district, and the following was made in the report were as follows: St. John District. Zion.....\$48.00. Newmarket.....\$40.00. Hampton.....\$30.00. Upland.....\$20.00. Jerusalem.....\$20.00. Welford.....\$20.00. Kingston.....\$20.00. Springfield.....\$20.00. Total.....\$372.00. Fredericton District. Kingsclear.....\$40.00. Nashua.....\$40.00. Stanley.....\$30.00. Bowdoin.....\$40.00. Kenwick.....\$40.00. Sackville.....\$40.00. Grand Lake.....\$40.00. Georgetown.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. Woodstock District. Florenceville.....\$40.00. Canterbury.....\$40.00. Lindsay.....\$40.00. Andover.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. Chatham District. Newcastle.....\$40.00. Derby.....\$40.00. Richibucto.....\$40.00. Buctouche.....\$40.00. Harcourt.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. Sackville District. Sunny Brae.....\$40.00. Tantamaron.....\$40.00. Bayfield.....\$40.00. Shellbrook.....\$40.00. Alma.....\$40.00. Hillsboro.....\$40.00. Pelletier.....\$40.00. Sackville.....\$40.00. Elgin.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. St. Stephen District. St. Andrew's.....\$40.00. St. David's.....\$40.00. St. James.....\$40.00. Salisbury.....\$40.00. Deer Island.....\$40.00. Grand Manan.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. Charlottetown District. Winslow.....\$40.00. Vernon River.....\$40.00. Montague.....\$40.00. Salisbury.....\$40.00. Mt. Stewart.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. Summerside District. Grandville.....\$40.00. Biddford.....\$40.00. West Cape.....\$40.00. Total.....\$400.00. Milltown circuit, \$7.00, making a total of \$2,103.

Rev. H. Baker submitted a report on the old church property and devolve the proceeds to the purchase of land adjacent to the new church. The trustees of church at Dalhousie were given permission to sell a lot of land given by Louis Edwards some years ago and devote proceeds towards a new parsonage at Campbellton. Permission was also given to Winslow circuit, P. E. I., to sell church on Rustico road and devote proceeds to improvement of parsonage property. Report adopted.

Rev. F. A. Wightman submitted the temperance report, which was discussed the balance of the forenoon and finally referred back to the committee. The first clause of the resolution said "that the conference was of the opinion that the entire prohibition of the importation, sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor is the only satisfactory solution of this question and is the ultimate goal towards which all our efforts should be directed." "Be it further resolved as a means to this desired end we strongly recommend and urge upon the federal government that the right to prevent the sale and importation be accorded to such provinces as have expressed themselves favorable to such legislation."

"Be it further resolved that this conference heartily approves of the action of the government of P. E. Island in having passed an act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor in that province and also that the conference congratulates them on being the first province of the Dominion of Canada in securing the largest possible measure of provincial prohibition and also that we are pleased to note that other provinces are moving in the same direction."

The discussion arose over the second clause. Rev. Dr. Read did not think it wise to aim at anything less than prohibition for the whole country, and Rev. Thomas Marshall thought they should hold the federal government tight to the point and not go for provincial prohibition. Rev. Job Shenton was in favor of asking what they could get, and Rev. Mr. LePage supported that opinion. The Allens Ad and 28

The Repairs to the Grand Falls Bridge.

Superintendent H. B. Timmerman of the C. P. R., returned to St. John Saturday night in his private car attached to the night train. He has been at Grand Falls where he went immediately by special train on receipt of notification of the accident at the Grand Falls bridge. Speaking of the situation there, Mr. Timmerman said the injuries were all progressing well and he had received a telegram from Superintendent Newcombe of Woodstock Division, who he left in charge of affairs there, that the favorable condition of the patients continued. All were resting well and getting better.

Mr. Timmerman said that the bridge repairs would be finished. The debris was at least must elapse before the bridge repairs would be finished. The debris was at least must elapse before the bridge repairs would be finished. The debris was at least must elapse before the bridge repairs would be finished.

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The final draft of the station sheet will be submitted tomorrow and an ordination service will be held in the evening. The conference will probably close Wednesday morning. Arrived Saturday Evening—Received With Befitting Ceremonies.

Halifax, June 24.—Monsignor Falconio, papal legate, arrived here Saturday evening from Montreal. He was met at the station by delegates from different Roman Catholic parishes and accompanied to his cathedral, at the doors of which he was welcomed by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, and the clergy. The distinguished man accompanied the archbishop to the altar and the choir rendered the papal hymn. Afterward a joint address of the clergy and laity was read, to which Mr. Falconio made a reply. Afterwards there was the benediction and a dinner in the afternoon and the papal blessing. The legate is a guest at the archiepiscopal residence and Saturday night attended a dinner at the archbishop's, which was attended by Lieut. Gov. Daly and the leading Roman Catholics. At 9 o'clock this morning he celebrated mass at St. Mary's church and assisted at 11 o'clock mass. He remains here until Thursday, going from here to Antigonish thence to Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A Good Deal of Property was Destroyed With the Mail. Further word which has been received from Black River is to the effect that the fire which destroyed Friday's St. Martin's mail did considerably more damage than was at first reported. It was the dinner hour and Mail Driver Harry Nugent was sitting at his meal in Mr. John York's house at Black River when the barn fire broke out. The fire had caught from some chips burning in the yard. The wind had sprung up and fanned the blaze from the chips and set the barn afire. Before anything could be done the place was in flames and it burnt to the ground. With it were destroyed almost all its contents, including a lumber wagon, a trotting cart, a buggy, a mowing machine and a number of other farming implements. A large hog was burnt to death. In trying to save the mail wagon and mails, Driver Nugent had his hands burned.

Word of the fire was sent to Messrs. J. & E. McLean, and they sent up all their men and a team from their shipyard. These additional forces went to work and managed to save Mr. York's house. Young Man Found Unconscious—Tells a Disconnected Story of an Assault. Boston, June 24.—A policeman found a young man, who later says his name is South, McAdams, 16 years old, of 34 South street, Bangor, Maine, about 7:30 this evening sitting upon a seat in the Charlesbank Park in an unconscious condition and sent him to the hospital. On the way the lad had several spasms and seemed to be suffering considerable pain. When he recovered consciousness he said that he had come from New London, Conn., during the day and in the afternoon hired a boat and went out rowing on the Charles river. While on the river he collided with another boat in which were two young men, who threatened to pay him up for it. When he returned to the landing he says the two were waiting for him and assaulted him. Further than this he knows nothing, and in fact his whole story is disconnected and crude. The hospital authorities cannot determine as yet the exact nature of his injuries, as there are no external marks of violence, but he may be suffering from a ruptured blood vessel or some other internal injury. Young McAdams further said that he and his father were shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras some time ago and that his father was drowned.

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Late Sessions to be Held for Early Closing.

Ottawa, June 22—When the house met today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave notice that morning sessions of the house would commence next week. The house would meet at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Mulock Has Accepted a Tender.

Ottawa, June 22—For years there has been a constant demand for the establishment of cable communication between Belleisle and the Canadian telegraph system. The shipping interests, underwriters, the travelling public and the general public all have pressed for this most important work, every government conceding its urgent need and yet it has not been accomplished.

The Value of Work in Porto Rico Has Increased.

San Juan de Porto Rico, June 15—For the last month or so Porto Rico has been more or less upset by a series of small strikes. The steamship companies have been the greatest sufferers. Some weeks ago the Mae, of the New York and Porto Rico Steamship Company, arrived at Ponce. All vessels at that port are compelled to lighter their cargoes. On the arrival of the Mae the longshoremen struck for three pesos (\$1.50) per day.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Dropsical Swellings, etc. Beecham's Pills have for many years been the favorite family medicine wherever the English language is spoken, and are now made without a rival.

Chicago Board of Trade Will Look After Its Own Quotations.

Chicago, June 22—By order of Judge Tuley the Western Union Telegraph Company has been ousted from its position as collector of the daily market quotations on the floor of the board of trade and that body today commenced to collect its own quotations and transmit them to the telegraph companies. This is regarded by the board of trade officials as an important step in the contest over the cutting off of the ticker service from bucket shops.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, June 22—The stock market developed acute weakness before the close today, offering a surprise to professional traders who came down to Wall street this morning under the impression that the market had been overvalued and was due for a rally. The steel stocks had rallied from an opening depression and were bought on the more cheerful views of the outlook for the iron market and the local traction stocks rallied on covering of short contracts.

Congratulations on Bravery.

Ottawa, June 22—The following telegram was received by Dr. Borden: He issued it in his possession when Dr. Sproule made his attack on Lieut. Borden in the house: "Frederick, June 20—Officers of the Four Regiment Lieut. Borden offers hearty congratulations on Lieut. Borden's bravery in swimming the Vet River.

The War.

Closing a Net. The wide net around the 6,000 or 7,000 men under General Stein will now contract. Adroit manoeuvring and brisk fighting are likely to take place, because until all resistance south of the Vaal is at an end, the British line of communications will not be safe.

The Mail Sacks and Their Contents Were Destroyed—Sixty or Seventy Letters—No Registered Package in the Mail—Some Papers Saved.

Some of Friday morning's mail from St. John for St. Martins was destroyed by fire at noon at Black River. Just how the contents of the bags were destroyed is not known. It is believed that the mail was destroyed by a fire which started in the morning.

Robbery and Murder.

Little Rock, Ark., June 22—A despatch from Texarkana to the Gazette, tells of the murder of Colonel Gardner, a prominent river banker, Gardiner came to Texarkana and upon returning home a negro, said to be Moses Williams, held him up and robbed him. Williams then fired a few shots and fired the contents of a gun into Gardner's body, killing him instantly. Officers are on the trail of the murderer.

Money in New York.

New York, June 22—Money on call easy, 1 1/2 to 2. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange easy with actual business in bankers bills at 48 1/2 to 49 for demand and 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 and 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; commercial bills 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; Bar silver 99 1/2; silver certificates 99 to 97; Mexican dollars 47 1/2; government bonds steady.

FOR BELLEISLE. Steamer Springfield

Having been rebuilt and put in thorough order for the season's work will leave North End, every Tuesday, Thursday at 12 o'clock, and Saturday at 2 p.m., local time, until further notice. Calling at all the intermediate points on the river and Belleisle, returning on alternate days at 1 p.m. This is a very quick and comfortable service. The steamer is good, and any person having to be in St. John for business Monday morning can wheel to North End by early train. Fare and freight low as usual.

NEW YORK PROVISIONS.

New York, June 22—Flour—Receipts 1,750,000 bushels; exports 1,825,000 bushels; business was checked by high prices. The market was more or less nominal. No. 1 white, 100 lb; No. 2 white, 98 lb; No. 3 white, 96 lb; No. 4 white, 94 lb; No. 5 white, 92 lb; No. 6 white, 90 lb; No. 7 white, 88 lb; No. 8 white, 86 lb; No. 9 white, 84 lb; No. 10 white, 82 lb; No. 11 white, 80 lb; No. 12 white, 78 lb; No. 13 white, 76 lb; No. 14 white, 74 lb; No. 15 white, 72 lb; No. 16 white, 70 lb; No. 17 white, 68 lb; No. 18 white, 66 lb; No. 19 white, 64 lb; No. 20 white, 62 lb; No. 21 white, 60 lb; No. 22 white, 58 lb; No. 23 white, 56 lb; No. 24 white, 54 lb; No. 25 white, 52 lb; No. 26 white, 50 lb; No. 27 white, 48 lb; No. 28 white, 46 lb; No. 29 white, 44 lb; No. 30 white, 42 lb; No. 31 white, 40 lb; No. 32 white, 38 lb; No. 33 white, 36 lb; No. 34 white, 34 lb; No. 35 white, 32 lb; No. 36 white, 30 lb; No. 37 white, 28 lb; No. 38 white, 26 lb; No. 39 white, 24 lb; No. 40 white, 22 lb; No. 41 white, 20 lb; No. 42 white, 18 lb; No. 43 white, 16 lb; No. 44 white, 14 lb; No. 45 white, 12 lb; No. 46 white, 10 lb; No. 47 white, 8 lb; No. 48 white, 6 lb; No. 49 white, 4 lb; No. 50 white, 2 lb.

DR. J. H. MORRISON

Has resumed his practice, Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Only, 163 Germain St., St. John, N.B. 3000 Bus. Seed Oats. Rosedale, Siberian, Lincoln and Banner. Canadian Silver Timothy, Western Timothy, Alsike and Mammoth Clover, Red Cow, White South'n & Longfield Corn and a large assortment of Small Seeds. Engine Lumber, Steel Bolts, Slating, Hangers, etc. Wholesale and Retail.

Big Ship and Cargo.

Boston, June 22—The largest sailing vessel in point of capacity for cargo that ever appeared in this port arrived today with a cargo of 28,108 bales of jute and jute cuttings, equal to 5,250 tons dead weight.

Two Children Buried.

St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., June 22—The house of Samuel Brisbois was burned last night and two of Brisbois' children, Napoleon, 10 years of age, and a baby girl perished in the flames. The husband and wife barely managed to escape by jumping from the window.

A Number of Promotions Have Been Gazetted.

Ottawa, June 22—The Military Gazette, issued today, contains the following: To be captain, Lt. J. W. S. Black, vice F. B. Black, promoted. To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant E. S. Skinner is granted the rank of captain under the provisions of paragraph 304 of the regulations and orders for the militia, 1888. Lt. and Major R. G. B. Leckie is transferred to the reserve of officers.

Monument to a Sacred Memory.

Dr. March is erecting a monument on Partridge Island to commemorate the memory of Dr. Collins, who died in 1888. Dr. Collins, who succeeded Dr. Wm. Harding, contracted the dread disease on the island and died shortly afterwards. At that time there were 800 fever patients on the island. Dr. March has been the prime mover in the matter of erecting the monument. The Messrs. Mooney and John Duffy supplied the material for the structure; Dr. March the design. The men employed on the island gave their services gratuitously after hours towards the work of the construction. The monument will be completed next week.

Body Found on the Track.

Antigonish, June 22—The lifeless body of Ronald McIsaac, of Southside Harbor, was found this morning lying across the railway track a short distance beyond the station. He had been run over by the train that passed through early in the morning. The deceased was seen in town late last night and had been drinking. He was about 40 years of age and unmarried.

A Good Showing.

New York, June 22—The schedules in the assignment of Price, McCormick & Co. bankers and brokers, were filed today in the supreme court. They showed liabilities, \$12,008,501; nominal assets, \$24,180,000; actual assets, \$12,649,121.

Rioting Miners Injured.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 22—During a riot today at the Boston post, near here, two strikers were wounded by guards. The trouble was the result of an attempt on the part of the colliery superintendent to operate the mine with non-union men.

Names of the Civil Service Officials to be Taken from the Maritime Provinces.

Ottawa, June 22—Among the officials who will form the statistical branch here will be the following from the maritime provinces: Thomas Caldwell and H. B. Haggarty, of Halifax; J. E. Richards, of Fredericton; D. J. Gleason and W. Stevens, of St. John; D. McNeil, of Charlottetown. There will be 35 officers in all brought here.

Poor Outlook for Wheat.

Winnipeg, June 22—Crop report of conditions gathered by agents of the Northern Pacific Railway Company along their branches for the period ending June 21, were very unfavorable. With the exception of slight showers on the 18th inst., there has been no rain and crops will be a failure unless heavy rains come immediately. The weather continues dry and extremely hot.

The Heart of a Business Portion the Scene of a \$300,000 Blaze.

Pittsburg, June 22—A fire in the heart of the city's business district today caused an estimated loss of several hundred thousand dollars and for a time threatened to wipe out the entire square of handsome buildings, bounded by fifth avenue, Diamond, Wood and Market streets. The fire was first seen in the rear of the Echebaum building, 244 fifth avenue, a structure of iron and brick, six stories in height and occupied by Deff's college and the Home Electric Printing Company. The fire first was being remedied for containment.

Mr. M. E. Bernier Sworn as Head of the Inland Revenue Department.

Ottawa, June 22—This afternoon M. E. Bernier, M. P., St. Hyacinthe, was sworn in minister of inland revenue and Sir Henri Joly lieutenant governor of British Columbia, Lieutenant Governor McInnes was dismissed from office. Sir Henri will start for Victoria on Monday next. Until his arrival Chief Justice McNeil will be the administrator. The writ for a new election in St. Hyacinthe was issued today. The election will take place on July 11. It is not likely that Mr. Bernier will be opposed.

The Vapourour World reports Edgar J. Emery, of St. John, at the Commercial Hotel, Vancouver, June 14, on a trip for his health.

THE MILT CANNOT GRIND WITH WATER THAT'S PAST.

This is what a fagged out, tearful little woman said in telling her cares and weaknesses. Her friend encouraged by telling of a relative who had just such troubles and was cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on worrying about that of the past.

FOR SALE.

3 Stat. Engine, 60 h.p.; 1 do. 75 h.p.; 1 do. 80 h.p.; 1 do. 100 h.p.; 1 do. 120 h.p.; 1 do. 150 h.p.; 1 do. 180 h.p.; 1 do. 200 h.p.; 1 do. 250 h.p.; 1 do. 300 h.p.; 1 do. 350 h.p.; 1 do. 400 h.p.; 1 do. 450 h.p.; 1 do. 500 h.p.; 1 do. 550 h.p.; 1 do. 600 h.p.; 1 do. 650 h.p.; 1 do. 700 h.p.; 1 do. 750 h.p.; 1 do. 800 h.p.; 1 do. 850 h.p.; 1 do. 900 h.p.; 1 do. 950 h.p.; 1 do. 1000 h.p.; 1 do. 1050 h.p.; 1 do. 1100 h.p.; 1 do. 1150 h.p.; 1 do. 1200 h.p.; 1 do. 1250 h.p.; 1 do. 1300 h.p.; 1 do. 1350 h.p.; 1 do. 1400 h.p.; 1 do. 1450 h.p.; 1 do. 1500 h.p.; 1 do. 1550 h.p.; 1 do. 1600 h.p.; 1 do. 1650 h.p.; 1 do. 1700 h.p.; 1 do. 1750 h.p.; 1 do. 1800 h.p.; 1 do. 1850 h.p.; 1 do. 1900 h.p.; 1 do. 1950 h.p.; 1 do. 2000 h.p.; 1 do. 2050 h.p.; 1 do. 2100 h.p.; 1 do. 2150 h.p.; 1 do. 2200 h.p.; 1 do. 2250 h.p.; 1 do. 2300 h.p.; 1 do. 2350 h.p.; 1 do. 2400 h.p.; 1 do. 2450 h.p.; 1 do. 2500 h.p.; 1 do. 2550 h.p.; 1 do. 2600 h.p.; 1 do. 2650 h.p.; 1 do. 2700 h.p.; 1 do. 2750 h.p.; 1 do. 2800 h.p.; 1 do. 2850 h.p.; 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Position of Foreigners in China Desperate.

London, June 25, 3 a. m.—The position of the international forces in the section of Northern China where ten thousand men are striving to keep a footing and to succor the legations in Peking appears to increase in peril with every fresh despatch. Peking has not been heard from direct for fourteen days. The last despatch was one imploring aid. Admiral Seymour's column of 2,000 was last heard from 12 days ago. At that time it was surrounded midway between Peking and Tien Tsin. Possibly now it has reached Peking.

The 3,000 internationals at Tien Tsin were hard pressed and fighting for their lives on Thursday, and a relieving force of less than a thousand had been beaten back to Taku. Observers on the spot think that 100,000 men would not be too many to guard China firmly.

The admiral has received the following from the British rear admiral at Taku: Fighting Hard at Tien Tsin.

"Chefoo, June 23.—Only one runner got through from Tien Tsin in five days. No information could be obtained except that the foreign settlement had been almost entirely destroyed and that our people were fighting hard. News is received as this telegram is despatched that an attempt to relieve Tien Tsin on June 22, was repulsed, with some loss."

"The allied admirals are working in perfect accord, with the Russian vice admiral as senior officer."

Terrible Conditions.

A press message from Shanghai dated yesterday at 4 p. m., embodies some later information. It says: "Official Japanese telegrams confirm the reports of a defeat of the allied forces at Tien Tsin. The foreigners there are now placed in a most desperate situation. The Russian Admiral Hillebrandt, yesterday, sent a mixed force of 4,000 from Taku to attempt the relief of Tien Tsin. Nearly half of the force consisted of Japanese. The remainder was made up of contingents representing the other nations."

"The guns of the Chinese around Tien Tsin are superior to anything the defending European force has or likely to have for some time."

"The bombardment of Tien Tsin continued Friday. Bomb shelters were hastily erected by the foreign troops, largely constructed of wetted piece goods. The food supplies are fast being exhausted. Continued shelling is reported to be telling terribly."

"Among those killed of the relief force Friday was the commander of H. M. S. Berfleur. The foreign casualties were 300. Japan is making every effort. Her troops are now arriving at Taku in large numbers. The Chinese troops in the province of Chi Li included 80,000 auxiliaries, who have been drilled by Russian and German officers."

Captain Beatty and Lieut. Wright, British, have been severely wounded at Tien Tsin, according to a Shanghai despatch to the Daily Express dated Saturday. The information was brought there by the British cruiser Orlando from Chefoo. The losses of the Russians have been estimated at 1,000 men.

The Critical Point.

It was reported from Shanghai last evening that the allied forces had blown up the Taku forts and that every available man had been sent to the relief of Tien Tsin. Two thousand three hundred Chinese bodies are alleged to have been cremated at Taku, and upwards of 4,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tien Tsin.

Chinese runners who have arrived at Taku report that a foreign force was engaged several days ago, with an overwhelming body of Chinese troops in the relief of Tien Tsin. At Shanghai it is assumed that this force was Admiral Seymour's.

A Mandarin's Report.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says: "I learn from a Mandarin who stealthily left Peking on June 16, and who succeeded at great hazard in getting clear, that the Boxers are massed around Peking and that more than half of the northern and western portions of the city, including the foreign settlement, were aflame when the Mandarin left. He could tell me nothing as to the fate of the foreigners, nor much as to the general situation; but he had heard that the Empress Dowager was preparing to go to the province of Shan Si."

A Chefoo despatch to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, says: "The attack on the Tien Tsin relief force was made by 30,000 Chinese, using machine guns and modern field pieces. The allies were wise in retreating. Forwarding detachments in this manner is suicidal and the Chinese are making headway against it."

"Practically the whole of northern China is a blazing inferno. Operations conducted on an extended scale, due to direct orders from Peking, General Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, commands 11,000 foreign drilled troops, organized to a high pitch of excellence and equipped with Mausers. It was in the plans that these troops should go to Taku; but the seizure of the forts was effected before they could get there."

Some of the special despatches from Shanghai describe the great southern province of China as still quiet; but others assert that the news from the north is exciting the southerners to a dangerous extent of feeling and that millions may rise any day. Shanghai is quiet, but there are fears of a rising. The action of the consuls in asking for the departure of the six Chinese cruisers was objected to by the senior naval officer, who informed them that he had at his disposal a force sufficient to compel them to leave if they objected to the presence of the fleet. The Chinese cruisers are heavier armed than the vessels of the allies, among whose six vessels is the United States gunboat Cassin.

European Underestimation.

The powers are said to have fatally underestimated the numbers, desperation and armament of the Chinese, and that three years have been accumulating rifles at the rate of 20,000 a month.

The question here is what are the powers going to do? Japan is preparing to transport this week 10,000 additional troops. Russia is sending down from Vladivostok all her available forces, estimated at from 8,000 to 9,000 men, although recent events have shown that the number of Russians on the Pacific coast was never over-estimated. The Indian council held a special meeting at Simla yesterday and considered the feasibility of sending more troops.

Russia, according to a Chefoo correspondent, has landed a contingent of 10,000 troops at Pei Tai Ho and another at Shan Hai Kwan to intercept the Chinese troops marching from Manchuria. A correspondent at Li King, in the Wei Hai Wei Bay, says that the Russians are sending 30,000 troops all told.

Russian News.

The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg published a communication yesterday reviewing the course of events in China and concluding as follows: "It will be seen that the Russian troops are pursuing no object hostile to China. On the contrary, in view of the present exciting events, the presence of the Russian troops in that friendly state can only render an essential service to the Peking government in its struggle with the rebels."

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph in a despatch dated Saturday sends a long statement embodying the views of the Russian foreign office, conveyed by the permission of the late Count Muraviev, and embodying not only his views but those of his successor, Count Lansdowne. This statement holds that a state of war does not exist under international law and hence it is possible to assume that the order for active military operations at Taku originated with the provincial authorities and not with the imperial at Peking.

"Like other nations," says the statement, "Russia is pursuing humanitarian aims; and it can be categorically stated that Japan is following the same correct and pacific aims as the other powers. Past experience shows that the Chinese do not persist in fighting. Probably they will soon change their attitude to one of complete submission."

American Killed and Wounded.

Washington, June 24.—The navy department has received the following bulletin: "A telegram from Admiral Kempff dated Chefoo, June 24, says: 'In an ambush near Tien Tsin on the 21st four of Waller's command killed and seven wounded. Names will be furnished as soon as received. Force of 2,000 going to relieve Tien Tsin today.'"

The secretary of the navy has ordered Admiral Remy to go with the Brooklyn to Taku and to tender to Gen. MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry."

The President Informed.

Washington, June 24.—Admiral Kempff's despatch giving the first definite news of the shedding of American blood on Chinese soil came early this morning and was turned over to Secretary Long as soon as he arrived at the department. With Admiral Crowninshield, the secretary carried the despatch to the White House, where, on the president's return from church, it was laid before him. The determination in response was reached to order Admiral Remy, in command of the Asiatic squadron, from Manila to Taku on board of the armored cruiser Brooklyn. The secretary of the navy has ordered Admiral Remy to go with the Brooklyn to Taku and to tender to Gen. MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry."

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give a good account of themselves. Adjutant General Corbin was at his desk during the morning and after going into the legation sent to the White House. The report was that there was time for a brief consultation. Gen. Corbin with having been received an expected hour from Gen. MacArthur as to the Philippine or Chinese situation. As to the preparations for China, Gen. Corbin refused to say anything except that the report of a brigade being ordered there was purely speculative.

While the Berlin reports as to the safety of Baron Von Ketteler and the legations at Peking appear to dispose of one of the most alarming stories of the crisis, Minister Conger at Peking is still cut off from communication here and there is no direct and official assurance of the safety of the ministers and legations nor is there a word of the relief force, including the American, which sought to break through to Peking.

Secretary Long returned from an outing at Hingham, Mass., yesterday afternoon and was charged with the duty of relieving Assistant Secretary Hackett. The secretary looks greatly refreshed. About the first news received from the front was that the fighting and bloodshed of the American forces near Tien Tsin.

Later in the day the order contemplating the sending of the armored cruiser Monadnock to Taku was countermanded. Admiral Remy reported that the vessel had been stripped of her officers, presumably for duty on the coast. It was not deemed advisable to send her. Chief among the reasons is the fact that the typhoon which has been blowing in the western Pacific has made a voyage of such a vessel as the Monadnock, with her low freeboard, very uncertain. The greater part of the distance and this would delay the arrival in Chinese waters of any other ship which would be sent with her. Secretary Long said he expected that Admiral Remy with the flag-ship Brooklyn would get away from Manila promptly for China, probably tonight.

No further news from Admiral Kempff during the evening. The Chinese officials, according to advices received, are giving up the idea of the landing of foreign troops on their territory. Minister Wu's advices show this to be the case and they are sending a force to Taku to meet the people. Today the minister received a despatch from the viceroys of Hu Nan and Hunan, and the viceroys had been in consultation with other high officials of the empire as a result of which they communicated to the Chinese representatives in this and European countries directing them to request the governments interested not to send troops to the relief of Tien Tsin. The government is making every effort to suppress the operations of the Boxers, because of the suspicious and excitement of the Chinese people, and the Chinese natives. The cablegrams said the authorities fear the consequences of the introduction of these large bodies of foreign soldiers and hope that it may be stopped. Minister Wu laid the matter before the secretary of state and it will receive the attention of the government.

Minister Wu characterizes as ridiculous the report that the Empress Dowager had decreed the extermination of the foreigners in China. The report is a gross fabrication. "I will bet my life on it. She is too foolish a woman to do such a mad and foolish thing as that."

Just now there appears to be a lack of information among the foreign embassies and legations in Washington as to affairs in China. Their home governments are being kept in the dark. The Chinese situation is a mystery to them. The Chinese situation is a mystery to them.

Washington on the Repute.

Washington, June 23.—Despatches received from Admiral Kempff announced that fighting was in progress near Tien Tsin. Beyond the information that the American ships and supplies were being guarded by 4,000 Russians, had been engaged with the Chinese army and that a second attack with a force of 2,000 was about to be made on the relief force. The officials waited anxiously throughout the day to learn the result of this second message, but up to a late hour no further news had been received from the admiral or any other source.

American Reinforcements.

The news was sufficient, however, to accentuate the need of reinforcements and the energies of the war and navy departments were exerted in preparing to forward reinforcements as fast as possible. The despatch of troops from Manila is mainly impeded by the severe storm now raging in the Indian sea. The navy officials state that while Admiral Remy's force at Manila had been much depleted there was no present purpose to send more ships. In case they are needed, however, the Atlanta is ready at New York and the Bancroft at Boston, well suited for Chinese waters, while the New York, Texas, Massachusetts, Indiana, Keasarge and Kentucky give a reserve of strong vessels which can be drawn upon if the developments seem to warrant such a course.

Strength of the Americans.

The American naval force in China at present consists of the Newark, 400 men; Monocacy, 275; Nashville, 275, all at Taku; the Yorktown, 300 men, at Chefoo; the Oregon, which under orders to go from Hong Kong, will probably start next Monday, but cannot reach the scene of action until six or seven days. The Iris, a supply ship, also is on the way. This will give Admiral Kempff a fleet of six ships, including the Oregon, when they are assembled a week hence.

Fears for American Missionaries.

Nyack, N. Y., June 23.—Rev. A. B. Simpson, president of Christian and Missionary Alliance, and his associates are anxious for a number of their missionaries who are in Peking and Tien Tsin. Dr. Simpson some time ago cabled to the missionaries there to flee to the coast, but he has been unable to hear from them. Among the Christian Alliance missionaries in that part of China are Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodberry, Miss H. Rutherford, Miss Lettshauser, Miss A. Gowans, Tien Tsin.

Miss D. W. Down, Miss Amy Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Peking. The alliance also had thirty missionaries further south.

Assuring News from Peking.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese legation at Berlin received another telegram last (Saturday) night stating that the legation in Peking was safe and that the foreign ministers at that place were all well.

Cable from Kempff.

Washington, June 23.—The following cablegram from Admiral Kempff was received late this afternoon at the navy department: "Chefoo, June 22, 1900. 'Secretary navy, Washington: 'Proclamation issued 20th. The admiral and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire, in the name of their governments, to let it be known to all the viceroys and the authorities of the coast and river provinces of China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and those people who oppose them in the march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen. (Signed) 'Kempff.'"

German Praise for German Fighting.

Berlin, June 23.—The report of the commander of the German squadron at Taku has at length arrived. It says: "The commander of the Hils was the sole of the engagement. He fought conspicuously and brilliantly. The machinery, boilers, hull and 18 centimeters guns of the Hils were not damaged, but the 37 guns and upper works were severely damaged. The conduct of the crew was splendid."

Another Cable Interruption.

New York, June 23.—The Commercial Cable Company to-day issued the following: "We are advised by the Great Northern Telegraph Company that the Siberian line is interrupted between China and Manila cannot so via the Northern. Messages for Japan are accepted at the sender's risk."

Movements from Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, June 23.—The British transport Hailong, with twelve apparatus and a thousand tons of stores and ammunition, leaves here immediately for Taku.

The British cruiser Pique and the torpedo boat destroyer Hart sail for Shanghai Wednesday. The British gunboat Redpole has sailed suddenly for Canton.

Americans and Russians Beaten Back.

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China Has Absorbed The Interest of London.

London, June 23.—Never at any time in her history has Great Britain been involved in so many diverse issues that vitally affect the future of the empire. And, though there are still at stake in South Africa military, territorial and financial considerations that in their magnitude have scarcely been exceeded during the century, Great Britain is no exception to the rest of Europe in being wrought up to a pitch of intense anxiety and concern by the exclusion of every other topic, by the drama now being enacted in the far east. In the excitement of the moment the relief of Mafeking seems a little thing compared with the relief of Vice-Admiral Seymour and the international forces.

Western Powers Acting Together.

Sydney Kop, Paarlberg and Colenso sink into insignificance compared with the spectacle presented by the land and sea forces of the allied powers in the world fighting side by side against a common enemy. With a keen sense of the relative proportion of things Great Britain quickly turned her eyes to China, not so much, perhaps, on immediate developments, as among the possibility of the epoch making war or wars which may arise out of the present crisis.

Muraviev Not Regretted.

The death of Count Muraviev, the Russian minister of foreign affairs, evokes among ranking statesmen and expressions of regret here, for the British press in spite of the equanimity of the foreign office, was unanimous in realizing the gravity of the loss to the Russian empire. Among the man's critics, he is generally referred to as one of the most pathetic happenings in political career, or according to the dead man's critics, he is generally referred to as one of the most pathetic happenings in political career, or according to the dead man's critics, he is generally referred to as one of the most pathetic happenings in political career.

Another Great Man's Death.

Lord Loch's death almost coinciding with Count Muraviev's, also removes one whose name was much connected with matters in the far east. Before he became a colonial governor, Lord Loch assisted in the negotiations which resulted in the treaty of Tientsin in 1858 and only escaped execution at the hands of the Chinese emperor by 15 minutes grace. Like Muraviev, he was struck down as the dream of his lifetime seemed about to be realized. In his case it was British federation over the whole of South Africa.

Does the Church Want Martyrs?

Lord Salisbury's entry this week to the missionaries not to have themselves murdered is one more instance of his uncommon frankness, or, as it is referred to, his "thinking aloud" phase. Among the secular press, the premier's remark will meet the approbation of their sound, common sense but it will not add church votes to the Conservative party at the next general election, which by the way, is still further postponed owing to the Chinese trouble.

Berlin Suspects Trouble is Due To German Seizures.

Berlin, June 23.—The Chinese troubles have almost completely swept the South African war from public attention. Even the latest Pretoria news went unmentioned except by the military. About Chinese events the foreign office uses great reticence and above all studiously avoids admitting that the present events mean an actual and probably bitter and protracted war with China. This may be partly owing to the attacks of the Radical and Socialist press, which maintains that the present rising of the Chinese against the "foreign devils" is directly or indirectly due to the German seizure of Kiao Chou.

Result of German Greed.

In this paper are strengthened by the public utterances of the German missionary bishop of Chungking, Von Anzer, who recently decried the disastrous effect upon missionary work of the Kiao Chou seizure. In political circles here it is known that the foreign office was quite surprised by the serious character of the Chinese uprising.

Reports Were Not Credited.

While it is true Baron Von Ketteler, the German minister at Peking, sent two months ago a detailed report from Peking containing alarming advices from the German consuls throughout China and predicting serious trouble before long, not much importance was paid here to this report, because Ketteler is now in Peking, but though the emperor and Count Von Suow, the minister of foreign affairs, did not attach much importance to the first news from China, they are now thoroughly alarmed. His majesty's decision Friday at Kiel that German interests in China under no circumstances must be allowed to suffer, no matter how great the sacrifice.

Chinese Have Fought Well.

The foreign office says that its latest news from Tien Tsin is substantially the same as that set forth in the statement of Hon. Wm. St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, in the House of Commons in London. The foreign office states, however, that "the Chinese soldiers have made desperate resistance to the international forces, which again proves that it will be necessary for the powers to continue their policy of jointly entering into China and also the necessity for harmonious action between the powers."

No Understanding as to Future.

Lord Gough, the British charge d'affaires in Berlin, today said to the Associated Press that he doubted if the powers had yet exchanged views concerning the future state of the Chinese government or what would be done with the Dowager Empress and those allied with her. The only course at present, he thought, is to enforce order and protect Europeans.

Remains Identified.

Halifax, June 23.—The train of the man killed on the railway tracks near Rockingham yesterday were identified this morning as those of Frederick George Taylor, in the employ of Henry Leithbridge. The deceased was hard of hearing. He was about 60 years of age.

Collision of Freights.

Ottawa, June 24.—The collision of two east-bound freight trains occurred at Glen Rock on the Canada Atlantic Saturday. John Lyon, fireman, of Ottawa, was badly injured, having a leg broken in two places. There was considerable damage to the rolling stock.

Washington Curious as to the Chinese Government's Share.

Washington, June 23.—Outside of the immediate necessity of meeting the military and naval requirements the government is chiefly concerned in finding out to what extent the Chinese government in countenancing or assisting the warfare at Tien Tsin. One of the highest officials of the administration said tonight that there was some evidence that Gen. Tung Fu Sen, the principal general of the Mohammedan Chinese was in command and that, possibly without orders from the Chinese government, he had succeeded in leading off some of the regular Chinese troops. This would in part explain Admiral Kempff's message that the Chinese army is engaged in the fighting. But the assurance of the Chinese minister and the communications from Li Hung Chang and several of the influential viceroys all lead to the belief that the Chinese government does not direct the movements now going on. This uncertainty must be cleared up within the next few hours, and it will then be determined whether the authorities here are to deal with China or an uprising of Chinese rebels.

No Extra Session.

The critical condition of affairs brought out the usual large crowd of sensational rumors. There were persistent reports that an extra session of congress might be called, but members of the cabinet, who would be apt to know if such a movement were contemplated, dismissed the report as entirely unfounded.

Alarming Length of Silence.

The alarming report from Shanghai that the Empress Dowager had ordered the extermination of all foreigners in China was received with great allowance at the state department. At the same time this was the eleventh day of complete silence on the part of Minister Conger and every hour of silence adds to the apprehension among the officials.

More White Man's Burden.

Gen. MacArthur's report of the ambushing of the American troops in Lazon, resulting in a large casualty list, added somewhat to the perplexity of the war department in providing soldiers for China, as this was another evidence that Gen. MacArthur needed a considerable force to garrison and protect the outlying points.

Detachment of Americans Roughly Handled.

Manila, June 23.—A detachment of 40 men of the Fortieth regiment, Captain Thomas Millar commanding, left Cagayan de Misamis, Island of Mindanao, according to June 13. During the morning of June 14 they encountered a strongly ambushed and entrenched force of the enemy. The Americans attempted to charge, but were frustrated by the Filipinos' pitfalls and traps. The advance line, consequently, was under a heavy fire in front and on the flanks and fell back on Cagayan. American loss was nine men killed and two officers and ten men wounded.

Reports have reached Manila of troubles in the island of Samar, where reinforcements, a battalion of the 29th regiment and a battery of artillery, were despatched to-day. It is believed in army circles at Zamboanga, that the Petit court martial will result in the colonel's acquittal.

The United States cruiser New Orleans has sailed from here and it is supposed she is on her way to China.

It is reported that the United States cruiser Brooklyn will proceed to China shortly.

Col. Jas. R. Pettit, of the 31st volunteer infantry, has been under trial by court martial on the charge of violating the 62nd

