

The Daily Morning Telegraph

VOL. XXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1901.

NO. 95.

GRAND MASTER ALLAN.

St. John Man Placed at the Head of the Odd Fellows.

A NEW NAME CHOSEN.

And the Body Will Now be Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., Maritime Provinces, Canada--The Next Annual Meeting Will be in Moncton--Other Business Yesterday.

Halifax, Aug. 9--(Special)--The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. resumed its session this morning. The uniform constitution for subordinates was again taken up and, after considerable discussion, and the making of some amendments, was adopted as a whole. It will come into effect January 1st next.

The next business taken up was the choosing of a place for the annual session of 1901. Invitations from Moncton, Sussex and Charlottetown were read and Moncton was selected.

The notice of motion given last year to change the name of the grand lodge was considered and adopted. The new title will be "Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., Maritime Provinces, Canada." The election of officers resulted as follows:

Grand master, C. H. Allan, St. John. Deputy grand master, C. F. Rockwell, Kentville. Grand warden, S. A. Chesney, Lunenburg. Grand secretary, J. C. P. Frazee, Halifax.

ON DIAMOND SHOALS.

A British Steamer Ashore--Doubtful if She Can Be Saved.

Cape Henry, Va., Aug. 9--The following wreck report is received from Weather Bureau Observer Doshier, at Hatteras, N. C.:

"The British steamer Palestro, Captain Armstrong, from Pensacola for Liverpool via Newport News for coal, stranded this morning on Diamond Shoals. Six men have landed at the Hatteras in their boats and the remainder of the crew, 21 men, are alongside the ship in boats. The crew of the Cape Hatteras and Creed's Hill Life Saving Station have gone to the assistance of the ship. A dense fog has prevailed in this locality all day until this afternoon when it lifted and the ship was discovered by the life saving crew."

"The second mate reports 13 feet of water in the main hold and thinks it doubtful if the ship can be saved."

The weather bureau official reports that the remainder of the crew, 21 men of the stranded British steamship Palestro, were safely landed at Cape Hatteras tonight. Her position and condition are such that nothing can be done toward saving either the ship or cargo and both will prove a total loss.

OTTAWA ITEMS.

To Report for Service in India--Mayor Payment Hurt--Charges Her Husband With Attempt to Murder.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 9--(Special)--William Palmer, son of A. J. Palmer, of Ottawa, has received a telegram from the British war office to report for service in India. Mayor Payment was thrown out of his carriage last night and dragged 100 feet. The mayor's knee was severely cut and one of his arms injured. Mrs. Willson, of St. Andre Avelin, has sworn out at Hull a charge of attempted murder against her husband. She alleges he attempted to take her life.

Foster Speaks at New Glasgow.

New Glasgow, Aug. 9--(Special)--Hon. Geo. E. Foster's political meeting was held in the rink here tonight, 1,200 people attended. The meeting opened with a brief speech from J. L. Jenkinson, president of the Conservative association of the county, which was followed by A. C. Bell, M. P. Mr. Foster, who made his first appearance in the county, was well received. He said he was still young in political life and hoped he had many years ahead of him. He spoke at length on the history and career of the Conservative party of the Dominion. In this connection he mentioned particularly British Columbia, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and claimed for his party full credit for their prosperous state. The Conservative party, he said, stood today on the same ground it took in 1878.

After Many Years.

London, Aug. 9--It is understood that the question of the American Delays Bay Railroad claims is on the point of settlement.

To Take in Street Railway Men.

St. Louis, Aug. 9--At a meeting of the executive committee of the Railroad Employees' Union today, a committee was appointed to organize a company and enter the street railway business for the union in St. Louis.

MINISTERS SAIL.

Hon. Messrs. Blair, Fielding and Sir Louis Davies

BOUND FOR CANADA.

Sir Charles Tupper is on the Same Steamer--The Big Batch of Invalidated Canadian Soldiers are Also Passengers on the Parisian Which is Now Bound for Montreal.

Liverpool, Aug. 9--The steamer Parisian, which sailed from Liverpool for Montreal today, has among her passengers Mr. A. G. Blair, Canadian minister of railways and canals; Mr. Wm. S. Fielding, Canadian minister of finance; Sir Louis Henry Davies, Canadian minister of marine and fisheries; Sir Charles Tupper and several invalidated Canadian troops from South Africa.

AN ARMY OF CRABS.

A Sensation by Soft Shells on Fulton Street, New York.

New York, Aug. 8--An army of soft-shell crabs, 400 in number, suddenly let loose on busy Fulton street today. With claws threateningly erect, moving their multiple legs with astonishing rapidity, the crabs scurried here and there over the pavement and sidewalks.

Young women on their way to and from the Fulton street ferry gathered up their skirts and ran in terror. A noise is heard enough, but 400 soft shell crabs in phalanx--awful, horrible.

It's probable that none of these young women had ever seen a soft shell crab save when it was nicely cooked and served on toast, so all the young women fled before the crabs, which probably were more frightened than they were.

The crabs, neatly packed in seaweed in an uncovered box on James Walsh's truck on their way from Daniel McCabe & Company, fish dealers of Fulton market, to an upper Broadway restaurant, there to delight the palates of its patrons.

Walsh's truck collided with another truck, the box of crabs was thrown into the street and there was a rain of crabs as thick as frogs that plagued old Egypt.

The crabs fell at the feet of Antonio Giovanni, an able street sweeper, who dropped his broom and fled for refuge into a drug shop. Walsh seized the broom-streepers ran out with brooms and attacked the crabs, which split into three divisions and bravely advanced backward toward Fulton street.

Messenger boys and shop boys in numbers pretended to be very active in preventing the soft shells' escape. Walsh and his allies won a sweeping victory. They caught about 200 crabs and restored them to the box.

The active messengers and shop boys had the other crew for upper tonight. It was strange how many of the crabs crawled into the pockets of the boys to hide.

DWELLING DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Whitney Robinson's House Scorched--Chinese Caught on the United States Border.

St. Stephen, Aug. 9--Fire this morning at 4 o'clock was discovered in the ell of Whitney Robinson's dwelling. The house was situated in the suburbs of the town and the St. Stephen department had to wait the arrival of the Calais hose cart, as it required the hose of both to reach the house. The ell house were quite badly gutted before the departments got through their work. The loss is fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A number of Chinese being smuggled through to the States were stopped by the ever vigilant customs officer, McGarry, of Calais, on Wednesday and sent to Postport, where they will be deported. The Chinese were met in Calais by a well known Calaisian who attempted the same trick two years ago and was at that time also caught in the act.

A HOUSE RIFLED.

A Truro Man on Returning from a Vacation Learns He Has Had Visitors.

Truro, Aug. 9--(Special)--While Rufus A. Tremain, barrister, of this town, and his family were away on vacation, his house has been rifled. The sideboards, wardrobes, drawers and closets were gone through but nothing was taken except \$5 cash. A gold watch was taken out of its case but was left. The burglars were evidently after money only. It is supposed they were local offenders.

A Mate's Body Recovered.

Lubbock, Me., Aug. 9--The body of John Curry, who, as mate of the schooner Maud Malloch, was drowned on July 12, was found on Pepee's Folly Island by Henry Bryant this afternoon.

Northwest Farmers are Harvesting.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9--(Special)--The Northern Pacific Railway's crop report up to Aug. 7, shows that harvesting is now general in some parts along the main line. Dry weather lately has favored the rapid ripening of the grain.

THE ALLIES HAVE TAKEN THE TOWN OF YANG TSUN.

The Chinese Were Driven From Intrenchments About the Town After Four Hours' Fighting--The Place An Important One--To Be Used as a Base for Future Operations.

London, Aug. 10, 4 a. m.--In the capture of Yang Tsun, the losses of the Daily Express from the Foo, dated August 8, purporting to give an account of that engagement, were 200, the majority of these being killed.

The allies marched on Yang Tsun," says the report "at dawn, Monday. The position held by 1,500 Chinese was well entrenched to the east of the river. After four hours' heavy fighting the Chinese were driven from their defense works."

Another despatch to the same paper, dated Tien Tsun, August 6, recounts a reconnaissance made by the Japanese beyond Haiku, the result being that the enemy was developed in strong force, well fortified at Wei Ho. The Chinese were superior in numbers and, after facing the fire of seven guns, the Japanese retired on Haiku, with 20 killed and 27 wounded, but having captured 200 horses.

With the exception of these messages, General Chaffee's report is the only one published by the London morning papers telling of the capture of Yang Tsun.

The editorials generally incline to view the progress toward Pekin as thus far splendid, but one which cannot be maintained at the present rapid rate, as the concentration of supplies and the establishment of bases will cause inevitable delays.

The commissioner of customs at Shanghai has received a routine message from Sir Robert Hart, director-general of Imperial customs, showing that the latter is still conducting the business of Imperial customs, a rather curious condition of affairs when taken in connection with the words "Happily still alive," which he included in the despatch, which was dated Pekin, July 27.

Half an hour after Washington's latest communication to the Chinese government the Daily Chronicle describes it as "diplomatic," and declares that the Chinese attempts to get the ministers to leave Pekin, as described by M. Pichon, have convinced everybody, except application of force is the only argument Pekin can understand.

YANG TSUN CAPTURED.

Two Important Despatches Received at Washington--The Allied Column Will Consist of 60,000 Men.

Washington, Aug. 9--The capture of Yang Tsun, the first objective point of the international forces, was the supreme news of importance received today on the Chinese stations. The first word of this capture, effected last Monday, came in a brief despatch to the signal office at the war department from Col. Scriven, the signal officer at Chefoo, saying:

"Chefoo, Aug. 9--Signals, Washington: Aug. 6, Yang Tsun captured today. Need own transportation. Call well. (Signed) Scriven."

Half an hour after this message a cablegram came from General Chaffee, giving additional details of the capture and showing that it had been at the cost of 60 casualties among the American troops. General Chaffee's despatch is as follows:

"Yang Tsun, Aug. 6--Yang Tsun occupied today. Wounded, Second Lieut. Frank R. Long, 10th Infantry, moderate. Casualties, about 60 men 9th United States Infantry, 14th United States Infantry, and battery 'E' United States Artillery. Nearly all from 10th Infantry. Names many men prostrated, heat and fatigue. (Signed) 'CHAFFEE.'"

Rather less important was a despatch from General Terachi, second in command on the Japanese staff, sent to the war office of Japan and transmitted to the legation here, stating that the international army would total 50,000 men. This was at which time the real advance on Pekin would begin. General Terachi's despatch stated that on the 4th, when it was forwarded, the advance had not yet begun.

This was at first incomprehensible in view of the fact that fighting had actually occurred. But the later statement that the international force would total 50,000 men on the 15th appears to make clear General Terachi's meaning and to reconcile it with General Chaffee's despatches. The present movement of some 16,000 men, doubtless is viewed in the light of a reconnaissance in force, the main movement of the army of 50,000 to follow on the 15th. This makes clear the meaning of General Chaffee's despatch that Yang Tsun was the objective point.

The war department here has been considerably puzzled over this statement of an objective point, far short of Pekin. It would appear, however, from General Terachi's despatch that the first force of 16,000 men, having opened up communications to Yang Tsun, brought forward supplies and established this advance base, the way would then be clear for the advance of the larger force on the 15th.

The capture of Yang Tsun is, therefore, an important strategic branch of the fast-maturing military plans. The place is about 18 miles beyond Tien Tsun and little less than a quarter of the way to Pekin. Col. Scriven's statement: "Wire

up," contains much meaning, as it is accepted as showing that there is direct telegraphic communication with the army in the field. Aside from the assurance that gives of speedy transmission of news from the front, it gives the additional assurance that the line of communication is intact to the first base of operations.

The capture of Yang Tsun on the day following the battle of Pei Tsang is regarded as a highly successful military achievement especially in view of the fact that it was looked upon as a stronghold whose capture might have given the foreigners considerable trouble.

Aside from the military developments of the day the diplomatic aspect of the crisis was made more clear by the publication of the demand made by the United States on the Imperial government of China and transmitted to Minister Wu last evening. The document is as follows:

"We are availing ourselves of the opportunity offered by the imperial edict of the fifth of August allowing to the foreign ministers free communication with their respective governments in cipher letters sent by a communication to Minister Conger to which we await an answer. We are already advised by him in a brief despatch received in Aug. 7, that the imperial government is firing daily upon the ministers in Pekin. We demand the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by imperial troops upon the legation and the desire to attain these ends by the use of the imperial government for the protection of the legations and all foreigners therein. We demand that the imperial troops be fired daily upon the legations and in view of the doubt expressed by the imperial government in its edict of Aug. 5, we desire to see restored order. Such action on the part of the imperial government would be a demonstration of its friendliness and desire to attain these ends."

(Signed) "ALVEX A. ADEE, Acting Secretary, Department of State, Washington."

Minister Wu worked assiduously on the message during today, translating it from English to Chinese and then from Chinese to the cipher code of China. Owing to the gravity of the document this work required exceptional exactness and time, but it is probable it is by this time on its way to the Chinese government.

Half an hour after this message in the city showed great interest in this latest movement by the United States and called at the state department to inquire the country they were furnished copies of the demand and in an informal manner expressed their approval of what had been done. This action by the United States was taken solely on its own responsibility, without consulting other powers as to the advisability of the demand.

The use of the word "demand" in the American note thoroughly indicates the urgency of the message. In the technical parlance of diplomacy it differs from an ultimatum, which usually fixes a date or sets a time within which there must be compliance, the lack of compliance during the stated period being a ground for war. While a demand is less specific as to time or compliance, it none the less asserts a positive right which the government will enforce, if the right be not conceded, owing to the difficulties of communication with Pekin it is expected that some days must elapse before an answer can be received, and there is a disposition to grant all reasonable time for the transmission.

Later in the day the state department received an important despatch from Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, announcing the landing of British troops at that point. The consul general did not state that he had protested against this action but the state department judged from this that no protest would have been made by him in the absence of instructions. He stated, however, that the merchants of the city strongly disapproved the landing of the British troops, fearing that it would incite the anti-foreign feeling in the city. The government at Washington has taken no action in the nature of a protest and it is stated officially that no such action will be taken.

The United States government recognizes the right of any power to protect its citizens or their interests when they are supposed to be in jeopardy as indicative of this policy it is stated in the highest official quarters that if the United States citizens at any time were reported to be in danger, this government would maintain its right to promptly send an armed force for their protection. This right of protection

claimed by the United States conceded to be open to all powers alike. At the same time the state department recognizes that there is a question of wisdom involved in this particular landing of troops. As to whether our government would express any doubt upon the wisdom of the movement the officials decline positively to say.

Secretary Root regards the situation from military and diplomatic points of view as much improved. The promise of cipher communication with the ministers in Pekin, together with the advance of the international forces toward Pekin, is believed to be relatively significant. It is believed that the resistance by the Chinese has not been and will not be as great as anticipated by some authorities who said that the Chinese forces consisted of the best of their army. The movement of Yang Tsun is in accordance with the information contained in the despatch from General Chaffee which was not made public after the Rev. William H. Lacy, from Kobe, Japan, had been officials of the war department that the present reconnaissance in force will continue, a majority of whom are now en route for Cape Town. Three guns and 4,000 horses were captured and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed.

"The garrison of Elands river, which I fear has been captured, consisted of about 300 bushmen and Rhodesians. It had hoped that Carrington had been in time to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delarey, learning of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, hurried westward and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived."

"Methuen engaged a part of DeWet's force yesterday near Betersburg. He drove the enemy off a succession of hills, which they held obstinately. Our casualties were seven men killed or wounded, including four officers."

Missionaries Reported.

New York, Aug. 9--The Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society today received a cablegram from the Rev. William H. Lacy, from Kobe, Japan, announcing the safe arrivals at Kobe of various members of the Methodist Episcopal mission at Foo Chow. Besides Mr. Lacy and his wife, the following were named as having arrived at Kobe: The Rev. and Mrs. James Simeister, Mrs. Julia W. Plum, Miss Sarah M. Bosworth and Miss Isabella Longstreet. All of these are from Foo Chow.

British Land at Shanghai.

Washington, Aug. 9--The state department has received a cablegram from Consul-General Goodnow at Shanghai announcing that a considerable British detachment of troops had been landed for the protection of the foreign settlement at Shanghai. No protest has been made by the American consul general, but he says the merchants of Shanghai disapprove of the action of Admiral Seymour, fearing it will incite the anti-foreign feeling in the city. It is stated that the state department will enter no protest to the landing of the troops, as it concedes the right of any power to protect its citizens where they are deemed to be in danger.

A Man on the Spot Wanted.

Washington, Aug. 9--The subject of the appointment of Count Waldere to command the international forces in China has been presented to the United States government, but no answer has been returned. Count Waldere is regarded by the authorities here as an eminent soldier and it is believed that he will be engaged as the present movement is for the relief of the ministers in Pekin and Count Waldere, who is now in Germany, cannot possibly reach China until that object has been accomplished or defeated. It is thought by this government that it is necessary to have a man of his caliber on the spot for a future campaign. The matter will be taken up with President McKinley when he arrives in Washington next week.

Messages Coming.

Washington, Aug. 9--Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, said tonight he had received information from China that eight foreign legations in Pekin had sent cipher messages to their respective governments. The fact that the legations are being allowed to send cipher despatches to their home offices shows, in Mr. Wu's opinion, that his government is living up to the imperial edict permitting the ministers to have free communication with their governments. Mr. Wu says the consular cipher despatches, which also were reported as having been held up, have been forwarded.

Minister Wu tonight sent to his government the memorandum addressed to him by Acting Secretary Adee and demanding the immediate cessation of hostile attacks by imperial troops upon the legations and urging the imperial government to enter into communication with the legations. The minister accompanied it with an explanatory statement in which he gave the reasons why, in his opinion, a compliance with the representations of the United States would be for the best interest of all.

He expects it will take several days for the memorandum to reach the imperial authorities. The latest message to Minister Conger sent in response to that received from him Tuesday afternoon was filed for transmission last night. State department officials estimate at least five days will elapse before an answer is received.

Grain Merchant's Death.

Winnipeg, Aug. 9--D. G. McBean, a prominent grain merchant of this city, died tonight of Bright's disease.

ACROSS THE VAAL.

The Boer Leader Making His Escape.

HUNTER'S PRISONERS.

Has Made a Fine Collection of Men, Horses and Guns--Plot to Shoot Lord Roberts--Ten Ring-leaders Arrested and Put in Jail--Concerning Canadians.

London, Aug. 10, 4.45 a. m.--The Daily News has the following despatch from Pretoria, dated Aug. 9: "A plot to shoot all the British officers and to make Lord Roberts a prisoner has been opportunely discovered. Ten of the ring-leaders were arrested and are now in jail."

"Probably the plot was part of a conspiracy of which the attempted rising at Johannesburg was the first indication. As I directed him to take up a position between Potchefstroom and Lindique, where he could intercept the enemy, who crossed the river at DeWet's Drift. Kitchener is crossing the Vaal with cavalry and mounted infantry."

"Hunter reports that he made 4,140 prisoners in the Bethlehem-Harrismith district, a majority of whom are now en route for Cape Town. Three guns and 4,000 horses were captured and 105,000 rounds of ammunition and 105,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed."

"The garrison of Elands river, which I fear has been captured, consisted of about 300 bushmen and Rhodesians. It had hoped that Carrington had been in time to withdraw the garrison, but it seems that Delarey, learning of Ian Hamilton's approach to Rustenburg, hurried westward and surrounded the garrison before Carrington arrived."

"Methuen engaged a part of DeWet's force yesterday near Betersburg. He drove the enemy off a succession of hills, which they held obstinately. Our casualties were seven men killed or wounded, including four officers."

Invalided Canadians.

Toronto, Aug. 9--(Special)--The Telegram's special cable from London says: "The Times today publishes a letter written by a Canadian volunteer, V. Odium, of the 22nd Oxford Rifles, Ontario, complaining bitterly for himself and his comrades about the delay in sending convalescent Canadians home. He claims they have waited long and patiently, but can not get the authorities to act. Odium says they enlisted for active service, not for idle, useless life in England."

"The Times commenting says: 'This is perfectly true. Lord Strathcona has done all he possibly could for the Canadians, and only by his strong personal, persistent calling at the war office has he been able to get any Canadian shipped. The great mistake of the war office is in granting any furloughs to Canadians. But really the red-tape around the war office is most irritating. It is only by the efforts of Canadian officials that change was secured for the Canadians at Shoreham and Woolwich. Officials at the war office say they are waiting for instructions from Ottawa. Canadian officials here think, and the general opinion in London coincides with them, that Dr. Borden, the Canadian minister of militia, should peremptorily insist that the invalided Canadians be sent home at once.'"

Quebec Liberals.

Will Organize Week After Next in View of Election Rumors.

Montreal, Aug. 9--(Special)--A meeting has been called for the week after next, of active campaign workers of the Liberal party for the province of Quebec. One of the chief among them, on being questioned on the subject, intimated that the near approach of an election made early organization for active operations necessary.

The Siberian Railway.

A Large Portion Now Open for Traffic.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 9--Official reports announce that the Siberian railway is now open for traffic from Teletskaiak to Lake Baikal, a distance of 3,047 versts, and also from Mysovkhova to Svyetensk, a distance of 1,034 versts.

A force of Cossacks which was sent to clear the Chinese from the right bank of the Algan, captured a Chinese general, five officers and 38 soldiers.

Killed by a Jealous Man.

New York, Aug. 9--A woman who gives her name as Mrs. Jona Thompson is thought to be dying in eastern district hospital, Brooklyn, from three fractures of the skull, which she says were inflicted last night by John M. Smith, in a case, by reason of jealousy, because she recognized other men in the place.

Mrs. Thompson says she is the wife of a merchant in Jamaica, West Indies, and that he is suing for divorce. Smith, who is under arrest, denies that he struck the woman.

Rushing to Make Ammunition.

Bridgewater, Conn., Aug. 8--The Union Metallic Cartridge Company is working night and day to fill orders from several governments for ammunition. Besides the big order for krag ammunition the company has a contract for field artillery ammunition to fill for the United States government. The ammunition ranges in size from 1 pound to 12 pounds. The government is making war preparations on a big scale, in view of the conditions in China, and large orders for ammunition have been placed with the company's agents by the war department.

Afloat and Sounded.

Quebec, Aug. 9--(Special)--Steamship Mont Blanc, which struck a sand bar in the Richelieu Rapids, was successfully floated and arrived here at noon today. She was thoroughly inspected by divers in the Lesage basin and was found to have sustained no damage. She proceeded to sea tonight.

Grain Merchant's Death.

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KILLING HEAT.

Terrible Mortality in the City of Toronto.

THE HOT WAVE.

Still Extends Over the United States and Canada--A Number of Deaths and a Great Many Prostrations Have Occurred in the Big Cities.

Toronto, Aug. 9--(Special)--Twenty-five deaths were registered at city hall today. In 72 deaths recorded in this week these figures denote the deadly effects of the tropical weather existing in this city during the last five days. The temperature is ranging up to 98 degrees. A heavy shower storm this afternoon cleared the atmosphere for a few hours but tonight the weather is hotter than ever.

New York, Aug. 9--At 5 o'clock tonight the temperature had reached 95 degrees, two degrees higher than ever before recorded here on Aug. 9. On the street it was at least 5 to 10 degrees warmer. There was one death during the day.

Chicago, Aug. 9--Hot weather records for this city were broken today. The mercury reached 94 here yesterday, a record for this city. The street level was two degrees warmer. There were four deaths due to heat and 20 prostrations. Detroit, Aug. 9--There were four prostrations from heat in Detroit today. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9--Three deaths and 20 prostrations occurred in this city today from heat. Milwaukee, Aug. 9--Two deaths today resulted from heat. The thermometer registered 90.

UNCLE SAM'S OFFICIALS.

Want Help from Canadian Railway and Steamship Lines.

Montreal, Aug. 9--(Special)--Officials connected with the United States immigration department are here conferring with railway and steamship people with the object of bringing about an understanding so that in future undesirable immigrants will be unable to enter the United States via Canada. The officials here are H. A. Taylor, of the treasury department; T. V. Powderly, of Washington, and C. S. Hamlin, of Boston. It is said likely that the conclusions of the meetings will be made public before a report will be made to Washington.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An eight-page paper and 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 Dunlop, Business Manager; James Huxley, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., to count for each insertion of 4 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
Owing to the considerable number of communications to the subscribers of this paper, we are unable to contain money remitted to this office. We have to request our subscribers and agents to send money for the Telegraph to so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

In remitting by check or post office order or money 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 papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no special arrangement for 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, who ever 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.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph
ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 11, 1900.

THE JOHANNESBURG MINES.
A good deal was heard, within the British Empire, of the determination of the Transvaal authorities to destroy the Johannesburg mines so that the victors would gain nothing by the capture of the golden city. It was supposed to blow the mines up by dynamite, but few people in this part of the world believed that such an intention could be seriously entertained by civilized men. The wanton destruction of so much valuable property belonging to men of various nationalities who had been induced to go to the Transvaal and invest their money, would have stamped the Boers as altogether outside the pale of civilization and alienated from them the sympathies of the whole world. Yet it was said that this design was seriously entertained and was prevented by the Boers as a result of a few persons in authority in the Transvaal who saw the consequences of such a foolish act. The details of the affair are given in the Johannesburg correspondence of Albert G. Robinson, the special correspondent of the New York Evening Post, whose pre-Boer articles have been referred to before in these columns. Mr. Robinson, being a pre-Boer, will not be suspected of showing any lack of consideration for the Boers who proposed to blow up the Johannesburg mines, and therefore his statements, so far as they reflect upon their conduct may be implicitly accepted. It seems that a considerable proportion of the officials of the Transvaal were in favor of blowing up the mines, and that the principal prosecutor, F. E. T. Kruse, who was supported by General Louis Botha and General Louis Meyer, and the senior proprietor of the Standard and Diggers' News, Mr. Mendelssohn. So far had the plot advanced that drilling had been done in various mines and dynamite placed for the purpose of blowing them up. The scheme was supported by the Pretoria Volkstem, a subsidized government newspaper, which was known to be officially inspired, and articles in favor of this plan were published in it which were supposed to have come from Smuts, Kritz, the state secretary, or from some of the state's attorneys. About the same time a communication semi-private and semi-official was sent to a certain body in the Transvaal army virtually authorizing it to proceed with the destruction of the mines. This came to the knowledge of Dr. Krause, who communicated with Gen. Botha, who sent him instructions to place guards upon the mines to prevent their destruction, and holding him responsible for their safety. The mine police were strengthened and prepared for action. On May 28 the English army moved on Johannesburg and on that night a meeting was held in the reading room of the Grand National Hotel. It was a gathering of extremists headed by Judge Kock, of the Transvaal supreme bench, whose father, as well as some of

his brothers and other relatives, had been killed in the war. As a result of this meeting the following notice was posted in a number of places in Pretoria on the following morning:
"To all Burghers and Friends:
"Men and Brothers:—Much innocent blood has already been shed since the commencement of this unjust and cruel war. Why has this happened? Who is the cause of it? Who must now suffer? Where are now the bloodsuckers and murderers of our fathers, brothers and friends who fell in this capitalistic war? The time has now come to take vengeance. Already it has been decided by the government, with a few leave exceptions, as has appeared formerly in the Standard and Diggers' News, to present all the riches of our beloved and dearly bought fatherland to the enemy. (Refer to Botha's instructions to Kruse.) Must we now, who have fought in this Satanic war for the last eight months, lose our life and fall on our knees before strange monsters to ask them where there is no mercy? Shame and dishonor to us if we, after all the innocent blood which has been shed for our nobles and our brave men, now surrender to the enemy. Are we then rebels, or revolutionaries, or murderers, or rascals? Remember Jameson, Rhodes, Botha, Chamberlain. No, Burghers, we are free and oppressed nations. Let us be worthy of our forefathers. Inhabitants of Johannesburg, be not afraid. We wish to do you no injury or harm. We request all, and especially the mining police, to retire from the mines and certain buildings of trade, in order to prevent accidents. It is hereby guaranteed to women and children that no harm will be done to them. But they must, however, remain quiet.
In obedience to this summons a gathering of burghers was held on the forenoon of May 29th, but it is said to have consisted largely of Germans and Irishmen. Judge Kock appeared to have control of the arrangements and there is no doubt that it was his intention then and there to carry out the work of destroying the mines. Fortunately, Dr. Krause had an intimation of what was going on and deceived Kock into the government building on some pretext. When once inside the building, Kock was quietly arrested by the superintendent of police, searched and disarmed. Krause then went outside and told the gathering of armed and mounted men a trumped-up story of the necessity for their immediate presence on the line towards Elandsfontein, some miles to the east, while he assured them that their leader was all right. They obeyed the command and hurried away to the point that was said to be in danger. Kock was escorted under police guard to the fort and from thence sent to Pretoria. Thus the plot to blow up the mines was frustrated, but there is no doubt that they were in great danger and would have been destroyed but for the energetic action of Gen. Botha and Dr. Krause. These things ought to be remembered in their favor when the proper time comes to make a distinction between the men who have conducted war in the Transvaal according to civilized methods, and those who have displayed the instincts of barbarians.

LIBERAL PLEDGES.
When opponents of the government speak of Liberal pledges they generally mean the pledges which they themselves have set up for the Liberal party, or they refer to some statement which an individual Liberal has made. If Liberals were in the position of Conservatives these contentions would not be without force; for the Conservatives have not in many years held a dominion convention at which the principles and undertakings of the party have been formulated. Happily the Liberals did hold such a convention at Ottawa in 1893, and whenever the question of Liberal pledges arises the record of that convention can be appealed to. When this is done the pledges of the Liberal party will be found to have been ten in number, as follows:
1. The reduction of the tariff involving lower taxation.
2. Enlarged markets and reciprocity in trade.
3. Purity of administration.
4. Economy in relation to the public expenditure.
5. Responsible government and the independence of parliament.
6. Public lands for the settler and not the speculator.
7. The adoption for dominion purposes of the provincial franchise.
8. The abolition of the gerrymander and the preservation of county boundaries.
9. The reform of the senate.
10. A plebiscite on the question of prohibition.
These were the pledges of the Liberal party and the only pledges. It may be that individual members of the party have from time to time qualified these undertakings by views of their own; but no one could fairly argue that the party should be held accountable for such qualifications. The pledges of the party as a whole are of record and it would be highly improper on the part of any one to either take from or add to those pledges.
On reading the pledges of the Liberal party in full, the candid and fair-minded critic will be struck at the very outset by the liberty which opponents of the government have taken with the text of the resolutions adopted by the Ottawa convention. For example, pledge No. 4 has been persistently interpreted to mean that the Liberals thereby undertook to reduce the annual expenditure. No such meaning is warranted by the resolution itself. It simply stipulates for "the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country," and economy, it will be conceded is always a relative thing governed by circumstances. The same thing is true in relation to resolution No. 1. That resolution has reference to the rate of taxation rather than the volume

of the country could not undertake to control the volume of taxation, unless the imports were stationary; but the government can absolutely control the rate of taxation, and in the exercise of that power the present administration has reduced the rate. Resolution No. 10 has frequently been spoken of as a promise to enforce prohibition, whereas it was merely a pledge to take a plebiscite on the question. Other resolutions have also been twisted and given a strained meaning.
Looking again at these pledges, will any candid man say that the present government has not either fully redeemed them or honestly tried to do so? Sir Charles Tupper, with characteristic boldness, declared the other day that he had challenged Sir Wilfrid Laurier to "lay his finger on the single pledge of the Liberal party that had been kept," and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had not been able to do so. Anyone who knows Sir Charles would at least know that his statement would have been none the less sweeping if Sir Wilfrid had "laid his finger" on the ten pledges of the Liberal party. He did not, however, need to do so. Everybody knows that the rate of taxation has been reduced; that an honest effort was made to obtain reciprocity with the United States; that there has been purity of administration; that there has been reasonable economy in relation to public expenditure; that the provincial franchise has been adopted; that the gerrymander was repealed by the House of Commons, and that a plebiscite was promptly and fairly taken on the question of prohibition. It must be assured of great satisfaction to Liberals to know these things.

THE PARTY OF PURITY.
While Tory newspaper organs are engaged in vilifying the Liberal government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is proper to recall the record of the Tory party in connection with the Pacific scandal, which caused the downfall of Sir John A. Macdonald's government. The famous scandal involved the sale of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway, along with fifty million acres of land and thirty million dollars in cash, by Sir John A. Macdonald to Mr. John Hugh Allan, in return for the sum of \$800,000 given by Sir Hugh to Sir John. Sir John A. Macdonald actually defended the flagrant job, saying that it would have been all right if only the Conservative party had possessed a club and the money had been paid into the club for party purposes. Many voters of today have not read Sir John A.'s famous ten-thousand-telegram, or Sir George E. Cartier's celebrated despatch to Sir Hugh Allan, so that we reproduce them both below:
Montreal, 26th July, 1872.
Dear Sir Hugh:
The friends of the government will expect to be assisted by funds in the pending elections, and an amount that will not have the money to pay. They did not understand that it is fully prepared to offset any move he may make."

traffic of Ontario and Manitoba and the Northwestern States. With connections in Toronto and Georgian Bay, the Intercolonial would prove an effective regulator of railway rates generally. It seems ridiculous that we should construct a railway of 1,200 miles westward from the seaboard and suddenly cut it short at a point 400 miles from the great sources of traffic. The extension to Montreal was not so much called for as is the extension to Toronto and Collingwood. At Collingwood the Intercolonial would be in touch with the Canadian Northern lines of the west, and the competition in a couple of years. This new line extends from Port Arthur to the valley of the Saskatchewan by way of Winnipeg. If the Canadian Northern Railway is to be an independent concern, as The Globe claims it is, the extension of the Intercolonial to Collingwood will be the means of establishing effective competition with the Canadian Pacific Railway right into the heart of Manitoba. The threat of the Canadian Pacific Railway to go to the heart of the government's project to make the Intercolonial a really dominating factor in the railway world. Whatever the Canadian Pacific Railway may do, the Intercolonial will maintain the complete independence of the Intercolonial. The government railway must be tied up in no shape or form. It must remain perfectly free to operate at all times in the best interests of the people. And in the meantime the government should give Mr. Shuggens to understand that it is fully prepared to offset any move he may make."

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R.
The differences which have arisen with reference to freight arrangements between the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific Railway are attracting the attention of the Ontario papers, and, strange to say, even the Conservative newspapers do not all agree with the St. John Sun in condemning the government for seeking to protect the traffic of the Intercolonial. The Toronto World is quite as conservative as the Sun; and its editor is a Conservative member of parliament, yet it does not agree with the Sun in criticizing the position of the government in an article which we quote. Says the World:
"If the Laurier government is really as solicitous of the public welfare as The Globe would have us believe, it now has an opportunity to demonstrate the fact in a practical way. After all the trouble and expense we have gone to in making St. John the winter port of the Dominion, and threats to sidetrack it in favor of a port in the United States. The position we have to face is this: Of the two railways which control the traffic of the Dominion, one has already selected Portland, in the State of Maine, as the port from which its traffic is shipped to Europe during its winter port. A question for the government to consider and for us or not the country is whether it is to prevent this diversion of Canadian traffic to foreign ports. The Globe says the country is practically at the mercy of the Canadian Pacific Railway in its threat to make Boston its winter headquarters. We are told that we will have to trust to the future to bring us relief. What new appliances are made for charters and subsidies it may be possible, says the Globe, to make amends for unfortunate blunders that have been made in the Maritime Provinces. We take issue with The Globe. It is not necessary to wait till we see what the future may develop. We have an immediate and effective remedy at our disposal. If the Laurier government were a free agent and independent of railway influences it would meet this threat of the Canadian Pacific Railway with the government proceed to make the Georgian Bay the western terminal of the Intercolonial Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway will abandon in double quick time its proposal to go to Boston. The Liberal papers tell us that the extension of the Intercolonial to Montreal has added greatly to the prosperity of the road. It may be so. But if the extension to Montreal has been profitable it is quite certain that the further extension to the Georgian Bay would be the making of the Intercolonial a really dominating factor in the railway world. It connects the seaports of Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Sydney. Millions have been spent in building the 1,200 miles connecting these terminals. Where the Intercolonial is weak is its want of connections with the sources of traffic. If the Intercolonial were extended to Collingwood, via Toronto, it would prove a formidable competitor with the Canadian Pacific Railway, Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic for the large and growing

BRITISH ARMY REORGANIZATION.
When the present war is over there seems to be no doubt that there will be an attempt made to reorganize the British army system. That system was never constituted on any scientific basis, and although it has been greatly improved in recent years, owing to the action of successive Liberal governments in England, it is still far from perfect and very far from giving the best results possible for the expenditure. The first great evil of the British army system as at present administered, is the lack of military spirit among the officers. It is not considered good form for an officer of the army to wear his uniform when he is not on duty. He goes about in civilian dress and he shows more attention on social functions than he does on his military duties. This is all wrong. The officer should consider that he is first, last, and all the time, a soldier, and that it is his business to be as well equipped as the best possible fighting man. The officers of the army are mainly recruited from what may be called the "classes," as distinguished from the "masses," the classes being titled persons, or persons who wish to associate with the titled classes. The result of this selection is that an officer in the army cannot live on his pay, his expenses are much larger than his income. This is particularly the case with the cavalry regiments, but it prevails more or less among all the infantry regiments and also in the artillery. This, of course, precludes poor men from aspiring to be officers in the army. No matter how great their talents may be it is always placed those officers who rise from the ranks in a very unfortunate position, because it condemns them to a life of poverty and contempt. A few non-commissioned officers are given or granted commissions every year, and when a commission is granted a small sum is given to purchase an outfit, but these officers never have the same standing as officers who have entered the army in the usual course, and they are looked down upon by their companions in arms. So much is this the case that there have been many instances in which non-commissioned officers have refused commissions simply because they were better off in the position they were in than they would have been in the position that was offered to them.
Now this is all wrong. Great Britain will never get her army well-officed until an officer can live on his pay, and until a private soldier can aspire to be

come an officer, without being the object of contempt and ridicule by other officers. The boast of Napoleon that every French soldier had a marshal's baton in his knapsack ought to be made true of the British army, and if this were true, that army would have a class of officers far superior to what it has at present. No one, of course, doubts the courage of these officers who now fill up the ranks of the British army or their desire to sustain the honor of the British flag, but they are not, and cannot be, the best selection that the country can afford, because they are recruited from a limited class, and many a boy who is considered too stupid for any other business is put into the army as a last resort, it being considered that, dull as he is, he is good enough to be "fool for powder."

WHAT IS ECONOMY?
One hears it said every day that the Liberals came into power on the distinct pledge to reduce the expenditure of the country. Some go so far as to say that the pledge involved a reduction of the annual outlay by \$1,000,000, while others allege that the Liberals undertook to get along with \$2,000,000 less than the expenditure by Conservatives. All opponents of the government seem agreed, however, in the view that there was a definite pledge to cut down the appropriations and to retrench. In view of the fact that this matter is certain to come up very frequently in the approaching campaign, we desire to present the exact words of the undertaking which the Liberals gave in 1893. The resolution in full was as follows:
"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the government that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."
That was the so-called pledge in its entirety, and the only pledge on the subject ever given by the Liberal party. The views of individual Liberals apart from this, do not count. It will be seen at once that there is not a word in this resolution about a reduction of the expenditure, nor of retrenchment. There is simply a demand made for "the strictest economy." There is an implied affirmation of the fact that the taxation is "undue," and it will not be denied by any man who desires to be fair that the present government has lived up to that view. The rate of taxation has been substantially reduced; so that the objection on that score which was felt by the Liberals in 1893 no longer applies.
The whole matter turns upon what is economy. We have frequently dealt with

this view of the case, and would not think it amiss to repeat in some measure what has been said in these columns in that regard; but we prefer for the present to give the exceedingly appropriate remarks of the finance minister on this very point a few days ago. Mr. Fielding said:
"Let us understand what is economy. We have spent a great deal of money; we admit it. The honorable gentleman opposite boast that they spent little, but their little was extravagant because they did not have the money to pay. They spent little and they ran the country into debt. We have spent much, but we have had the money to pay it. We have paid every bill, and we have had a reduced rate of taxation, as is admitted by gentlemen opposite. We have spent these large sums; we have met the demands of the people; we have paid the bills, and we have had a handsome balance from year to year on the right side of the ledger. I was in the western part of Ontario some months ago with the right honorable, the prime minister, attending a series of meetings, and I was much struck by a motto which stretched across the street, in one of the beautiful Ontario towns. That motto was: 'Wise expenditure is true economy.' I believe that that is the basis of sound finance. Economy does not mean parsimony. It means the meeting of the reasonable demands of the people by an honest expenditure, designed to comply with all the requirements as far as possible. That, Sir, is I believe true economy. A young lady was spoken of by her aunt, who said: 'Mary, it is a very serious thing to get married; and she replied: 'Yes, aunt, it is, but it is a much more serious thing not to get married. My honorable friend the minister of railways came to a large appropriation in his estimates for the Intercolonial Railway the other night, and Mr. Foster said: 'Is the minister not really afraid of this large item; and the minister replied: 'I am not, but I would be very much afraid of it, if I should come down to this house and have to acknowledge that I was not prepared to provide the funds necessary for carrying on the public business of the country. It is a serious thing, Sir, to provide these large estimates, but it would be a much more serious thing if we had to stand before parliament and the country today in such a position, that these honorable gentlemen opposite could point to us and say: 'You are afraid to give the people the means which they require to carry on, and to develop the trade of the country. We are not afraid to meet parliament and to meet the public with this bill of expenditure.'"
With this view of the case unprejudiced men will be disposed to agree. They will recognize the fact that after taxation had been reduced, it was a perfectly proper thing for the government to make a prudent and useful expenditure of the money which came into their hands. We are disposed ourselves to go even further, and to say that it would have been an act of folly and negligence if the government had not spent the money. It would have been poor economy to have disregarded the needs of our expanding commerce for the mere sake of rolling up an enormous

surplus. Public judgment would not have supported such a course.
Then there is the negative test of economy. Has anyone observed a single line in a Conservative paper, or heard a single word uttered by a responsible member of parliament taking exception to one item of expenditure by the present government? There has been much said about increased outlay, about so many more millions, about broken promises, and so on; but these objections have never taken the definite form. If the government has been wasteful and extravagant, wherein have they been so? What are the items? If there is a case at all there should be no difficulty in putting forward some figures in support of it. What increases do the Conservatives say are improper, or unnecessary? These are surely fair questions, and our friends of the opposition ought to meet them or cease their complaints. Mr. Fielding was right when he endorsed the motto: "Wise expenditure is true economy."

THE LIFE-BOAT QUESTION.
A good deal has been said since the unfortunate drowning of Young Lockhart at the Bay Shore in regard to the necessity of having a life-boat there for the purpose of preventing such accidents in future. There is no doubt that the people of this city would cheerfully purchase and maintain a life-boat at that place, if they thought it would be of any use, but a life-boat even if it had been ready for work, which is not always the case with life-boats, would not have prevented the unfortunate accident which resulted in the death of young Lockhart. Long before the life-boat could have reached him the young man would have perished, because the drowning of a man is only the work of a minute or two, whereas to launch a life-boat and get the men in it takes some time. We doubt also whether a life-boat could be successfully maintained at the Bay Shore in consequence of the surf which would make it difficult to launch at the very time when it might be most needed. The best prevention of such accidents as that referred to is for fathers to exercise great care and not to attempt feats that are beyond their strength. There is always a disposition on the part of the young to be reckless and this is responsible for a great many fatalities, which might otherwise be avoided.
Hon. Mr. Dobell, of Quebec, is bringing before the board of trade today an interesting proposal with reference to an deckload law. The matter is one well worthy of the careful consideration of our shippers and no doubt will receive it.

TAKE NO CHANCES IN YOUR CLOTHING BUYING.

The most inexcusable extravagance that any man can indulge in is the purchase of uncertain or poorly made clothing. No matter what the price—no matter what the representations made, either in the advertising or orally, do not allow yourself to be hoodwinked into buying clothing that you know nothing about.

Why should you? Why take chances when you have a stock of "Fit-Reform" clothing to choose from such as we carry. "Fit-Reform" clothing is made right, it has a reputation behind it and is guaranteed by the makers. It is a clothing which is recognized everywhere in the trade and out of it, as being of the most stylish cut and fabric, the most skillful tailoring and the most satisfactory make up of any line of men and youths' clothing that has ever been placed on the market.

Never a better time to judge of this than now. We have received our full line of these goods for Fall and have placed them in the wardrobes for your inspection.

Suits, - \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18.
Trousers, - \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6.

Write for Catalogue.

"Fit-Reform" Wardrobe, SCOYL BROS. & CO.,
Proprietors and Sole St. John Controllers. ST. JOHN, N. B.

King Street, Corner Germain.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING

THE PARTY OF PURITY.

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R.

BRITISH ARMY REORGANIZATION.

WHAT IS ECONOMY?

THE LIFE-BOAT QUESTION.

At this Season of the Year

Many People Suffer from Summer Complaint

In this condition they use different remedies, principally those that tend to check the usual diarrhea.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in the early stages of any trouble of the stomach and bowels, relieves them from these poisonous substances, and prevents and cures all such irregularities.

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

AN EDICT ORDERING THE PROTECTION OF LEGATIONERS.

London, Aug. 9. Beyond the official news given out yesterday, the morning papers contain no direct information from the Italian minister in Peking.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail announces the reception there of official despatches from the Italian minister in Peking.

The text of the edict of August 2, authorizing the forces to be sent to Peking, is given out at the Chinese legation and says in part:

"In view of the existence of hostilities between certain powers and the Chinese empire, we have afforded reasonable protection to the foreign representatives in Peking."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily News yesterday says: "United States Consul Goodnow strongly opposes Admiral Seymour's intention to land 5,000 troops in Peking."

The position of the Legationers as told in the last Telegram Causes Consternation.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The Chinese situation is considered grave by the authorities in Washington.

The state department sent a cipher cable message to Minister Conger, responsive to his message made public last night.

ericians were not engaged and General Chaffee's despatch explains how it was that they were practically out of it.

Secretary Root said tonight that the events of the day had caused no change in the military situation so far as the advance on Peking was concerned.

The Americans Took No Part in the Attack on Peking.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The gravest apprehensions are felt here in official circles for the safety of the imprisoned ministers in Peking.

Sir Claude MacDonald Says the Legation is Still Under Rifle Fire.

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons today Parliamentary Secretary Sir Claude MacDonald, received in cipher at the foreign office this morning.

Count Von Walderssee Will Command the German Forces—Press Says: He Will Command Combined Forces.

Berlin, Aug. 8.—The German foreign office, in confirming to the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening the report of Count Von Walderssee's appointment.

Directed That Ministers be Escorted from Peking—Free Communication.

Christian missions, which have resulted in a conflict of force, it has been found necessary to afford protection to all the foreign ministers in Peking.

The British Legation, when the despatch was sent, was provisioned for two weeks.

Two Deaths Near White's Cove—Personal Items of Interest.

White's Cove, Aug. 6.—Haying is now well advanced here and has proved only fairly favorable for the work.

China Weak, Chalmers Strong.

China Aroused, is Unconquerable.

Japan May Take Care.

Archbishop Bruchesi's Anniversary.

So Hot That Men Can't Work.

Chinese Prejudice and Superstition Caused War.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—President David Starr Jordan, of the Stanford University, writing from Sigeu, Japan, regarding the Chinese problem.

Opinion of General Miles.

From the Italian Minister.

A Leader.

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So Hot That Men Can't Work.

Drowned in the Welland Canal.

Great Bargain Opportunities for Money-Saving People.

LADIES' JACKETS

At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear.

15 BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, sizes 32, 34 and 36 at \$1.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$6.00.

DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

Plucky Officer Followed His Prisoner

Moncton, Aug. 8.—(Special)—Fred Bourque, who was committed for trial for burglary in the American hotel yesterday, led Chief Tingley an exciting chase while on route to Dorchester this morning on the Maritime express.

Rusie and His Divorced Wife Remarried and Again Happy.

Indianapolis, Aug. 7.—Amos Rusie, the famous base ball pitcher, who was divorced from his wife last May, was secretly remarried to her a week ago.

Brilliant Event at Dorchester.

Dorchester, Aug. 8.—(Special)—Trinity church was the scene of an interesting event this morning.

NO SUMMER VACATION.

No better time for entering than just now. No school vacation, no summer holidays, no room are perfectly ventilated, and the large classes of ladies and gentlemen now in attendance are just as pleasant as at any other season.

Kelly, the Fenian.

New York, Aug. 5.—"Michael Dunn," as a patient at the Bellevue Hospital, is none other than Robert Kelly, the Fenian, who dropped mysteriously from sight in 1880.

Trains Will Arrive at St. John.

Suburban from Hampton, 8.50 Express from Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax, 7.15 Express from Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, 6.00 Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Chenec, 11.00 Express for Sussex, 16.45 Express from Hampton, 17.45 Express for Quebec and Montreal, 18.15 Express for Halifax and Sydney, 22.45

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Express from Sydney and Halifax, 6.00 Suburban from Hampton, 7.15 Express from Sussex, 8.75 Express from Montreal and Quebec, 11.50 Accommodation from Moncton, 14.15 Express from Halifax, 17.00 Express from Montreal, 18.15 Express from Hampton, 22.45 All trains run by Eastern Standard time. Twenty-four hour rotation.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

Killing Heat Over the Middle States.

Pittsburg, Aug. 7.—One dead and seven prostrated from heat in the record for the past 24 hours.

Waterbury, N. Y., Aug. 7.—Northern New York is in the grasp of a hot wave, the most severe in years.

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CITY TICKET OFFICE.

7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

THE TRUE RELIGION

THAT LET DOWN FROM HEAVEN BY THE LORD GOD ALMIGHTY.

USELESS HUMAN MAKESHIFTS.

The Fact is, says Dr. Talmage, the World Needs a Straight Up and Down Religion—How the Wall of Character is Built—Wherein God's Plan for a Man's Life is Discussed.

Washington, Aug. 5.—From Trondheim, Norway, where Dr. Talmage is now staying, he sends the following discourse, in which he shows that the world can never be benefited by a religion of human manufacture, which easily yields to its surroundings, but must have a religious foundation from heaven; text, Amos vii, 8: "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

The solid masonry of the world has for some of the triumphal arches and the cathedrals 400 or 600 years old, and see them stand as erect as when they were built, walls of great height, for centuries not bending a quarter of an inch this way or that, so greatly honored were the masons who built these walls that they were free from taxation and called "free" masons. The trowel goes most of the credit for these buildings and brick has sounded across the ages. But there is another implement of just as much importance as the trowel, and my text recognizes it.

Bricklayers and stonemasons and carpenters, in the building of walls, use an instrument made of a cord, at the end of which a lump of lead is fastened. They drop it over the side of the wall, and as the plummet naturally seeks the centre of gravity in the earth, the workman discovers where the wall recedes and where it bulges out and just what is the perpendicular. Our text presents God as standing on the wall of character which the Israelites had built and in that way testing it. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

What the world wants is straight up and down religion. Much of the so-called piety of the day bends to the way and that to suit the times. It is oblique, with a low state of sentiment and morals. We have all been building a wall of character, and it is gloriously imperfect, and needs reconstruction. How shall it be brought into perpendicular? Only the divine measurement. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

The whole tendency of the times to make us act by the standard of others do. We throw over the ill of our character the tangled web line of other lives and reject the question for it should not be at your thought is right, but what I think is right. This perpetual reference to the behavior of others, though it derides anything but an infallible test, should not be at your thought is right, but what I think is right. This perpetual reference to the behavior of others, though it derides anything but an infallible test, should not be at your thought is right, but what I think is right.

The tower of Pisa leans over out 13 feet from the perpendicular. People go thousands of miles to see its graceful inclination and various architectural contrivances, it is kept leaning from century to century. The divine plumb line needs no such leaning. The tendency of buyers to depreciate goods. He says in an interesting article, "How and lower and saying it was not worth the price asked, and when he had purchased at the lowest price, he says, 'It is a bargain, but he had struck and how he outwitted the merchant. "It is naught, said the buyer, but when he is gone his price, then I see it is a bargain." Society is so utterly askew in this matter that you seldom find a seller asking the price that he expects to get, he puts on a higher value than he expects to receive, knowing that he will have to drop. And if he wants \$50, he asks \$75. And if he wants \$2,000, he asks \$2,500. "It is naught," said the buyer. "The fabric is defective; the style of goods is poor; I can get elsewhere a better article for the same price. It is a fashion; it is damaged; it will wear well." After while the merchant, from over-optimism, when he has sold the goods, that particular stock of goods, says, "Well, take it at your own price," and the purchaser goes home with light step and calls into his private office his confidential friends and chuckles while he tells how for half price he got the goods. In other words, he lied and was proud of it. Nothing would make times as good and the earning of a livelihood so easy as the universal adoption of the law of right. Suspicion strikes through all bargain making. Men who sell know not whether they will ever get the money. Purchasers know not whether the goods shipped will be according to the sample. And what, with the large number of clerks who are making false entries and then absconding and the explosion of firms that fail for millions of dollars, honest men are at their wits' end to make a living. He who stands up amid all the pressure and does right, and accounts for nothing toward the establishment of a high commercial prosperity. I have deep sympathy for the laboring classes who to-day are being crushed. But we must not forget the business men who, without any complaint or bannered procession through the street, are enduring a stress of circumstances terrific. The fortunate

The following charters have been reported: Schurz Jennings Co., Port Liberty to St. John, coal; Cora B. Edgewater to St. John, coal; Buca F. B. Lovitt, Montevideo to New York, private terms; Emma D. Endicott, Port Liberty to St. John, coal.

The crew of the schooner Harold Borden, who were supposed to have been lost, are safe. They were picked up by a sealing vessel and carried to Greenland. The Borden vessel was waterlogged when six days out from Kingsport.

people of to-day are those who are receiving daily wages or regular salaries. And the men most to be pitied are those who conduct a business while prices are falling and get very little for their goods. They are in such fearful straits that they would quit business to-morrow if it were not for the wreck and ruin of others. When people buy the last ruinously low price they purchased an article, it gives me more dismay than satisfaction. I know it means the bankruptcy and destruction of men in many departments. The men who toil with the brain need full as much sympathy as those who toil with the hand. All business life is a struggle through with suspicion, and panics are the result of want of confidence.

To feel right and to do right under all this pressure requires martyr grace, requires divine support, requires celestial re-enforcement. Yet there are tens of thousands of such men getting splendidly through. They see others going up and themselves going down, but they keep their heads and their courage and their Christian consistency, and after awhile their success will come. There is generally retribution in some form for greediness. The owners of the big business will die, and their heirs will get possession of the business, and with a cigar in their mouths, and full to the chins with the best liquor, and behind a pair of smoking boys, they will pass everything on the turnpike road to temporal and eternal perdition. Then the business will break up and the smaller owners will have fair opportunity. Or the spirit of contentment and right feeling will take possession of the large firm, as recently with a famous business house, and the firm will say, "We have enough money for all our needs and the needs of our children. Now let us dissolve business and make way for other men in the same line. Instead of being started at a solitary instance of magnanimity, it will become a common thing. I know of scores of great business houses that have had their opportunity of vast accumulation and who ought to quit. But perhaps for all the days of this generation to keep alive under the overshadowing pressure of great houses will continue; therefore, taking things as they are, we will be wise to preserve your faith and throw over all the counters and shelves and casks the measuring line of divine right. "And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou? And I said, A plumb line."

In the same way we need to rectify our theologians. All sorts of religions are putting forth their pretensions. Some have a spiritualistic religion, and their chief work is with ghosts, and others a religion of political economy, proposing to put an end to human misery by a new style of taxation, and there is a humanitarian religion that looks after the bodies of men and tries to do good to the soul, and there is a legislative religion that proposes to rectify all wrongs by enactment of better laws, and there is a religion of expulsive taste, which proposes to put an end to the filth of the heart out of its deformities, and religions of all sorts, religious by the peck, religious by the square foot and religious by the ton—all take the heart away from the only religion that will ever affect anything for the human race, and that is the straight up and down religion which is in the book which begins with "God" and ends with "Revolution," the religion of the skies, the old religion, the God given religion, the everlasting religion, which says, Love God above all and your neighbor as yourself. It is a religion but one begin at the wrong end and in the wrong place. The Bible religion demands that we first get right with God, and then with the other religions begin at the bottom and try to measure up. They stand at the foot of the wall, up to their knees in the mud of human theory and speculation, and have a plummet and a string tied fast to it, and they throw the plummet this way and then that, and then they throw the plummet another way and break a head there, and then they throw it up, and it comes down upon their own heads.

I want you to notice this fact, that when a man gives up the straight up and down religion of the Bible for any new fangled religion, it is generally to suit his sins. You first hear of his change of religion, and then you hear of some swindle he has perpetrated, or some sin he has committed, telling some one if he will not let \$10,000 be taken to be out \$10,000; or he has sacrificed his integrity or plunged into some other sin, and he has broadened his religion, and he becomes as broad as temptation, as broad as the soul's darkness, as broad as hell. They want a religion that will allow them to keep their sins and then at death say to them, "Well done, good and faithful servant," and that tells them, "All is well, for there is no hell." What a glorious heaven they hold before us! Come, let us go in and see it. There are Herod and all the babes he massacred. There is Charles Giteau and Robespierre, the feeder of the French guillotine, and all the Hars, trappers, house burners, grocers, and thieves and libertines of all the centuries. They have all got crowns and thrones and harps and scepters, and when they chant they sing, "Thanksgiving and honor and glory and power to the broad religion that lets us all into heaven without repentance and without faith in those who are the dogmas of ecclesiastical old fogies."

My text gives me a grand opportunity of saying a useful word to all the wretched men who are now forming habits for a lifetime. Of what use to a stonemason or a bricklayer is a plumb line? Why not build the wall by the unaided eye and hand? Because they are insufficient,

because if there be a deflection in the wall, it will be further deflected. And because by the law of gravitation a wall must be straight in order to be symmetrical and safe against the pressure of the wind. A defect in his wall of character that may never be corrected. Remember that the wall may be 100 feet high and yet a defect one foot from the foundation affects the entire structure. And if you live one hundred years and do not right the defect in your wall, you may nevertheless die in the same way. A man before 30 years of age may commit enough sin to last him a lifetime. Now, John or George or Henry, whatever be your Christian name or surname, say here and bow: "No wild oaths for me, no cigars or cigarettes, no natty stories for me, no Sunday spree for me. I am going to start right and keep on right. God help me to be independent of the character of my foundation? A man before 30 years of age may commit enough sin to last him a lifetime. 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MARRIAGES.

McKENLEY-At the residence of the bride's parents, Aug. 8, by Rev. H. S. Young, B. A. Robert Kelly to Clyde McKinley, both of Alma, N. B.

DEATHS.

THOMAS-In this city, on the 7th inst., Jda May, only daughter of Frederick and Lottie Thomas, aged 2 mos., 15 days.



Face Humours

Pimples, blackheads, simple rashes, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTicura Soap, a sure preventive of inflammation and clogging of the pores.

A Unique Idea for a Baptismal Font.

The work of improving the interior of Brussels street Baptist church is progressing well and the church will be ready for re-opening in September.

Bermudans Terrified by Jamaicans in Uniform.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 9.—The anxiety experienced by the inhabitants on account of the alarm of the soldiers of the colored regiment—the First West India—stationed here, has been to some extent allayed by the precautions which have been taken in order of the government.

This is the Month to Buy a PIANO or ORGAN.

Advertisement for C. Flood & Sons, piano and organ dealers. Includes text: 'Manufacturers to keep the men and factories running... bought 50 Upright Pianos at large discounts from regular prices...' and contact information for 31 and 33 King Street, St. John, N. B.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, Aug. 7. Str. St. Croix, 1061, Pike, from Boston, N. B.

Obituary.

From Friday's Daily. Montague McDonald. In the death of Mr. Montague McDonald yesterday, a citizen who enjoyed universal respect, passed away.

Kitchever and Buller Contrasted With the Stern Corcoran.

In a recent lecture by Bishop Brindle, better known to Torrey Atkins as Father Brindle, the Roman Catholic chaplain, he referred to Lord Kitchever in a way which would surprise those who look upon the hero of Khartoum as above all human weaknesses.

The Baities Gathered at Salem—The Eighth Reunion.

Salem, Mass., Aug. 8.—People who bore the surname of Bailey, or a name akin to it, were much in the majority in the gathering at Salem, Wis., today at the eighth reunion of the association of that name.

Famous American Who Has Lived So Long Abroad.

Theodore Tilton has lived abroad, chiefly in Paris, without once revisiting his native country, since 1837—seventeen years.

Where the Ships Are and Why They Are There.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Rear Admiral Farquhar will arrive at Bar Harbor September 2, with the North Atlantic squadron.

Street Boxes for Papers and Packages.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—(Special)—The Hon. William Mulock, the postmaster-general, has decided to establish street boxes for the reception of parcels and newspapers.

Theatrical Man Shot.

New York, Aug. 9.—John Marble, a theatrical manager, was shot in the abdomen tonight, by Harry Campbell, a theatrical manager, during a quarrel.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Includes text: 'ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Dr. J. C. Carter.'

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Includes text: 'The iron ship Gio Batta Repetto, Italian, sailed from Liverpool Wednesday for St. John. She will load the cargo which the ship carries out into St. John with and take it to Fremantle, Australia.'

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