

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1903.

NO. 74.

A MAMMOTH FAILURE.

Price, McCormack & Co. Tried to Corner Cotton Market.

CAME DOWN WITH A CRASH

Liabilities Are Placed at Thirteen Million Dollars--The Bears Had Obtained Control of the Cotton Market, and This Failure Produced Almost a Panic.

New York, May 24.—Price, McCormack & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in the city, failed today with liabilities estimated at \$13,000,000.

Price, McCormack & Co.'s operations in cotton were so extensive that at the cotton exchange it was said nothing more than an approximate idea of their standing would be obtained after another 24 hours.

Assignees W. J. Curtis and Wm. Nelson Cromwell made the following announcement regarding the failure: "To the Creditors of Price, McCormack & Co."

Price, McCormack & Co. had an extensive wire service, which was organized with doing fully as large a business as any firm on the exchange.

At that time the older firm had a large southern business. The present firm controlled much of this southern stock business, and has been very active at times in stocks favored by southern operators.

Macon, Ga., May 24.—Talbot & Palmer, cotton brokers of this city, failed today for about \$16,000. A few months ago the firm failed for about \$80,000.

Atlanta, Ga., May 24.—The office of Talbot & Palmer in this city closed today. New York, May 24.—The cotton market was one great sensation today.

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THE EMPIRE CELEBRATED.

The War Has Proved a Great Stimulus

FOR CELEBRATIONS.

In London There Was an Eruption of Color--Lord Salisbury Will Consider a Proposal to Appoint a National Thanksgiving Day for Victories.

London, May 24, 10.15 p. m.—Under the stimulus of the relief of Mafeking and Lord Roberts' rapid and successful progress, the Queen's birthday has been celebrated throughout the Empire with unique and almost unprecedented rejoicings.

In the House of Commons today, the government leader, Mr. J. A. Balfour, announced that Lord Salisbury would consider a proposal to appoint a national thanksgiving day, with a suitable form of prayer, in acknowledgment of God's vouchsafing victory to the British arms.

Among the incidents of the day was the presentation by William Waldorf Astor to the town of Maidenhead of a polished five-pounder to be placed in the park today in the presence of 5,000 people.

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ROBERTS' ARMY TRAMPING RELENTLESSLY NORTHWARD.

Sweeping the Country With a Thirty Mile Front--Nearing the Transvaal Border--Mafeking Defenders Sought Revenge.

London, May 25, 3.35 a. m.—Lord Roberts' infantry advance is delayed at the Rheoster river for a day or two by the depth of the stream, which is not fordable. The banks, which are precipitous, are 40 feet high.

The railway has not been damaged to any great extent between Kromstad and the Rheoster. The Transvaalers have defended the Free Staters by destroying their splendid bridges when retreating to Kromstad.

In Natal General Darnley's volunteers occupied Mount Prospect Monday. Lord Dundonald's cavalry is at Firmstones, near Ingomgo.

Boer telegrams say that 3,000 British with 10 guns are near Vrededorp, which is close to the Vaal and close to Parys.

Another describes it as a "Boer hunt." The Free Staters are pictured as "hunting like hares" at the first sight of the British.

The Boer rear-guard was composed of Russians, to whom the British committed the task of destroying the bridges. They also looted freely.

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Such shreds of information as the correspondents at Lorenzo Marques have picked up do not illuminate the Boer designs and dispositions further than that the movement toward Lydenburg continues and that a referendum on the question of continuing the war is going on among the Boer fighting men.

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AN ISLE OF GHOSTS.

Ghoully Stories of a Bit of Land on the

ST. JOHN RIVER.

A Blazing Barn, an Awful Presence, Buried Treasure, and a Pirate's Spirit, Are Among the Attractions of the Place--Hartland Advertiser Guilty of the Yarn.

Few people away from the immediate vicinity, says the Hartland Advertiser, have heard of the numerous gruesome and awful legends that attach to the history of that island in the St. John river, two miles below Hartland, and owned by Geo. W. Boyer.

The land has been tilled for about 100 years, its rich alluvial soil having for a century annually yielded a good crop. There is a barn on the island that must have been built nearly 75 years ago.

Colonel Baden-Powell gave the garrison an opportunity of revenging themselves, using the relief force as a reserve and as supports.

Men and women swarmed to the house-tops, and Lady Sarah Wilson, on a bicycle, accompanied the troops as far as the Boer lines.

The town guard formed up in the market square for the march past the relief force.

There was immense enthusiasm over the fact that the relief of the place was accomplished by colonial.

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THE BOXERS ARE DRILLING

Making No Secret of Hostile Intentions

AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

Diplomats About to Take Decisive Action for the Suppression of the Organization--Russia Will Defend Her Korean Territory Against All Comers.

Shanghai, May 24.—The members of the Chinese secret society known as the "Boxers" are now openly drilling at Peking and many Manchus, including members of the imperial clan, are joining the movement, which is becoming so threatening that the diplomatic representatives are about to take action.

Senior B. J. De Coloman, the Spanish minister, and Doyen, of the diplomatic corps, had made a demand upon the Chinese foreign office, couched in the strongest terms, for the immediate suppression of the Boxers, threatening that otherwise all the powers concerned would land troops in China.

Advices received here from Corea say Russian troops now occupy Massampoon and will prevent the passage of all comers over the territory in Corea claimed by Russia.

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MAINE GRANITE FOR RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL.

New York Paper Comments on Fact That John Pierce Was Favored by Tammany Officials.

It is not the only product of the state of Maine in which Tammany men of influence are believed to be interested, says the New York World.

The selection of granite as the stone to be used in the work of constructing the Rapid-Transit tunnel, according to the owners of the limestone and other quarries along the Hudson river, will benefit politicians.

Discrimination against New York stone which is said to be just as good as Maine granite for the tunnel, has aroused local stone dealers to protest.

The only reason assigned by the New York stone producers for the selection of the John P. Kane company, of which Andrew Freedman, who is regarded as Richard Croker's man of affairs, is also a director.

Pierce is on intimate terms with Richard Croker, John B. McDonald, the rapid transit tunnel contractor, and other leading Tammany men.

It was mainly through Pierce's influence that the specifications for the rapid-transit work were framed so as to compel the use of granite.

The contract for supplying the Construction Company with cement is also causing talk among politicians.

About 1,500,000 barrels of cement will be required in constructing the tunnel.

Several rival concerns are competing for the contract.

John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany, is said to be urging the claims of the John P. Kane company, of which his brother is an employee.

The Kane company has valuable dock privileges. John P. McDonald would like to award the cement contract to the United Building Material Company, but the Carroll-Van Wyck clique may succeed in obtaining it for the Kane company.

Carroll is also said to be urging the Rapid Transit Construction Company to appoint Arthur J. Horgan of the Tammany firm of Horgan & Slatery, supervising architect of the tunnel.

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KRUGER STILL IN FIGHTING MOOD.

CAPE TOWN, May 24.—President Kruger, it is announced here, has issued a proclamation saying he will defend Johannesburg, and calling upon all the Boers to fight to the bitter end.

STOP THE WAR MEETING

Was Held in New York Last Night.

THE AMERICAN WAR

In the Philippines is Objected to by Citizens of the United States--Say the Spaniards Did Not Produce Such a Boodler as Neeley--The Rulers Compared.

New York, May 24.—A mass meeting to advocate "an American policy" in the Philippines was held tonight in Cooper Union under the auspices of the anti-imperialist league of New York.

The Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell opened his speech by saying he proposed to talk of some of the errors of McKinley and his administration in regard to the constitution of the United States.

"It is the manifest purpose of the administration to seize and to hold countries and to govern races and communities outside of the jurisdiction of the constitution," he said.

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BLOODSHED IN ST. LOUIS.

A Carload of Armed Men Opened Fire

ON THE STRIKERS,

Who Were Obstructing the Street Railway Line--At Least Two of the Crowd Will Die, and More Are Known to Have Been Dangerously Wounded.

St. Louis, May 24.—The rioting and bloodshed of yesterday in the street car strike gave way today to comparative peace and quiet. The day was absolutely without incident, except, perhaps, more cars were run than on any day since the strike was inaugurated.

At 9 o'clock tonight a car, presumably with armed men, left the Union station for the far western section of the city.

When the car reached the intersection of Park and Compton avenues, it was stopped by a mob of strike sympathizers who made a hostile demonstration.

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LABRADOR'S WEALTH OF IRON.

Electricity May Supply Means of Using the Ore There.

Under the present conditions the ores of the interior and Ungava Bay are useless owing to the lack of railway or other communication.

The deposits on the islands of Hudson Bay lie immediately alongside of deep water, and so there would be no difficulty in loading on shipboard.

No coal exists about Hudson Bay or in Labrador, and the wood for charcoal would have to be transported from the southern part of Hudson Bay.

The only supply of fuel in the neighborhood is found in the great masses of driftwood on the islands and shores of the bay.

There are excellent water powers in the neighborhood, which might be used if a cheap method of electric smelting were discovered.

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ACCIDENTS AT MONCTON.

Boy Had an Eye Blown Out--Brakeman Lost a Finger.

Moncton, May 24.—Johnny Carroll, the seven-year-old son of Fred Carroll, of Lewisville, lost an eye today as the result of the celebration of the Queen's birthday with fire crackers.

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CONCERNING COMMISSIONS.

Announcements of the Personnel to Be Made Soon.

Ottawa, May 24.—The cabinet sat for a couple of hours this forenoon. It is likely that an announcement will be made in a day or so of a commission appointed to investigate the election frauds.

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GIVEN A LOVING CUP

To Sir Thomas Lipton from American Admirals.

London, May 24.—At a banquet given this evening at the Hotel Cecil, the rapporteur, to Sir Thomas Lipton, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, United States ambassador, presented to Sir Thomas the Loving Cup subscribed for by the American admirals of the owner of the Shamrock.

ITALIAN RIOTERS DISCHARGED.

White Plains, N. Y., May 24.—The charge against the 25 Italian laborers who were arrested for inciting a riot during the recent strike at the Cornell dam were dismissed today in the County Court before Judge Smith Lent. The defendants were all discharged.

The Ships Are All Anxious to Get Away.

Manila, April 6—With the approach of this year's hot weather, which comes to Manila every April, May and June, the vessels of the United States and other nations are beginning to get away from the Philippines during the heat of summer and such a change for three months will greatly benefit the whole ship's company. This consideration of the health of his men was a strong factor in deciding Admiral Watson to order several of the ships from this station to spend the summer between Yokohama and Hong Kong.

It is a pity the army cannot get this chance. Persistent work tells on a man out here, and we Americans have not yet learned the Oriental habit of doing business and napping under the heat of the day. It is estimated that on an average the American out here does one-half of the work he would do at home under the same circumstances and everyone knows it is just twice as hard to accomplish this half. Army officers can only get this chance to the cooler and even cold climate of China and Japan by obtaining sick leave, but it comes to many of our naval officers as a part of their duty.

Where the Ships Go.

During the latter part of April the Oregon, the Brooklyn, the Baltimore, the New York, the Oregon and the Concord, the Admiral Watson, and the Yosemite, from Guam, are to rendezvous at Yokohama. Admiral Watson will transfer the command of the Asiatic fleet to the Admiral Remey, April 29, and probably at Hong Kong. Admiral Remey will then go aboard the Brooklyn, and Admiral Watson will return to his former flagship, the Baltimore. Then the Baltimore will break out that long, homeward-bound voyage and start for American waters. She will go via the Suez canal, and the navy department has given the admiral permission to stop at such Mediterranean ports as he desires, and he will also probably go to Havre, so that the ship's officers may attend the Paris exposition. This trip to Paris may be made from Marseilles, but if there is no time the vessel will go round to the Northern French port.

Cadet's Will Survive.

The final examinations of the cadets of the Naval Academy class of 1899, will be held on the Brooklyn this month at Yokohama. This is a great disappointment to the cadets, as it prevents their return home, and in many cases will result in the adding of 3 years' more sea service to the Philippines to the one or two years they have already served on the coast. The cadets, after the first two years at sea following their departure from the academy is always a most pleasant life in the lives of our young officers. It is a class reunion in the alma mater after two years of travel and duty in various parts of the world. The return to Annapolis, which they are preparing for their final examinations, has in it an element of freedom and independence in more or less cases is unattended by any unpleasant features, but is replete with many most pleasant and enjoyable ones. It also means a visit to the friends. All this is denied the class of 1899, who are being inexpedient to return those who are on this station to Annapolis for their final, and they will begin their third year following the final examinations, stopping first one week in Manila. The rest of the fleet, the Oregon, Brooklyn, Newark, New Orleans and Concord will then begin a cruise to Japan to China, stopping about ten days at Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Hong Kong. Other ships may be visited on this cruise, but they have not yet been announced.

The Baltimore has just completed the Circumnavigation of Luzon.

Island, and is now on her way to Hong Kong. While on the eastern coast of Luzon the Baltimore made a careful survey of Casiguran sound and bay, which to the navy is a locality of considerable interest and possible future value. Here our navy has discovered, practically, a splendid and sheltered harbor where Spanish charts gave no indication of such a refuge.

A Fine Bay.

Last summer the Wheeling steamed into Casiguran sound and found at its head a well-protected and large bay with deep water. The Wheeling's commander, who this new find was curious only, as she had other duties to attend to at the time, but her reports of its existence were interesting. His Admiral Watson, who, after detailing the Charleston to proceed thither, and make a careful survey of the place. This the Charleston did, and it was while the ill-fated vessel was returning from this trip that she ran on the rocks near Casiguran Island and was lost. The survey of Casiguran bay, prepared by her officers, was not saved, so we were still without details as to Casiguran. Before sailing for Manila, Admiral Watson wanted this information, so about three vessels ago the Baltimore was sent around Luzon with instructions to examine and report upon the newly-discovered harbor. She found the sound to be about nine miles long, from Cape Telefonto, on the sea side, to the narrow passage leading to the inner bay. This sound is from two to three miles deep, with a depth of water up to the shore. A ship like the Baltimore could tie up at the shore and reach land with a gang-plank. The inner bay has three and two-twentieths miles long and two and a half miles wide. Its general depth is fifteen fathoms and the anchorage is excellent. The surrounding hills protect the vessels anchored in this bay from any attack that blow, and when one is aloft upon the water the bay has the appearance of a land-locked lake. And the presence of a land-locked lake. And the presence of a land-locked lake.

Canadians Extolled.

All the accounts of the engagements on May 16 extol the bravery of the Canadians. Col. Mahon's column arrived at the "devious one hour after Col. Plumer, showing with what accuracy the movements were timed.

A Mounted Squadron Ambushed.

London, May 22, 4.48 p. m.—The war office has received the following despatch from General Buller: "Newcastle, May 22.—I have received the following from Bethune: 'May 21, while marching in the direction of Newcastle, one of my squadrons of Bethune's Mounted Infantry, was ambushed by Boers six miles west of Vryheid and very few escaped. Lieut. Launum and Capt. Bell are among the missing. Captain the Earl de La Warr is slightly wounded in the leg. The total casualties are about sixty-six. I have returned to Ngutu for supplies. Will march tomorrow for Newcastle via Dundee.'

General Buller then proceeds: "I detached Colonel Bethune and about five hundred men from Dundee May 17, with instructions to march by Vauts drift and show his force at Ngutu, which was reported to have been evacuated by the

fonso, or northern entrance to the sound. Otherwise there is deep water everywhere in bay and gulf.

Adventure With Natives.

The Baltimore held some little communication with the natives on the shore while inside the bay. One day a canoe or raft was seen approaching from the land. It came along very slowly because the men who propelled it stopped every three strokes of their paddles to wave a white flag. When they finally got on board they begged hard for a part, so to protect them from the depredations of the alleged band of insurgents operating in that vicinity. It was explained to them that the Baltimore was not there to establish a garrison and the natives went sally back to their village.

Another day a launch from the Baltimore was running down the southern side of Casiguran sound, taking the depth of the water and studying the shore. It had gotten pretty near the historic town of Vauts when the engines broke down and boat and crew were at the mercy of the waves, which broke hard on the rocks to leeward. Every effort was making to repair the damage to the machinery and get under way again before the launch could be blown up on the rocks, when the crew noticed a large crowd of half-breed natives, armed with bows and arrows and bolos, concentrating on that part of the shore where the wind was rapidly driving the helpless craft. The launch had one pounder, six rifles and a Mauser pistol as armament and as the savages on shore showed every sign of expectation these arms were placed in readiness for action. But when the little steamer was within a thousand yards of the beach her machinery was repaired and she turned and steamed gaily away from the disappointed men on shore.

As much as Luzon will undoubtedly be most valuable as a naval station, and that good harbors on the island add materially to its value in this respect, the recent discovery and sounding of the bay of Casiguran is of particular interest. The biggest vessels could enter and anchor in this bay without the slightest difficulty.

War Notes and News.

London, May 23, 3.30 a. m.—The Transvaal government has informed the correspondents at Pretoria that it has not considered and does not intend to consider unconditional surrender, but will fight to a finish.

The Foreign Consuls have been informed that Johannesburg will be defended and the government announces that it will not hold itself responsible for injury to person or property resulting from the defense measures.

Pretoria despatches affirm that President Kruger, President Steyn and all the most prominent leaders of both republics, after a prolonged interchange of views are determined to continue the resistance, but that a minority of the leaders advocate surrender without terms.

Clearing for Action.

Mrs. Reitz, wife of the Transvaal state secretary, and her family, with the families of other officials, have gone to Lorenzo Marques, Johannesburg and Pretoria, and are being cleared of non-combatants. The Boer chiefs, who now recognize the possibility that they will have to defend the city, are preparing with the utmost haste. The Boer spirit has been rising from a low ebb and is now ready for a steadfast resistance.

Nevertheless, according to the Daily Chronicle, long messages in Dutch have been received by the British government by way of Amsterdam, in which President Kruger seeks peace. According to one account, President Kruger surrenders unconditionally; according to another he asks for terms.

There seems to be good reason for believing that he is earnestly endeavoring to secure terms, but the British government has recently passed between Great Britain and the Transvaal respecting terms.

Roberts Again Advancing.

Lord Roberts is again moving. The British infantry left Kroonstad Monday and headquarters was expected to leave yesterday. The railway has been restored and the first train is due to arrive today. The Boers are busy blasting iron gun emplacements along the Rhenoster River. General De Wet commands as General Botha is ill.

The advance of Lord Roberts will probably be swift. It is the expectation of well informed observers here that the Vaal River, 85 miles beyond Kroonstad, will be crossed by the end of the week.

Buller Passed Laing's Nek.

Sir Redvers Buller, in a general order to his troops congratulating them on the results of their ten day operations, says they were only checked at Laing's Nek by a fresh commando from the Transvaal. General Cleary, with a cavalry brigade, engaged the rear-guard of the Boers at Laing's Nek Sunday, captured a number of wagons and took some prisoners. His detachment of the Natal Cavalry, which in their retreat had waded the territory, blew up bridges and burned several houses, as many as six in Newcastle. The machinery of the Navigation Collieries was ruined.

General Buller, replying to residents of Newcastle, who presented to him a trophy, said he expected to return from Pretoria soon.

Nothing new concerning the relief of Mafeking has come through.

Canadians Extolled.

All the accounts of the engagements on May 16 extol the bravery of the Canadians. Col. Mahon's column arrived at the "devious one hour after Col. Plumer, showing with what accuracy the movements were timed.

One of the morning papers suggests that the men of England should present a sword to Lady Sarah Wilson, the Daily Mail's correspondent at Mafeking during the siege.

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Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME. Diamonds that will not wear glassy. Settings that will not wear brassy.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to the genuine diamond—the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy, and the same fiery, blue-white color—the only perfect substitute ever discovered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.

Advertisement for Bolivian Andes Diamonds featuring various jewelry items like Ladies' Tiffany-Style Ring, Gentlemen's Bordeaux Ring, Ladies' Drop Earrings, Ladies' Screw Earrings, Stick or Scarf Pin, Gentlemen's Stud, and Gentlemen's Stud. Includes a small illustration of a diamond ring.

BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO., 55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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A Transfer to Bermuda.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 22—Orders have been received from the war office to despatch the first battalion of the West India Regiment to Bermuda to strengthen the Bermuda garrison.

By Forced Marches They Reached the Front on the Morning of the Fight.

London, May 22—Lord Roberts reports to the war office in a despatch, dated Kroonstad, May 21, as follows: "Mahon reports that the flying column entered Mafeking at 4 a. m., May 18. He was stubbornly opposed by 1,500 men on May 17 nine miles from Mafeking, but the Boers were driven from their strong positions after five hours' fighting, thanks to the magnificent qualities of his troops. A detachment of Canadian Artillery, by a series of forced marches, reached him in the morning of the fighting and rendered very valuable assistance. Mahon's casualties were about thirty. The Boer losses were heavy."

Only the Protest of General Botha Saved Them.

London, May 23—The Durban correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "The Rev. Adrian Hofmeyr tells me he was informed by a well-known Boer official that when President Kruger notified the Head of the government's arrangements to blow up General Louis Botha hurried to Pretoria and had a short interview with President Kruger, to whom he said that, if the plan were not cancelled, he would resign his office. He added that the Boers were not intransigent. 'At this, according to Mr. Hofmeyr, the plan was abandoned.'"

A German Steamer Held All Day at Delagoa Bay.

London, May 22—The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing Monday, says: "The German liner Brunfels has been detained here all day by a special train from Pretoria bringing the families of prominent Boers. The utmost secrecy regarding the identity is maintained, but it is believed that among them are Mrs. Steyn and Mrs. Reitz."

The Advance of the Southern Column Was at Mafeking.

London, May 22—Details of the meeting between the columns commanded by Col. Plumer and Col. Mahon show that the former role into Mafeking, at sunrise, May 15, the Hon. Maurice Gifford, Col. Rhodes, Prince Adolphus of Teck, Sir John Willoughby and others rode in from the south with the information that Col. Mahon's column was within two miles of the place.

The Halifax News Have Not Yet Decided to Concede Two Days.

Halifax, May 22—A delegation from St. John which came here in connection with the changing of the dates of the Halifax and St. John exhibitions, met some representatives of the Nova Scotia commission this evening and talked the matter over, but arrived at nothing definite. The St. John men offered to sign on the 24th of September if Halifax would open on the 14th in place of the 12th. A full meeting of the Nova Scotia commission will be held at an early date to consider the proposition.

Dividing Line Between Church and State

Paris, May 22—The French Chamber of Deputies held its first meeting since the recent elections, today. The Chamber of Deputies was crowded and all the cabinet ministers were present.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, accepted the interpellation and asked for its immediate discussion. M. Gozzy explained that he desired to interpellate the government in order to clear the situation. The speaker pointed out the overwhelming majority recently cast for the government throughout France, except in Paris at the municipal elections, and said the present was an opportune moment for the Chamber to endorse this support of the ministry, who should inform the Chamber what they intended to do in response to this Republican demonstration.

Paul De Casagrua, Conservator, followed with a speech strongly attacking the government; but he said he did not desire its fall because his policy was in response to the exigencies of the situation with the republic.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau then replied. The premier said the Paris elections were a rebuff for the Republican idea, but he added, the electors of the provinces had acclaimed the republic. Although Rousseau said the position of Dreyfus was an act of humanity, in pardoning Dreyfus he pointed out, the government undertook at the same time to end the agitation and, by the amnesty measure, prevent reprisals, thus giving France peace and order.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau concluded with saying the government would ask the Chamber to vote a law providing protection against calculations of the chief of the state, and a law dealing with religious associations, whose vested properties could not be allowed to swell in order to furnish the adversaries of the republic with their war funds. The government's programme, he further announced, included laws for education, direct taxation and workmen's pensions, adding that the program did not secure a majority, he would leave to his successor the work of seeking its realization.

The premier announced that he would accept the order of the day proposed by M. Gozzy, as follows: "The Chamber is resolved to energetically pursue a policy of reforms and the defense of the republic and liberty, and approves of the declarations of the government."

The first portion, up to "Liberty," was adopted, and by a vote of 439 to 53, and the second and crucial portion was adopted by 271 to 226 votes.

Several resolutions dealing with the threatened revival of the Dreyfus affair were submitted. One, introduced by M. Gustave Humbert, Radical, invited the government vigorously to oppose a renewal of the Dreyfus agitation. This gave rise to some debate.

M. Chapuis explained that his intention was to compel the government to prevent a re-opening of the affair.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau then repeated his declaration that the government would not be induced to open a re-opening of the Dreyfus case, and a compromise that was disastrous to the country and to Republican government.

M. Alphonse Humbert, Radical Socialist, called attention to the recent revolution by the Boer and invited the government to reply to the accusations that another country were strong and real, he said, deriving their strength from the principle of nationality and self-government. Let the government apply the same principle to Ireland.

CHICAGO WHEAT AND PROVISIONS. Chicago, May 22—Business on the board of trade today was a very quiet one. Wheat and corn closed without change in price from yesterday; oats 1/2 cent higher; beans at the close were 1/2 cent reduced.

EXPORTING SILVER. New York, May 22—The steamship St. Louis, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 130,000 ounces of silver.

The South African War and the Garrison at Halifax are Down for Substantial Contributions—Elevator at St. John Has a Slice of the Amount.

Ottawa, May 22—(Special)—The supplementary estimates for the current year were brought down on the adjournment of the House this morning. They total \$2,889,880. This amount is distributed as follows: \$1,252,252 is charged to capital; \$2,521,100 is charged to income and \$100,680 is charged to the war in South Africa, with \$75,166, unprovided for.

There is in this amount \$800,000 for the Intercolonial, chargeable to income, and \$355,131 chargeable to capital and \$1,255,449 for Canada and channel improvement.

For the militia department there is \$130,125. Of this amount \$125,000 is for annual drill. Material for the hindery regiments is \$30,000. There is also \$75,000 for immigration, \$20,000 for the Paris exposition and \$12,000 for quarantine. A seasonal indemnity of \$1,000 each is provided for the senators, Messrs. Bessor and Sullivan, who were not able to present this session, and Sam Hughes and Mr. Leclerc, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who were not able to present this session.

Dr. Haler, Prosecution for the Banque Ville Marie cost \$3,000 and for the garrison at Halifax there is an item of \$16,000. There is charged to Yukon Territory \$44,474 and \$23,715 to customs and \$75,000 to fisheries.

The amount of \$353,131 chargeable to capital for the Intercolonial is divided as follows: Accommodation at Halifax, \$5,000; increased facilities on the road, \$67,100; show fences, \$5,000; sidings, \$12,000; grain elevator at St. John, \$22,000; grain elevator at Halifax, \$21,500; rolling stock, \$190,000; and quarantine stations, \$6,300; machinery, \$11,200; and Montreal and Alford, Sydney claims for wharf, \$1,674.

Hon. Edward Blake Congratulates Australian Colonies

Montreal, May 22—The Star's special cable from London says, "Hon. Edward Blake made a striking speech in the House of Commons last night, on the Australian federation bill. He appealed to his experience of thirty sessions in the two Canadian legislatures as warranting a message of cheer and congratulation to the Australians in embarking upon a similar federal path. He said the Canadian constitution contained quite logical propositions, as did the Australian, but in all constitutions the great saving element lay in the moderation, good sense and determination to work for the best interests of the people. A quarter of a century ago he dreamed a dream of an imperial parliamentary federation, but he had long since come to the conclusion that he had passed the turning that could lead to that result. He said he was glad to see that the British Empire was now too large and too extensively upon the line of separate action, here as elsewhere, to go back now. The links binding the colonies with the mother country were strong and real, he said, deriving their strength from the principle of nationality and self-government. Let the government apply the same principle to Ireland."

AN EDITOR OF A WELL-KNOWN ONTARIO NEWSPAPER Cured in One Month by Dr. Sproule.

HELVETIA, ONT., May 3, 1900.

DEAR DOCTOR SPROULE:

In reply to yours, will say that I shall not need any more remedies, as those that you sent me are not yet finished and my case seems to have yielded completely to your treatment. The throat trouble and irritation have entirely disappeared, while the ache in the forehead has also gone. I must thank you very cordially for your very close, sympathetic attention to my case, and should I at any time require further treatment shall certainly apply to you. In conclusion will say that I have always been adverse to the public use of my name, but feel that I must yield a point and give you permission to do so if you think that it will help any one who has been troubled by your not only as a very skillful physician, but as a man of honor. May success be ever yours.

Yours sincerely,
HARMON E. S. RICE, Huntville, Ont.

Mr. Rice is well known as the District Agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, for Muskoka, Parry Sound, and Nipissing, and also as the Associate Editor of the HUNTSVILLE FORESTER.

NOISES IN HIS HEAD LIKE STEAM ESCAPING AND Burning in his Stomach.

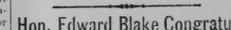
DAVINGTON, N. S., May 7, 1900.

DEAR DOCTOR SPROULE:

It is with pleasure that I now sit down to write these few lines telling you that I am enjoying good health now. I was going to write before but I was so busy working day and part of the night. I take pleasure in thanking you ever so much for what you have done for me. When I first wrote you I had a nasty burning in my stomach and a bad pain in the small of my back and a bad taste in my mouth. But the worst of all was the sound in my ears. It was just like steam escaping, and bothered me all the time. But now I am all right, thanks to you, and I will be much pleased if you will put my name on your list of cured and if any one writes to me I will give them good advice, to go to you. I will be only too glad to tell them that I can go to my work now with a good heart, and can do a good day's work and never feel tired like I used to before I took your treatment.

Your patient and friend,
DAVID KEDDY, Dartmouth, N. S.

IF YOU are troubled as either of these gentlemen were, write to Dr. Sproule. He will diagnose your case free and tell you what the proper treatment would cost. Address DR. SPROULE, B. A., English Specialist in Catarrh and Nervous Diseases (Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), 7 to 13 Doane St., Boston.



Seven Cases of Syphilis.

Winnipeg, May 22—Several cases of small-pox are reported at Port Arthur, Ont. Every effort is being made to stamp out the disease.

Strathcona's Title Patented for His Daughter—Few of Interest.

London, May 22—The Queen has granted Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian high commissioner, a patent of nobility to his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Jared Bliss Howard, his only child.

Among those who have received the honor of knighthood is Prof. Richard Cross, Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge University and member of parliament on the Conservative side.

The other honorees included the usual long list of political and service notables.

The Queen left Windsor this evening for Scotland.

Apart from the honor conferred upon the Canadian high commissioner, the Queen's birthday honorees, of which it formed part, were not interesting. Peerages were conferred on Lord Morris, his retirement from the appeal court, and Sir Peter O'Brien, the former attorney-general, and now master of the Rolls.

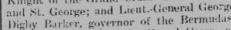
London, May 22—Sir Augustus William Lane-Herring, captain general and governor-in-chief of Jamaica, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and Lord-General George and Hugh Barker, governor of the Bermudas, is made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

A Royal Wedding.

Berlin, May 22—The nuptials of Prince Karl Ludwig, of Thurn and Taxis, and Princess Maria Theresia, of Braganza, were celebrated today at Ratibon.

The Meat Bill.

Berlin, May 22—The Reichstag today by a vote of 128 to 125, adopted a bill to amend the meat inspection bill and then adopted the remaining clauses. The vote on the whole bill will take tomorrow.



A Most successful remedy has been found for neural weakness such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excess. It cures any case of the disease; never fails to restore the organs to their natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men, at a trifling expense, can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free, and all the reader need do is to send his name and address to W. W. Knapp, M. D., 1750 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt, and enclosing a small amount to be glad to have such an opportunity.

Spanish-American Postal Convention.

Madrid, May 22—The Queen regent has signed the postal convention with the United States.

Exporting Silver.

New York, May 22—The steamship St. Louis, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 130,000 ounces of silver.

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

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion 4.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 2.00 per line for each insertion of 5 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remittances and agents who have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

Remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will 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 papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence, whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or someone else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication 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., MAY 26, 1900.

A COMMON SENSE VIEW.

The fuss and fury raised by the Tories at Ottawa last week may lead some credulous and apprehensive people to believe that the opposition had a strong case against the government; that something had occurred which the ministers were afraid to have investigated, and therefore they resisted the course proposed by the other side. Such views would be wholly unwarranted. In the first place, the case of the opposition rests upon the unsupported statement of a self-confessed liar.

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should be won by the Liberals, it still remains true that the blackguard who tells the yarn does not implicate a single Liberal in any unskilful effort to win the fight. His associates were men like himself—outsiders, having an interest in the bet that were going. They did not have the co-operation of the election officers; they worked alone. If full credence be given to Pritchett's statement, not more than twenty ballots were dealt with in either constituency. Yet, the majority of the Liberal candidates in each instance was away up in the hundreds; so that it cannot be said these desperate schemes had anything to do with the result. Had they been on a tenfold larger scale it could not be claimed that they had caused the election of the Liberal candidate in either West-Huron or Brookville. And in any event not the slightest trace of culpability attaches to the Liberals in office, or to Liberals out of office. That is the governing fact.

OUR FALLEN IMPERIALIST.

The Halifax Chronicle refers to Sir Charles Tupper as a fallen Loyalist, that is to say, as one who was formerly loyal to Great Britain, but who has now ceased to be so for reasons best known to himself. We rather object to the title of Loyalist being applied to Sir Charles Tupper, because although he was at one time an advocate of Imperial Federation it has never been clear that anything but a regard for his own selfish interests prompted him to take this view of the duties of the colonies to Great Britain. Sir Charles Tupper is a Hessian, it must be remembered, and the distinction between the Hessians and Loyalists at the time of the revolution was very marked. The distinction between these people is quite as marked today as ever it was. If Sir Charles Tupper ever was a Loyalist, he was a Loyalist for revenue and not because of love of the British flag and a desire to advance Imperial interests. The shameful manner in which Sir Charles Tupper has recently led his party into a quadruple deal of disloyalty has of course attracted a great deal of attention on both sides of the Atlantic. We quoted the other day the utterances of an English paper on the subject, for in England Sir Charles is looked upon as the apostle of disunion and as the advocate of a policy which, if successful, would result in the breaking up of the British Empire. The Quebec speech of Sir Charles has, however, been extremely gratifying to a number of extreme Tory newspapers in that province, while the Imperialistic policy advocated by Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been bitterly condemned in the same place. La Trilivien, a Tory organ published at Three Rivers, recently contained the following editorial on Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier, forgetting his origin, betraying his fellow-countrymen and trampling underfoot the sentiments of a whole nation who merited his gratitude, had the cynicism to declare that he would be happy only on the day when he would be permitted to sit in the Imperial Parliament. It was all up with us, Canadians; we were deceived, betrayed by a brother. Who among us, before that shameful and humiliating declaration, would have thought that we had in the person of our representative a traitor and a new Judas? Who at that time would have dared to believe that we had in London a perfidious renegade, Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Unhappily, it was only too true Sir Wilfrid Laurier had become a perfidious man, a traitor, a renegade and a Judas in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen. Three years have rolled by since that baneful day of treason. The form of Imperialism, sworn, sustained and cultivated with care by Sir Wilfrid, has grown and increased in a prodigious manner. The Grand Master, Israel (Mr. Tarte), has just reiterated in London the shameful declaration made by Sir Wilfrid in 1897. 'The French Canadians,' said he would like to be pure English, and in order to make their position regular they require nothing more than to be represented in the Imperial Parliament. (one must be a degenerate to utter such a declaration). Yet these are the men, the devoted partisans of the Imperialism, who represent us at Ottawa. Both united in evil, traitors to our interests and to the sentiments of French-Canadians, sit in the Canadian Parliament under the title of representatives of our race. Let us withdraw our confidence from these men, since they are unworthy of it. Let us drive them from the power they stole in 1896, and then we shall have the satisfaction of having accomplished a national and meritorious work."

La Trilivien, which published the above article, is one of the kind of papers which praise Sir Charles Tupper's new policy. We are quite willing that he should win the applause of such disloyal and respectable sheets, and it must be very pleasing to Sir Wilfrid Laurier to find that he is the subject of their abuse.

THE GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD.

The Sun has undertaken to attack The Telegraph because of our criticism on the governor of Trinidad whom we accused of using his official influence with his council to defeat the proposed trade convention with Canada. The Sun has not a particle of evidence to disprove our charge, but it quotes from a West Indian paper, the Demerara Chronicle, for the purpose of showing that trade with Canada would not be as profitable to Trinidad as trade with the United States. This is a question into which we do not feel called upon to enter except to remark that the collector of Trinidad, who was one of the delegates who came to Canada and who was strongly in favor of the arrangement with Canada, is probably as good a judge of the requirements of the people of Trinidad as either the Demerara Chronicle or the St. John Star. With regard to the use of the governor's influence to prevent the arrangements with Canada being made, there is no doubt of it than there is of the fact of the sun tomorrow morning. The

fact was well known in Trinidad and it was commented on in the council when the matter came up for discussion. All the officials voted with the governor, while a majority of the business men in the council voted for the Canadian arrangement. We repeat that in taking the steps he did to defeat the arrangement with Canada, the governor of Trinidad acted a distinctly disloyal part and that his case ought to serve as warning to the British government to send no more needy adventurers to be governors of crown colonies, but men who have the welfare of their country at heart.

THE BOER PROGRAMME.

It is now stated that the Boers propose to defend not only Pretoria but Johannesburg, and to enable this to be done effectually, all the women and children are to be removed from those cities. There have been no many stories in regard to the intentions of the Boers in this war that it is well to receive any new ones with reserve. There is no doubt, whatever, that almost every leading man in the Transvaal with the exception of Kruger recognizes the fact that the cause of the Boers is hopeless and that the best thing that they can now do is to surrender unconditionally, trusting to the generosity of the British government to grant them the best possible terms. Kruger, of course, who is an obstinate, as well as an ignorant, old man, has lost everything and in his despair may seek to drive his countrymen into a hopeless guerrilla contest which would only result in their utter ruin. No doubt the proposal to defend Pretoria and Johannesburg comes from him, although a short time ago it was stated that these places would not be defended, but that the Boers would take refuge in the mountain regions of the north. Perhaps it is because he finds that the Boers will not follow him to the north that he intends to defend Pretoria and Johannesburg, in any case the policy which he intends to adopt is a policy of despair for no one would be foolish enough to believe that Johannesburg and Pretoria could be successfully defended or that their successful defence, if it were possible, would save the Transvaal from being annexed to Great Britain. We must therefore look upon the proposal to defend Pretoria and Johannesburg rather as a demonstration intended to prolong the war in the hope that something may turn up favorable to the Boer cause. Evidently the Boers are no longer relying upon themselves, but are seeking outside help to enable them to avoid the consequences of their own folly in going to war with Great Britain. Johannesburg, which was before the war a mining town with a population of upwards of 100,000 persons, has no defences of any importance, or had none before the war. Such forts as were erected there were intended to protect it against outsiders, but to overawe the citizens of that place, who were suspected of sympathizing with the enemies of the Transvaal government. Therefore instead of the guns of Johannesburg pointing towards the outside they pointed to the city so that the town could be destroyed in case of an insurrection for the purpose of overthrowing Kruger's government. It may be that fortifications have since been erected around Johannesburg, but in any case it would be found to be a difficult place to defend. The Boers would do better to collect all their forces at Pretoria rather than divide their forces and munitions of war which will be necessary if both places are to be defended. However, the British will not shrink from a fight at Paarlburg and both of the Canadian infantry battalions the one nearest the Boers at the time of their surrender. Equal good fortune has attended all their other movements, making them conspicuous among the soldiers of the Empire and examples of what good soldiers ought to be. The recent piece of good fortune, the presence of the Canadian artillery at the relief of Mafeking, was perhaps the best of all, because Mafeking was the point to which the eyes of the whole world have been directed for some months past, and the fact that a Canadian battery of artillery by a forced march was able to be present at a battle which is event in the Boers abandoning the siege is an example of no small significance and one of which every Canadian will be proud. Yesterday news came that the Canadians had taken part in two important operations at places more than 200 miles apart. A detachment of Canadian artillery with two guns was a part of the force that drove the Boers from Douglas in Cape Colony yesterday, while the first part of General Hamilton's force to enter the town of Heilbron in the Free State on Tuesday. Heilbron is the town to which President Steyn removed his capital from Kroonstad. We congratulate our brave boys on the success they have achieved in South Africa. We trust that the soldiers of Canada will always fight in as good a cause as that which they have taken up on behalf of freedom and justice in South Africa. Yet we hope

OUR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

It must be admitted that our Canadian soldiers, in addition to their excellent military qualities which have made them conspicuous in the war in South Africa, have had great good luck. It was a great piece of good luck that placed them in front at Paarlburg and made the Canadian infantry battalion the one nearest the Boers at the time of their surrender. Equal good fortune has attended all their other movements, making them conspicuous among the soldiers of the Empire and examples of what good soldiers ought to be. The recent piece of good fortune, the presence of the Canadian artillery at the relief of Mafeking, was perhaps the best of all, because Mafeking was the point to which the eyes of the whole world have been directed for some months past, and the fact that a Canadian battery of artillery by a forced march was able to be present at a battle which is event in the Boers abandoning the siege is an example of no small significance and one of which every Canadian will be proud. Yesterday news came that the Canadians had taken part in two important operations at places more than 200 miles apart. A detachment of Canadian artillery with two guns was a part of the force that drove the Boers from Douglas in Cape Colony yesterday, while the first part of General Hamilton's force to enter the town of Heilbron in the Free State on Tuesday. Heilbron is the town to which President Steyn removed his capital from Kroonstad. We congratulate our brave boys on the success they have achieved in South Africa. We trust that the soldiers of Canada will always fight in as good a cause as that which they have taken up on behalf of freedom and justice in South Africa. Yet we hope

ROUGH ON ROOSEVELT.

Our American friends do not seem to be of one mind in their idolatry. When Theodore Roosevelt came back from Cuba, after rendering distinguished and effective service with his regiment of Rough Riders, the people of New York state raised him to the highest pinnacle at that time available. They made him governor. When Dewey returned from Manila the generous hero worship of our neighbors broke out in a new impulse. Dewey must be made president. He is now a candidate; but the remarks that appear from day to day in the American press would seem to show that he has lost much of his pristine popularity. He has suffered a loss of status as a genuine live hero, and now the tide is turning against Roosevelt. A year ago he was regarded as the same fearless man in politics who had hurled his gallant cowboys against the shrinking Spaniards at Santiago. Now he is coming in for a great deal of rough and ready criticism.

A writer in the Nation says that "Governor Roosevelt's political education is proceeding apace. That is, the true inference to be drawn from his consenting to make party spoils of the responsible and delicate duties of the transfer-tax appraisers, and allowing Platt to fill the new offices with a set of machine politicians. True, he insisted upon 'naming' a friend of his own for one of the 'places' but the rest he flung as unthinkingly as Croker could to the party wolves. The time was passed, however, for reformers to get excited about these performances of the man who once led the whole choir of reform. Their

that no Canadian will be misled into glorifying war as the result of this contest, but that our people will remain, as they ever have been, advocates of a policy of peace as long as peace can be maintained with honor.

THE PREMIERSHIP.

Mr. S. D. Scott, editor of the Sun, for lack of a better subject, discusses the possibility of Sir Wilfrid Laurier becoming a member of the new court of appeal or a judge of the supreme court of Canada, and incidentally the question of his successor to the premiership. This discussion seems to be a little premature, because Sir Wilfrid has never given any indication which would lead people to believe that he contemplates resigning his place as leader of the government. Sir Wilfrid has proved himself to be an able leader and every day his position as the head of the Liberal party is improved and strengthened. No man has ever led the House of Commons more ably or more acceptably than he, and no premier of Canada has ever been more thoroughly master of his own House, notwithstanding the sneers which the opposition have directed against him. The Sun of course is looking for an opportunity to abuse some of the members of the government, and therefore it discusses the future leadership of the party. After discussing Sir Richard Cartwright it proceeds to attack Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Blair and, of course, Mr. Tarte. None of those members of the government, according to Mr. Scott, are fitted to be leaders, a fact which perhaps the Liberal party may take notice, or perhaps it may not, when the question of leadership becomes a live one. As a rule the Liberals do not follow the advice of the Tories in the selection of their leaders and possibly the opinion of Mr. Scott on this subject will not influence them unduly. In the meantime we think that the Liberals of Canada are very well contented to have the leadership of the government where it now is, and we are sure that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will not be tempted into resigning it by any offer of a judicial office, no matter how splendid.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The Telegraph yesterday was not able to present its readers with as full a report of the meeting between Mr. Furness and the members of the board of trade as it desired, or as the occasion seemed to demand. This, however, was not due to any fault on the part of The Telegraph or any member of its staff. The Telegraph sent one of its best reporters to the board of trade rooms to report the meeting. He was informed by Mr. Allison, the secretary of the board of trade, that the meeting was private and that he could not be permitted to be present. The Telegraph representative went away and did not return until the meeting was over. Then he had great difficulty in ascertaining what occurred at the meeting and had to interview half a dozen persons before he succeeded in making up a report. In the meantime a member of the Sun staff had had his appearance at the board of trade rooms and quietly took his seat at that strictly private meeting. He was not a reporter, and he remained until the meeting closed. The secretary of the board of trade, who was aware of the Sun reporter's presence but he said nothing to him. He might have notified the Telegraph office that the prohibition against the presence of reporters had been relaxed, but he did not do so. A telephone message would have sufficed but none was sent. We simply state these facts without comment. If there is any good reason why the Sun should be favored by the board of trade or its secretary at the expense of The Telegraph we are not aware of it. Neither can we see any reason why a meeting of the council called to discuss an important public question should be private. All meetings of the council of the board of trade should be open to the press in the same manner as ordinary meetings of the board.

THE HIGH CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

The controversy which has been waged in England for the past two or three years respecting high church practices has been brought to an acute stage by a recent decision of the archbishops of Canterbury and York. The decision prohibits the "reservation of the Sacrament" in all its forms, and will force the high church element to come to an equally important decision on its part. Hardly any practice was more violently opposed by the early Protestants than that of reserving the Sacrament for the clergy. It was believed to imply the existence of special sanctity in the priest-hood, an assumption which the robust spirit of the reformation fiercely antagonized. The modern Anglican spirit, however, is very different, and the tendency to introduce the higher forms of ritual has become very strong. Some of the manifestations of this tendency, such as the use of incense and portable lights, have been already pronounced illegal, and the position of the high church clergy is apparently becoming more and more untenable. It was believed that, while the reservation of the Sacrament for the purpose of adoration would be forbidden, the practice would be allowed for the sick and dying, but, as the decision is reported, it makes no exceptions. The great problem of disestablishment is thus steadily forced forward, and it may now at any time become the question of the day in English politics. A great deal of feeling exists on the subject in England; but lately it does not prevail to any considerable extent in Canada. We have enough troubles of our own.

GENERAL HUTTON.

The Sun comes out as the champion of General Hutton and charges Dr. Borden with having driven him out of the country without even the ordinary forms of civility. If the Tories desire to make a political issue out of General Hutton's appointment, they will speedily find that the people of Canada do not hold the same view with regard to General Hutton as they pretend to do. General Hutton, as was shown by the papers brought down by the explanations of the minister of militia, attempted to conduct the militia department without any reference to the minister who is the responsible head of the department. It was like the door-keeper of the House of Representatives who wrote to his friends during General Grant's presidency, that he "was a bigger man than old Grant." General Hutton thought that he was a bigger man than the minister of militia, but in the end he found that he was mistaken. No man can come out from England and control the militia department contrary to the wishes of the people of Canada as expressed by their representatives in the House of Representatives and the responsible head of the department. That is what General Hutton tried to do and he failed.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Every living being is interested in an elaborate experiment now in progress at St. Luke's Hospital, New York, which has for its object the cure of consumption. Such are the ravages of this dread disease in the world, and particularly in our northern climate, that the outcome of these tests will be watched with the keenest possible interest. The system used is one devised by Franquise Crotte, a Frenchman who is not a physician, but who has devoted much time to the study of medicine and chemistry. Crotte's plan is to introduce antiseptic medicines into diseased tissue by means of static electricity, sponge electrodes being attracted by the medicine. The use of electricity in this manner is not new, but Mr. Crotte seems to have made advances in its practical application, particularly to consumption. For several months this Crotte method has been the subject of official test at St. Luke's. Nine physicians have been appointed as a committee to watch and test the results of the experiment. The board of health of the city of New York occupies the position of referee in the matter, to avoid the possibility of error, all the microscopic examinations that are necessary are made in duplicate, one at the hospital and one in the laboratory of the department of health. The cure depends by a fearless independence that raised

Clothing for Men, Youths and Boys.

After all Oak Hall is the one great clothing store of St. John. Hundreds of men regard this as Clothing Headquarters—as the thoroughly dependable, all-the-year-round store, where they always pay out their money on this condition: They get it back if the purchase is not entirely satisfactory. We protect you thus—and protect ourselves by buying only dependable garments. We know what we're selling. We know it's right. Come to the old corner today, where there are more new spring suits than in the average good stores.

MEN'S SACK SUITS

Of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and Serges in blues and blacks. \$6, \$7.

MEN'S WORTHY SUITS,

Newest patterns and effects in mixed Tweeds; also plain blue and black Worsteds and Serges, the proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Suits such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00. Marked here for \$8.00.

MEN'S STYLISH SPRING SUITS,

4-button Sack style and Cutaways. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal to anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12.00. Our price \$10.

MEN'S VERY SWELL SPRING SUITS

in the favorite Sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom-made suits. Fancy Tweeds, All-wool Serges and Worsteds. Hundreds to choose from and every size; the price \$12.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

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

Boys' Clothing.

The brightest, prettiest Clothing for Boys to be found in the city. Novelties predominate, but you will find any quantities of the staple styles here and at the right prices too. We want you to become acquainted with this department, every day is a genuine bargain day and every piece of clothing sold is dependable.

VESTEE SUITS

For Boys, 3 to 9 years, in Serges and Fancy Chevots, \$2.50 to \$6.00.

TWO-PIECE SUITS

For Boys, 4 to 12 years, in Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

BLOUSE SUITS

For Boys, 3 to 12 years, in Checks, Plaids and Stripes and Blue Serges, \$1.25 to \$5.25.

THREE-PIECE SUITS

For Boys, 9 to 16 years, in Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, \$3.00 to \$8.00.

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The Schools of the City and Province

The spirit of Empire day was heartily entered into in the public schools Wednesday. Exercises appropriate to the occasion were carried out in such a way that the celebration of this, the first Empire day, will leave a lasting impression on the minds of all who participated in it.

A Hundred Years of Existence as a College.

The centennial of the University of New Brunswick will this year be an event of unusual importance in the history of that institution, for it will be the one hundredth occasion of graduating ceremonies.

The Social Purity Legislation Discussed.

Ottawa, May 25.—When the House met today, Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that when the House adjourned today it stand adjourned until Friday.

Need of Scientific Improvement for the Highways.

"Good roads" is a subject which has been prominently before the public for some time and one of vital importance to persons who use our highways to any extent either bicycling or driving.

For Contributions to Indian Famine Sufferers, Maintenance of Hospitals and Ambulances, and to Provide a Home for its Disabled Officers--Some Good Work.

The army area has a property equipped ambulance corps accompanying the various divisions of the British army on the South African war. This receives both the recognition and protection of Lord Roberts, General Buller, French and other leaders of Her Majesty's forces.

The Two Columns Joined Hands at Mafeking.

London, May 23, 11.30 a. m.—The war office issued a despatch from Lord Roberts, under date of Honing Spruit, May 22, announcing the receipt by him of the following message from Major General Baden-Powell.

St. John Will Have the Finest in Canada.

Within three weeks St. John will have one of the best rifle ranges of any city in the Dominion. Lt. Col. H. H. MacLean, same home yesterday from Ottawa, where he went last week to endeavor to have the Connor ropeway located at Millidgeville.

Prisoner Johnson Celebrated and Escaped--Left a Note.

A story of how the prisoner Johnson whom Officer Collins arrested here, escaped from Amherst jail on Friday night has been received by a gentleman from Amherst yesterday.

Reported Roberts Will Issue an Amnesty Proclamation.

Cape Town, May 23.—It is reported here that the British general will issue a proclamation from Mr. Abraham Fischer, one of the Boer delegates now in the United States, advising him to surrender on the best terms obtainable from Lord Roberts.

Clifford Denton of H. M. S. Columbia Posted as an Absentee--Police Notified.

Halifax, May 23.—Clifford Denton, of H. M. S. Columbia, is posted as absentee and the officers of the ship are anxious to find him.

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. The quickest, safest cure for colic, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, dysentery, and all other ailments of the bowels.

MARRIED. CULMAN-McCLAVERTY. May 21, by the Rev. C. E. Davis, J. W. Coleman, of Boston, and Maude McClaverty, daughter of Arthur McClaverty, of St. John, N. B.

DEATHS. WINTERS-Phoebe Gidding, widow of the late John Winters, in her 81st year, MURPHY-In this city on the 24th inst., James Murphy, leaving a wife, three sons and three daughters to mourn their loss.

MARINE JOURNAL. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Sch. Quail, 121, Hamilton, from Newport, N. B.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.

Carter's Little Liver Pills. Cure Sick Headache. For Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, and other ailments.

str Beaver, Potter, for Canning; Sarah E. King, for Hall's Harbor; Brisk Wadlin, for Campobello; Wanla, Apt, for Ammolis; Huestler, Wadlin, for Campobello; southern Cross, Hayes, for Parraboro.

DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived. Hillsboro, May 21, sch. Cox and Green, Thompson, from Boston, 22nd, sch. Beaver, Huntley, from Yarmouth; Pearl, Cannon, from River Hebert.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. On or about June 1, 1900, a lighthouse will be established at Warwick light station on the southern extremity of Warwick Neck, northwesterly part of Narragansett Bay.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. Queenstown, May 22—bue Huttla, from Bristol for Halifax (24). Liverpool, May 21, str. Ardova, from St. John.

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. New York, May 21, sch. Sarah Potter, Hamilton, from St. John; Hester, from River; Geneva, from Narragansett Pier; ship Mary L. Burill, from Buenos Ayres.

Reviewed by Roberts. Kingston, May 23—(Special)—Gunner Edgar Birch of C. Field Battery, writing from Cape Town on the subject of the battery left for their march to Mafeking, states the Canadians were reviewed by Lord Roberts and informed they would return to Canada by way of England, camping at Aldershot, where they would be reviewed by the Queen, who would present them medals and bars.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN ST. JOHN AND ELSEWHERE.

The people of St. John enjoyed their Queen's birthday quietly. The day being such a holiday, many took advantage of the opportunity of excursions by boat or rail to spend the holiday in the country. Many also went trout fishing. The lively crowds did brisk business, and bicyclists were many and everywhere.

At St. Stephen. St. Stephen, May 24—Queen's weather greeted the inhabitants of this town today. Nearly every building, public and private, hung to the breeze the national colors. Early in the day the streets were thronged by people from the surrounding country and towns.

At Chatham. Chatham, May 24—Chatham celebrated today most joyfully. Flags were in evidence everywhere and this morning's parade, which was attended by the mayor and his staff, was one of the best ever seen here.

At Fredericton. The Queen's Birthday was well observed here. Every store and almost all the houses in town were decorated with flags and bunting and presented a fine picture. The Trainers' excursion from St. John arrived at 10 o'clock and brought with them a large number of their friends.

At Moncton. Moncton, May 24—Moncton enjoyed Queen's weather today and the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday was quietly and generally observed.

At Truro. Truro, May 24—It was a most glorious day here. A large number of picnic and fishing parties took advantage of the perfect weather. The 8th Highlanders were firing crackers in the forenoon. In the afternoon an immense promenade concert was held on Victoria square.

At Hamilton. The Queen's birthday was celebrated here in splendid style today. The weather was perfect and the day was spent in a most enjoyable manner. The 8th Highlanders were firing crackers in the forenoon. In the afternoon an immense promenade concert was held on Victoria square.

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At Halifax. Halifax, May 24—(Special)—The Queen's birthday was more generally observed here than for a number of years. The weather was beautifully fine and warm, and nearly all the places of business were closed. Many people went into the country trout fishing. The military celebration on the lawn in front of the court house, Rev. Mr. Lynde conducted the service and the evening performance had great patronage.

At Ottawa. Ottawa, May 24—The Queen's birthday was celebrated here today with a regular outburst of patriotic and loyal enthusiasm. The whole city was almost covered with flags and bunting. There was no regular demonstration.

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South Knowlesville News. South Knowlesville, Carleton county, May 21—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lawson and Mr. and Mrs. Osman Fraser, who have been living in Boston for the past few years, returned home last week. A little child of Lemuel Mackenzie's died quite recently after a short illness. P. E. Morgan, Hartland, paid a short visit to his son, the teacher, one day last week.

Miss Wheaton, Boston, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. James Frost. Miss Mary Smith passed away on Friday after a few days' sickness. Rev. C. Keavort conducted the funeral services on Sunday.

Miss Besse Fraser left this week for Lewiston, where she expects to remain with her sister for some time. The Methodist service at Knowlesville on Sunday night was conducted by B. W. Morgan, Rev. Mr. Sellar having been engaged in special services in another circuit.

Miss Parasenda Frost, who has been spending a few months at Island Falls, returned home on Saturday. Miss Eunice Henderson and Master Randolph Henderson have been very sick with pneumonia, but under the care of Dr. Curtis they are both recovering.

Milltown News. Milltown, May 23—Principal Sutherland and staff of the schools here are receiving congratulations on their magnificent observance of Empire Day. The school created in front of the high school, upon which nearly the entire school population of the town were able to stand and join in patriotic songs. The Milltown band, under the direction of Mr. Sutherland, filled up every intermission. The recitation on the Extent of the Empire by John Smiley was one of the finest pieces of literary composition produced in the town for some time.

Hopewell Hill News. Hopewell Hill, May 23—Special exercises were held at the superior school here in celebration of Empire Day. His Honor Lieutenant Governor McLean was present and addressed the school. Short speeches were made by a number of other visitors. Refreshments were served at close of entertainment. A new siding is being added to the Salisbury & Harvey railway at the Mill station.

French Still Advancing. Honing Spruit, Orange Free State, Tuesday evening, May 22—General French has crossed the Rhenoster River, northwest of here. This movement, combined with the advance of the British forces, has placed the Boer position in a most perilous position. The Boers received say the burghers a heavy defeat, and the Boer position is now in a most perilous position. Fifteen prisoners were taken today.

Intercolonial Railway. On and after Sunday, January 14, 1900, the following trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Trains Will Leave St. John. Suburban for Hampton, 7.00. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax, 7.15. Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, 7.30. Express for Sussex, 7.45. Express for Moncton and Quebec, 7.55. Express from Halifax, 8.10. Express from Moncton, 8.25. Accommodation from Moncton, 8.40. Accommodation from Halifax, 8.55. Accommodation from Moncton, 9.10. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 11.30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 12.10 o'clock for Halifax. Vestibule, dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

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Border Notes. St. Stephen, May 23—Another society wedding took place today in the Church of the Holy Rospary on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Henrietta B., daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ross, and Dr. T. I. Byrne. A large number of invited guests and others packed the church to witness the ceremony. A nuptial mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Byrne, brother of the groom, who also performed the wedding ceremony, assisted by Rev. Father Doland. The bride is tall and stately and wears a handsome white silk gown, bridal veil, wreath of orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Rose Bremna, Miss Morris and Miss Byrne, of Sussex. Messrs. Vassie, Mills, Keating and Byrne acted as ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents on Rose avenue, which was attended by the elite of the St. Croix. The presents were numerous, handsome and costly, testifying the esteem in which the happy bride is held by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Byrne having become a convert to the Catholic church she and her husband receiving Holy Communion during the nuptial mass. They left on the afternoon train for an extended wedding tour and on their return will make their home with Mrs. Rose, grandmother of the bride. Fortunately the waters are receding in the St. Croix and the danger point has passed. The electric cars are again crossing the upper bridge at Milltown. The cotton mill expects to start on Friday. A little child of Lemuel Mackenzie's died quite recently after a short illness. P. E. Morgan, Hartland, paid a short visit to his son, the teacher, one day last week. Miss Wheaton, Boston, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. James Frost. Miss Mary Smith passed away on Friday after a few days' sickness. Rev. C. Keavort conducted the funeral services on Sunday. 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The cotton mill expects to start on Friday. A little child of Lemuel Mackenzie's died quite recently after a short illness. P. E. Morgan, Hartland, paid a short visit to his son, the teacher, one day last week. Miss Wheaton, Boston, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. James Frost. Miss Mary Smith passed away on Friday after a few days' sickness. Rev. C. Keavort conducted the funeral services on Sunday. Miss Besse Fraser left this week for Lewiston, where she expects to remain with her sister for some time. The Methodist service at Knowlesville on Sunday night was conducted by B. W. Morgan, Rev. Mr. Sellar having been engaged in special services in another circuit. Miss Parasenda Frost, who has been spending a few months at Island Falls, returned home on Saturday. Miss Eunice Henderson and Master Randolph Henderson have been very sick with pneumonia, but under the care of Dr. Curtis they are both recovering. Milltown News. Milltown, May 23—Principal Sutherland and staff of the schools here are receiving congratulations on their magnificent observance of Empire Day. The school created in front of the high school, upon which nearly the entire school population of the town were able to stand and join in patriotic songs. The Milltown band, under the direction of Mr. Sutherland, filled up every intermission. The recitation on the Extent of the Empire by John Smiley was one of the finest pieces of literary composition produced in the town for some time. Hopewell Hill News. Hopewell Hill, May 23—Special exercises were held at the superior school here in celebration of Empire Day. His Honor Lieutenant Governor McLean was present and addressed the school. Short speeches were made by a number of other visitors. Refreshments were served at close of entertainment. A new siding is being added to the Salisbury & Harvey railway at the Mill station. French Still Advancing. Honing Spruit, Orange Free State, Tuesday evening, May 22—General French has crossed the Rhenoster River, northwest of here. This movement, combined with the advance of the British forces, has placed the Boer position in a most perilous position. The Boers received say the burghers a heavy defeat, and the Boer position is now in a most perilous position. Fifteen prisoners were taken today. Intercolonial Railway. On and after Sunday, January 14, 1900, the following trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Trains Will Leave St. John. Suburban for Hampton, 7.00. Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax, 7.15. Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, 7.30. Express for Sussex, 7.45. Express for Moncton and Quebec, 7.55. Express from Halifax, 8.10. Express from Moncton, 8.25. Accommodation from Moncton, 8.40. Accommodation from Halifax, 8.55. Accommodation from Moncton, 9.10. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 11.30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 12.10 o'clock for Halifax. Vestibule, dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express. Trains Will Arrive at St. John. Suburban from Hampton, 7.10. Express from Sussex, 7.25. Express from Moncton and Quebec, 7.40. Express from Halifax, 7.55. Express from Moncton, 8.10. Express from Halifax, 8.25. Accommodation from Moncton, 8.40. Accommodation from Halifax, 8.55. Accommodation from Moncton, 9.10. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 11.30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 12.10 o'clock for Halifax. Vestibule, dining and sleeping cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express. City Ticket Office. 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.