

CHINESE SITUATION.

Advices from Shanghai and Che Foo Indicate an Increasingly Serious State of Affairs.

More Warships Needed to Protect the Vast Stores of Merchandise at Shanghai—Chinese Regiments Ordered South to Ching Hang Po.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—An official telegram was received tonight from the governor of Shan Tung stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British legation at Peking after a gallant defense and when ammunition had given out. All foreigners were killed.

LONDON, July 16, 3.30 a. m.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Peking. The Associated Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, on July 5 received the following telegram from her husband:

"Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

LONDON, July 16, 3.53 a. m.—Up to this hour there has been no further news received regarding the reported massacre at Peking from any source. In the house of commons last evening, beyond an admission that there was no ground for hoping that the report was not true, Wm. St. John Broderick, parliamentary secretary to the foreign office, had nothing to contribute. An unusual hush fell upon the chamber when the subject came up. A few members doffed their hats, but otherwise there was no demonstration.

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

Telegrams from Shanghai and Che Foo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign consuls at Shanghai have cabled their governments that there is urgent necessity for warships to protect that port, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the various stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire their great oil platform on the Pao Tung side of the city.

From Che Foo comes the report that the entire adult male population of three provinces of Chi Li, Shan Si and Shan Tung are massing to defend Peking in the conviction that the European mean war. There is little doubt that a further check of the allies at Tien Tsin would be the signal for a general anti-foreign rising throughout China.

The Japanese officers are still confident of their ability to reach Peking before the European become impassable. The European commanders believe an advance will be impossible before September. Fighting is said to be imminent at New Chwang, where the Boxers are threatening the foreign settlement. Perhaps the most serious among the many reports from Shanghai is the rumor that, since the massacre at Peking, five Chinese regiments have been ordered south, with instructions to make Ching Hang Po, at the head of the grand canal, the objective point of the southern extension of the Boxer movements. The Times says it is taken for granted in diplomatic circles that when the Chinese crisis is settled Great Britain will retain the right to nominate the inspector of Chinese customs.

TIENTSIN, July 13, via Che Foo, July 15, and Shanghai, July 16.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon seven thousand of the allied troops were attempting to storm the walls of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine gun fire upon the attackers. American, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and Russians from the east. The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the chief surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said it was a conservative estimate that twenty-five per cent. of the Americans had been hit. Col. Emerson H. Liscum is reported to have been mortally wounded while walking in front of his troops. Officers declared that it was a hotter fight than Santiago. "When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river under an enfilading and a direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted three hundred wounded men of all nationalities."

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The decision of the administration at the end of a most eventful day is that the United States government is still not at war with the government of China. The big happenings at Tien Tsin, coming on the top of the stories of the last struggle at Peking have not affected the attitude of the administration on this point; the United States and China are technically at peace. But this statement should not be accepted as indicating a purpose on the part of the United States government to hold its hand in the administration of swift and adequate punishment upon the Chinese, without regard to station, who may be responsible for the outrages of the past few weeks. It means simply that the government of the United States feels that it can best achieve that purpose by regarding the status officially as one of peace. To hold otherwise would seriously cripple the government in its efforts to obtain satisfaction for the outrages the Americans in China have suffered. We should find closed the ports of China, which are now open to us, and all sources of impediments would be encountered that are now missing. Therefore, according to the administration's view, a declaration of war would afford not even a technical gain, while it would actually be a heavy drawback. Chairman Cannon of the house appropriation committee is authority for the statement that money in plenty is at the disposal of the president to meet the present emergency, and that there is no necessity for a called session of congress on that score.

The day was the most exciting Washington has known since the battle of Santiago. At the very beginning came Admiral Remey's cablegram announcing the defeat of the allied forces at Tien Tsin, and then came the vivid Associated Press account of the fight. A special cabinet meeting was held on receipt of this news, with such members present as happened to be in town. Great reluctance was manifested on the part of the participants to answer questions as to the nature of the deliberations. The best indication of its nature was the departure for the White House of Secretary Hay immediately after the meeting. He had a long talk with President McKinley over the long distance telephone, and it soon became known that the president had decided that it would be best for him to come back from Canton to the national capital.

The cabinet officers talked over the possibility of reinforcing the Chinese. There was no disposition to withhold these troops. The question was as to the amount of additional force available.

That was a technical question, so it was left to the war department officials to decide. The only point laid down was that the government would send forward all the troops that could be spared at this time. One proposition discussed by the cabinet appeared to have a very practical aspect about it. Technical men had made objection to the further contact of the Chinese campaign with an international force without some working understanding as to the duties of each of the powers represented. It was suggested that an international conference be called hastily at one of the established centers, Paris or Washington, to define the part to be taken by each power and the quota of troops to be furnished it, and to arrange for the selection of a commander in chief of the allied forces.

This suggestion did not meet with a favorable reception. It was felt by the cabinet that the United States should send what force it could dispose of to China as far as seemed necessary, and should not make any agreement with other powers as to the number. This decision involves the increase of the quota of troops destined for China. The responsible officials evaded any specific statement as to the extent of this increase; it was, however, gathered that the reinforcements would be limited only by the ability of the government to spare troops from those commands now in the United States and Cuba.

The estimates varied as to how many could be spared, but the general opinion was that somewhere between 4,000 and 8,000 men could be spared to the east from Cuba and the United States in addition to the troops prepared by Adj. Gen. Corbin shows that there are now a grand total of 10,655 officers and men en route to China and Nagasaki or under orders for Nagasaki. This table of course includes the ill-rated naval contingents which may be in addition for further service. Gen. Wood's last reports indicate that owing to the tranquillity prevailing in Cuba it will be entirely safe to decrease the military force there quite largely. But even with the Cuban troops it will be necessary to hold several more regiments away in the case of the heavy artillery organizations at sea-coast points.

The situation has changed so rapidly from day to day as to alter the estimate of the foreign commanders several times. It is possible that the demand of troops needed for Chinese service will be again increased.

If so the United States will respond. We might possibly gather between three and four thousand additional troops. This, however, would not be the limit unless the recommendation of Gen. McArthur and Drew still further on the available troops in the Philippines.

Gen. Miles was called upon by Secretary Root during the afternoon to counsel with him as to the projected troop movements. He favors the prompt despatch of a large force to China.

A good deal of annoyance has been caused here by the complete misunderstanding that has been conveyed to the European nations as to the attitude of the United States government regarding the settlement of the Chinese troubles. This government, it can be stated authoritatively, never has thought of compromising for money or any other form of indemnity. The government will insist on justice, and the prompt and complete retribution, according to the highest authorities.

BERLIN, July 16.—The news regarding the massacre at Peking has been received by the German press with unanimous expressions of deepest sorrow and indignation.

All the papers insist upon the absolute necessity of the maintenance of perfect harmony between the powers.

The number of Germans massacred at Peking is said to be 93.

A military contributor to the Berliner Tageblatt computes the Chinese forces, who are well drilled and armed with Mausers, at 35, and this added to the forces of the British embassy, made the following statement to the correspondent of the Associated Press this afternoon:

"The Peking massacre does not render it necessary for the powers to consider the possibility that they are not at war with China. The powers will continue to claim that their action there is in behalf of the deposed government, and only against rebels and usurpers."

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

TORONTO, July 16.—The London Standard's correspondent cabled today that a party of twenty Canadians had been plundered by rebels near Nan Yan Fu while seeking a place of safety. Rev. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Canadian Presbyterian Foreign Missions, says there is reason to fear this is a party of Canadians who were making their way from Chumang in the Nan Yan Fu, a distance of 250 miles. About June 20 word was received here that the Canadian missions at Chumang had been burned out, and that a band of missionaries, who made a party of about twenty, had commenced the long journey to Hankow in the Nan Yan Fu. The principal stopping place on the way to Hankow. The party is composed of Rev. Jonathan Goforth, wife and four children; Rev.

Murdoch Mackenzie, wife and one child; Rev. J. A. Simmon, wife and one child; Rev. R. A. Mitchell and wife, Miss M. McIntosh, Miss Pleske, Miss Dow, Dr. Leslie and wife, and Rev. John Griffin.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Sixty thousand men for the march to Peking and more to keep open the lines of communication is the estimate of the number of troops that will be required in the Chinese campaign. The government will, on this basis, furnish between 10,000 and 12,000 men. Today's orders contemplate the sending of a large battery of artillery now at Fort Riley, Kansas.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Admiral Remey has cabled the Buffalo, now at Colombo, Ceylon, to proceed direct to Tientsin.

AT BISLEY.

Private T. A. Langstroth Doing Some Splendid Shooting.

TORONTO, July 9.—The Telegram's special cable from Bisley Camp, July 9, today was the opening one of the week's shooting at Bisley. The Canadian had presented a splendid appearance. The foot is shabby and needs an application of paint. During storms rain comes pouring down the reception room. It is supposed the furniture was broken during the fire. The day was occupied by other shooting. In the Golden Pen, which opened yesterday, the S. R. Laites' unquarrelled competition, the S. R. Laites' unquarrelled competition, which is open to members of the National Rifle Association only, the contestants are announced.

Pte. E. W. Weir of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, who was invalided to England from the Boer war, visited the camp here and was warmly greeted by the Canadians. In conversation he expressed his admiration for the Boer country in the British house of commons to a large extent true. He stated he had well treated at various times, but very badly at Orange River hospital.

TORONTO, July 11.—The Telegram's special cable from Bisley says: In the Golden Pen match today, seven shots at 50 yards, S. R. Laites, 34 points; H. Harris, 31 points; H. Hamilton, 29 points; only going out of the inner circle on his last shot. Capt. Kirkpatrick, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, got his eye level after his first shot, and succeeded in making 34 points in the Golden Pen match. The Boer country is very warm here at present. The team did very little shooting today, not taking the prize contest.

LONDON, July 12.—At Bisley today, in the shooting for the Prince of Wales prize (the first prize being £100 and a badge), Musketry Instructor Wallingford and Corporal Cote tied with a score of 35. The Canadian prize winners in this competition were Sgt. McVittie, 32, 21; Sgt. Morris, 31, 23; Private Tink, 30, 22.

The Ashburton challenge shield, open to teams of eight from school corps, was won by Dunwich school with a score of 460 out of a possible 560.

LONDON, July 13.—At Bisley today the principal match rifle event on the programme of the National Rifle Association, the contest for the Elcho challenge shield, commenced. The contest was confined to England, Scotland and Ireland. Ireland won with a score of 1,577; England, 1,518; Scotland, 1,405.

Among the prize winners in the Barlow competition were the following: Canadians: Private Milligan, 37; Capt. Kirkpatrick, 32; 21; Lieut. McCannan, 21; Private Graham, 33, 21; Sgt. Carruthers, 30, 21.

LONDON, July 14.—Among the winners of small money prizes at Bisley today in the Graphic cup competition were the following Canadians: Lieut. Munroe, with a score of 32; Lt. Smith, 31; Capt. Kirkpatrick, 31; Sgt. McVittie, 31; Sgt. Carruthers, 31; Pte. Milligan, 30, and Pte. Langstroth, 30, all out of a possible 35.

TORONTO, July 15.—The Telegram's special cable from Bisley Camp says: Pte. T. A. Langstroth, 74th Battalion, did excellent shooting in the Alexander, which began today. At 500 yards he got his shots within the bullseye each time. In the Alexander, at 600 yards, Pte. Langstroth made another splendid score, tallying 34 points out of a possible 35. He has an excellent opportunity of winning the first prize, which is thirty pounds, and is awarded to the competitor making the best aggregate scores in the shooting at 500 and 600 yards. At 500 Pte. Langstroth's score was 35, and this added to his score at 600 yards makes an aggregate of 69 out of a possible 70. In the Martin's cup shooting, which took place today, Sgt. J. McVittie, 45th Highlanders, made a score of 31, getting twenty-ninth place and winning 58 shillings. Lieut. A. A. Smith, 59th Battalion, ninety-fourth place, winning 40 shillings. His score was 29 points. The match was at 200 yards, with seven shots, a time limit of 2 minutes being fixed.

DIGBY.

DIGBY, July 16.—On Saturday several persons took from the pasture of Wm. Orde a valuable horse belonging to his son, and drove up and down with it for the greater part of the night, beating and cutting it mercilessly. A warrant was issued, and on Sunday the owner and a couple of constables came upon the wretches, out for another drive, and imprisoned them. The parties arrested are Annie, a dentist at Smith's Cove, his brother and a man by the name of Peck, from the same place. The horse, which was valued at \$200, is now utterly ruined and useless after the vicious treatment.

The bark Antigua is loading lumber from the mills of Eber Turnbull, of Rosario, completing her cargo from the wharves of Clarke Bros. at Bear River.

DON'T FORGET

Our cut prices in Clothing and Furnishings, to clear before August first.

Men's Suits as low as \$8.00. Boys' Suits " " " 1.25. Children's Suits " " " 50.

New and stylish, Gent's furnishings, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises. All most go.

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SOUTH AFRICA.

Boers Fooled the British Officers by Appearing in Khaki.

No Further Word from Lord Roberts Regarding the Nitrals Nek Disaster—Casualties Estimated at Two Hundred.

LONDON, July 14.—Lord Roberts has sent nothing further concerning the Nitrals Nek affair. Pretoria despatches, however, show that the Lincolns have lost half of their officers, including Col. Roberts, who was wounded and taken prisoner. Stragglers continue to arrive at the camp, but few further details can be gathered. The British fought stubbornly until nightfall, when the cavalry turned their horses loose. The Boer report of the engagement places the British casualties at over 200. In the Derdepoort affair, mentioned in Lord Roberts's despatch, men in the front rank of the Boers wore khaki uniforms and helmets, and the Dragons passed them unsuspectingly, under the impression that they were Hussars. The mistake was not discovered until the Boers opened a heavy fire, when the Dragons were within 400 yards.

British prisoners who have escaped to Kroonstadt, report that Gen. De Wet's force of 10,000 men, with ten guns, expelled from Bethlehem by Gen. Clements and Gen. Paget, have taken up a strong position fifteen miles to the southward, in the hills around Retief Nek. President Steyn is reported to be with them.

Another case of the Boers wearing khaki is reported to have happened at Lindley on July 15, when they surprised a picket of 200 men of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, eighteen of whom were killed or wounded.

OTTAWA, July 13.—The following cablegram has been received from the governor general from Sir A. Milner: CAPE TOWN, July 11.—I regret to report that Lieut. Young, 1st Battalion Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded at Witkoff July 8th, and Private W. Wynyard, 1st Battalion Mounted Rifles, missing since May 4th, are believed to be dead.

(Signed) MILNER.

Lieut. Young formerly belonged to the Manitoba Dragoons. Private Wynyard enlisted from a squadron, R. C. D. His next of kin is Mrs. W. F. Vickers, 6 Byron street, Brighton, England.

WITPOORT, Transvaal, July 13.—Gen. Clery's column, which has moved eastward, is now camped here. During the march the Mounted Infantry engaged the Boers, shelling a ridge occupied by the Burghers. It is anticipated that this movement will clear the country from Sanderton to Heiderburg, as the troops found but one remaining laager, from which the Boers retired hurriedly.

TORONTO, July 13.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: In addition to names cabled on Tuesday, the following Canadian soldiers, invalided from South Africa, are on board the Parisian, which should reach Quebec tomorrow: Pte. Michael J. McCarthy, 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery, P. E. Island, "G" Co.; Pte. A. H. Taylor, 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles, "D" Co.; Pte. J. R. Rea, Nelson Rifle Co.; Pte. Cranford Creighton, 74th Battalion, "G" Co.; Pte. H. Harvey, Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry, "F" Co.; Sgt. F. W. Ackhurst, Hamilton Bear Co. "I" Co. In the first cable the name of Pte. Jas. Kennedy of the Royal Grenadiers, who was wounded at Paardeberg, was given, but the war office now announces that he did not sail.

LONDON, July 14.—A report from Platkop says that the British engaged the Boers all day long. Scouts and mounted infantry, moving north, located the Boers, a thousand strong, occupying the ridge from which they were driven yesterday. Col. Thornycroft's men held the ridge facing them.

Members of the Strathcona Horse were driven temporarily from the right by the heavy musketry fire. After a stubborn resistance the Boers forced the British to bring the howitzers into action. The infantry deployed for a general advance under Clery's direction. The Boers opened fire in all directions, shelling with the guns posted on the British right. The mounted infantry in the face of a severe fire attacked the Boers. A gun posted on an entrenched kopje four miles to the east forced the Boers from a number of ridges, detached parties retiring on the center, while a gun on the right was withdrawn through a ravine towards an entrenched hill.

CAPE TOWN, July 14.—It is understood that Johannesburg will be the temporary capital of the Orange River and the Transvaal colonies. It will also be made the headquarters of the high commissioners. When the settlement is finally completed it is believed that Bloemfontein will become the federal capital of South Africa, and the seat of the residence of the governor general. The governors of the colonies will reside at Cape Town, Pietermaritzburg and Johannesburg.

TORONTO, July 16.—The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London

says: Members of the Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry now in England, having been invalided here from South Africa, but who were present at the engagement near Bloemfontein in which Col. Otter was wounded, say their commanding officer, seeing there was no other way to prevent his men advancing on the enemy's position, which it was impossible to take, rode in front of the regiment in order to get them to halt. There he was wounded. Pte. Latimer, who was afterwards killed, rushed to Col. Otter's assistance, when the latter cried out: "Back men; you will only draw the enemy's fire. Pte. J. F. McConnell, Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, and a member of D Co., says Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., has good grounds for the statements he has made concerning the hospitals in South Africa.

PRETORIA, July 15.—Three hundred and eighty vagrant foreigners have been arrested at Johannesburg in consequence of the discovery of a plot to create a riot and to join a Boer commando, with which they have been in communication. The foreign consuls have been notified that the suspects will be liberated if they (the consuls) will answer for their future good behavior.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOURERS

Opening of the World's Convention at London on Saturday.

LONDON, July 14.—Alexandra Palace, surrounding one of the highest spots in all London, presented a brilliant spectacle tonight, when 10,000 members of the Society of Christian Endeavorers opened the world's convention. The night session was preceded by an afternoon prayer meeting, an immense chorus rendering familiar Christian Endeavor songs, accompanied by one of the greatest organs in all England. This was followed by a second musical service, and six simultaneous secondary services. One of the most interesting meetings was held at Albert Hall. Crowds overflowed every available space, and it is safe to say that seldom have two such religious gatherings ever started lethargic London.

On one side of the royal arms in the centre of the Alexandra Hall stage was displayed a magnificent picture of the Capitol at Washington, while the opposite side bore pictures of the Houses of Parliament. From walls and roofs hung the United States and British flags, interwoven with graceful festoons. Dr. Monroe Gibson, formerly of Toronto, now of London, welcomed the members of the Society of Christian Endeavor in behalf of all England. Hon. Secy. Rev. S. W. McKnight also made an eloquent welcome address. The responses were by Chas. H. Rev. F. W. Tracy of Philadelphia, Dr. Newman Hall and Rev. W. Paterson of Canada. Both addresses and responses were made in the most cordial terms.

As Father Clarke had gone to Albert Hall, General Secy. John Willis Baer of Boston responded. Secy. Baer paid a high tribute to the chaplain of the steamer Saddle, who, he said, had lost his life while doing all in his power to save 300 others, many of whom had lost their lives. Secy. Baer also referred to the 600 Americans who are expected to arrive tomorrow, but who have been detained on account of the disaster. Six hundred more are also expected later, and will probably arrive on Wednesday.

Among the speakers this evening was Helen Richardson, who made a splendid address of welcome. Meantime in Albert Hall, miles away, similar scenes were being enacted. Many addresses were made by Americans. The wonderful system of organization and the white city at Alexandria Park have already astonished London. Forty-six American clergymen and orators are booked to fill London pulpits tomorrow, though the delays on account of steamers may interfere with some of these arrangements.

LONDON, July 15.—A party of 619 Americans who arrived at midnight received a most cordial welcome. "There are some indications of a food famine on the grounds. The attendance entirely exceeded the expectations of the caterers, and hundreds of delegates in the dining hall today were informed that the supplies were exhausted."

Dr. Lorimer, in the course of his address this afternoon, urged Christian Endeavorers to raise the cry of "brotherhood and no vengeance" in connection with the Chinese situation.

Dr. D. B. Eddy of Auburn, N. Y., led the meeting this evening, and will conduct a missionary conference Wednesday, at which U. S. Ambassador Choate will speak.

Rev. Clarence Ebersson and Rev. Robert Pierce of Pennsylvania spoke at the junior Endeavor meeting this evening.

Canon Richards of Canada was the leading speaker at the missionary meeting this evening.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Received by the Sun: Previously acknowledged, \$39.10. From the Stevenson Road Sabbath school, Briggs' Corner, chaplain, Queens Co., N. B., \$3.96.

TORONTO, July 16.—The Toronto Telegram's special cable from London

\$92.16

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OTTAWA LETTER.

The Dominion is Not Ready for Prohibition.

This is the Decision of the House, Under Laurier's Lead, by a Vote of Two to One.

The Plebiscite Only Intended to Fool the Temperance People—No Man Stood Better With His Fellows in the Last Parliament Than the Late Hon. Mr. Dickey.

OTTAWA, July 4.—Mr. Flint says he wants provincial prohibition. Mr. McClure goes in for general prohibition. But the house of commons, by a majority of more than two to one, has decided that the country is not ready for prohibition of either kind. The vote is 98 to 41. The majority includes supporters of the government and opposition. The minority is made up of 15 government and 26 opposition. In other words, the liberals got the amendment, and the opposition 26 to 17 against it. The ministers in a body voted for the Parmelee amendment, which declared that the result of the plebiscite would be the basis of a prohibitory law could not be successfully enforced. Motions and amendments were all made from the government side, and were all arranged by the party beforehand with a certainty that the Parmelee motion would be carried, thus preventing a vote on either of the other awkward questions. Last year the same motions and amendments were proposed, and in the same order, by the same members with the same evident purpose. But a motion to adjourn deferred a still more easy way of escape, and the vote was avoided altogether.

We have now the end of the plebiscite farce, and which the liberal leaders have foreseen from the beginning. It appears from a statement made by the premier in the house that an agreement was reached seven years ago in the party convention that unless a majority of the whole electorate asked for prohibition the aggressive temperance men of the party would cease to give trouble and would fall in with the programme of the opponents of prohibition. Anyone could see that no possible plebiscite could carry a majority of the total registered vote. Such a majority never has been, and probably never will be given for any cause or any party. In practice it is an impossible vote, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fisher have well known. So that now, after seven years, and after all the worry and deceit and expense of the plebiscite, Mr. Fisher and his colleagues are simply carrying out the undertaking they made and the bargain then entered into at the beginning with the enemies of prohibition.

So far as can be seen, Mr. Flint, Mr. McClure and the other prohibitionists in the party, are carrying out their part of the bargain. Even Mr. Spence and Mr. McLarnan of the Dominion Alliance, who assisted in framing the plebiscite clause in the Ottawa convention were quoted yesterday by government supporters as having agreed that the government would have no obligation to introduce the prohibitory law in view of the results of the plebiscite. It remains for the temperance men of the country, who in some cases left their old party because they saw in the Laurier programme some hope of prohibition, to continue to urge a modification of the legislation, to revise their action in the light of recent events. They complained of conservative opposition to prohibition. They find liberal opposition combined with hypocrisy and treachery. At most they got from conservatives a blow in the face. They can now decide whether they prefer a stab in the back.

Yesterday's debate was more of a debate than that of any other session. The speeches were short and generally vigorous, though some important members were a little vague in defining their personal position.

Mr. Ellis began the discussion where it left off ten weeks ago, and put in a plea against the Parmelee motion. He explained that he was in favor of a general prohibition and would vote for it, but offered a suggestion which afterwards took a kind of form in Dr. Douglas's motion for the "enlargement" of the Scott Act. Mr. Craig held to his original view that the vote for prohibition was not large enough to justify government action. It was his good fortune to be commended by all the ministers who spoke.

The house listened to Sir Wilfrid Laurier without much enlightenment. The premier has now become a critic of temperance suggestions. He is absolutely without any policy of his own except that of standing still and wait-

ing for public opinion to ripen. There was very little to ripen in Sir Wilfrid's remarks, whose argument was that the government had performed its whole duty when it took the vote. If the people have gone on drinking just as much after the plebiscite as they did before, how can Sir Wilfrid be blamed for it? For the rest he does not like Mr. Flint's proposition, because it is sectional and divides the country up into different lines. Sir Wilfrid cannot think of allowing the other provinces to adopt prohibition while Quebec remains under license, and emphasizing the difference already existing.

Since, therefore, Quebec must not be left out of the prohibition scheme, and since Quebec is dead opposed to prohibition, on its own account, and since it is wrong to impose prohibition on a people who do not want it, it follows—Sir Wilfrid was not very clear as to what followed, but he wanted the house to vote for Mr. Parmelee's motion.

Mr. Foster denied absolutely the statements of the Parmelee amendment. He insisted that the result of the plebiscite vote did not support the conclusion reached by the government. In the first place the vote was taken under circumstances discouraging to the temperance people. There had already been plebiscites ordered by government and nothing had come of them.

Mr. Foster made a comparison between Sir Wilfrid's speeches in his campaign in '96 and his answers to questions put to him at that time with the statements he made now. No one could reconcile them. Sir Wilfrid could not have obtained any temperance vote if he had spoken in 1896 as he spoke now. Why did he not tell the people the conditions of the plebiscite before the plebiscite was taken? Then Mr. Foster went on to tell how Mr. Fisher carried on his plebiscite campaign. Mr. Fisher and he were together at a joint meeting at the opening of the contest and Mr. Fisher told the people to vote for prohibition. He said that he was at the same meeting, in Mr. Fisher's presence. Mr. Foster said: "Here is a member of the government, the right-hand man of the premier himself, and he has told you openly and plainly that if you vote for prohibition you must carry this plebiscite, and the only interpretation of that is that if we get a majority of the votes polled, we shall have the consequent action of the government." Mr. Fisher sat there offering no word of dissent.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when questioned at Winnipeg, answered that he "would pledge his honor that as soon as the liberals came into power at Ottawa, they would take a plebiscite of the dominion by which the party would stand and the will of the people would be carried out, even were it to cost power forever to the liberal party."

Mr. Foster spoke of the thrill which permeated the assembly when that promise was given, and remarked that if Sir Wilfrid had casually remarked that a majority of the total vote would be required "it would have chilled that assembly like an ice slide from the Arctic." Mr. Foster quoted Sir Wilfrid's pledge to Mr. Huxtable, who after he received it went to work for the liberal party. Mr. Foster thought he would have done very little if the premier had told him what he now says.

Mr. Foster thinks that plebiscites are not much good, and any way we have had about enough of them. Members of parliament cannot be bound by such a vote as is now evident. The only way in which representatives who will give them what they want.

Mr. Fielding was more emphatic in his statements than the premier. He stated in the strongest way that the temperance people generally were satisfied that the plebiscite did not authorize prohibitory legislation. He had met the people in Nova Scotia and had held many meetings. His own constituency and those who were satisfied that the opinion expressed in the plebiscite did not justify action at the present time. Mr. Fielding's speech made it clear that the Parmelee motion is a government motion. He explained that the government had taken its position and this was proved an hour or two later when the whole ministry voted as one man for the Parmelee amendment. The finance minister went further and said "on this side" have taken a position and advised the temperance people not to condemn them unless they had better assurances from the other side. No doubt the ministers had counted their party before they allowed the vote to be taken, and knew that the most of them would follow the government in this matter.

Sir Louis Davies offered his testimony on a constitutional ground against Mr. Flint, who did not seem to mind it in the least, as there does not appear to be any misunderstanding between Mr. Flint and his leaders. It was late in the day when Mr. Fisher made his speech, and it provoked a certain amount of ridicule. Hereafter Mr. Fisher, "the temperance representative in the government," is not likely to be taken with serious attention when he talks prohibition. He

is not so many who preserve their interest in letters and art, and who bring to parliamentary circles literary culture and refinement, and a taste for a higher and grander habits of thought and intellectual interests which add a flavor of cultivation to English public life do not prevail so much in our newer country. Mr. Dickey was the centre of a small parliamentary circle here who were not wholly given to politics, business, professional work, and the ruder amusements. In this small circle, growing larger it is hoped with each new parliament, Mr. Dickey would have been a welcome addition had he come again.

His loss will be felt for another reason. It is recognized that the great questions to be settled in the future are Imperial questions, and Mr. Dickey had thrown himself, heart and soul, into the large Imperial movement. So far as he was aggressive at all, he was aggressive to the right, and even his desire for peace would have given way to controversial activity if the Imperial movement for the unity of the Empire had met with resistance. He would have brought to these controversial large study, mature reflection, consistency, knowledge, an ardent patriotism, a splendid hopefulness, a fascinating and persuasive style of argument. Whatever course he would have taken would be advocated in a manner befitting a gentleman, a statesman and a scholar. S. D. S.

steal ballots, the thing will probably be done. It is now admitted by everybody from the premier down that these frightful and detestable frauds have been committed by officers appointed by government and not by a general organization. These election laws may afford some remedy, but the best cure is to stop the pay of the machine and stop appointing the machine to public offices. It will take many strict election laws to counteract the influence of an appointment like that of "Hug-the-Machine-Preator" to the lucrative position he now holds.

The Quebec legislature has passed a bill reading three more judgeships, and the dominion parliament is asked to provide the \$15,000 a year to pay them. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his solicitor general both admit that there is not the slightest necessity for these three judgeships. They agree that the Montreal district to which they are appointed requires more, but agree also that the country districts have entirely too many. Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Ferguson, who practice in Montreal, ask the federal parliament to hold its hands and wait for the province to readjust the judiciary so that the men will be placed where the work is. Judge Climon, who has a country district, declares that for three not one month's work in a year. The country is asked to pay for three new men.

The premier's excuse is that the parliament here has no power to change the Quebec system. That is the excuse of the Quebec people, and the Quebec people are set on maintaining their traditions. Mr. Foster thinks that if the province will not adopt a correct system, that the province should be allowed to work its way out as best it can. Mr. Casgrain holds that the judges are insufficiently paid and must always be so long as there are twice as many as the country requires. He produced a rather startling statement, showing that in Australia and New Zealand the salaries of judges corresponding to those in our supreme courts, range from \$8,000 to \$17,500, the latter being the salary of a chief justice in a colony having less population than Ontario.

The bill will go through, though it may have a little trouble. There are at least five members of this parliament who are putting it through, greatly interested in its passage. To each of them it means an escape from the dangers of the next election, a salary of \$5,000 a year, and a seat on the bench for the rest of their effective life.

Mr. Blair has explained the new Hillsborough bridge scheme. By the original agreement between the government and the government of Prince Edward Island this bridge, which forms part of the railway from Charlottetown toward Murray Harbor, is to be built by the department of railways. The provincial government agreed to contribute \$12,000 a year and secure a highway and foot bridge. This arrangement has been changed. The province is now to pay \$2,250 a year less. But the bridge itself is a much cheaper structure than the original plan, and the government agrees to keep up the passenger and foot way, planking and renewing it when necessary, and providing the watchman and the lighting, and all the protection from accidents. The carriage way is not separated from the railway, and it is intended that all passenger traffic shall cease while the trains are approaching or passing the bridge.

Mr. Martin thinks that the province does not come very well out of this deal, and the minister himself says that the arrangement is not unfavorable to the government of Canada. Mr. Martin thinks that the province is paying more than the interest of the cost of a highway bridge, so that it gains nothing by the co-operation of the dominion. But Mr. Martin insists that a highway bridge could not be built for less than a half a million dollars. In reply Mr. Martin says that if this is so a railway bridge alone would cost a great deal more, say \$650,000. The proposed structure is estimated by the province to cost \$750,000, so that there is only \$100,000 additional for the roadway. Now Mr. Martin maintains that the bridge will have to be built in any case for the Murray Harbor railway, and that the province is made to pay the interest on the half of \$750,000, while the only value it gets is \$100,000.

And then Mr. Martin reminds Sir Louis Davies of his great campaign in behalf of the local government candidate in last year's election at Belfast and Murray Harbor. In these contests Sir Louis Davies carried around with him a plan of the proposed bridge which the two governments were going to build. According to Mr. Martin, Sir Louis told the people that he had come to build the bridge, and that he was in his life at Moncton getting these plans perfected. Sir Louis does not deny the exhibition of the plans, but he will not admit now his claim to three days' hard work. It can be proved that he did not spend the time there. But the queer feature of the case is that while Sir Louis Davies admits that the plan he showed around Belfast and Murray Harbor was the old one for a more expensive structure, he says now that the present plan for the cheaper bridge and inferior accommodation for wagons was arranged last fall by the engineer at Moncton. Either Sir Louis was exhibiting a bogus plan of the gold brick style when he had a cheaper one already arranged, or else after having shown his more elaborate scheme he went back to Moncton and made the arrangement for the inferior structure. In any case the bridge failed to carry him over. He lost both elections. S. D. S.

There was a great deal of talk about the protection of the ballot boxes and the certificate of the count. Mr. McNeill went the ballot box enclosed in a sealed covering of linen paper. It was suggested also that the box itself be made stronger than those now used and that it should be fastened and sealed like a freight car on a railway. All these precautions adopted or suggested indicate a very general feeling which exists in Ontario at present that the ballots are not safe in the hands of the kind of officers who are lately being appointed. The machine has filled the honest public with a terror which causes a vague search for refuge in all kinds of ridiculous ways.

These ingenious devices to meet the ingenuity of the machine indicate a want of confidence in the integrity of an ordinary election officer which is great discredit to the country. After all there is no guarantee of their success. A burglar can be found to open the most complicated lock. If a political party will use its resources to hire experts for the purpose of teaching government officers how to



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that are washed with SURPRISE Soap—a little Surprise Soap and still less labor—are not only clean but uninjured.
You want the maximum wear out of your clothes. Don't have them ruined by poor soap—use pure soap.
SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

THE FORGERY CASE.

The preliminary examination of Frederick S. Whittaker on the various charges of forgery was continued at the police court Saturday morning before the police magistrate. The recorder and A. I. Trueman appeared for the prosecution. L. A. Currey, the counsel for the defence, was not present, and A. W. Baird explained that he was called away on important business up the river. Mr. Baird asked for an adjournment until Monday, but the magistrate thought the case had better proceed, as it was not so very important in a preliminary examination that counsel should be present.

George A. Schofield was then sworn. He deposed that he was the manager of the Bank of New Brunswick. Early in May, he said, Frederick S. Whittaker presented the S. A. Crowell note for discount. The amount, \$751.00, was credited to his account in the bank. The endorsement was in Mr. Whittaker's handwriting. The discounting of the note was done as an ordinary business transaction.

Mr. Skinner next put in the witness's hand a note dated May 1st, 1900, purporting to be signed by John M. Smith of Windsor. Mr. Baird objected to the witness giving evidence with regard to this note, on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case now before the court (the Crowell case). Mr. Skinner contended that there was a provision for just such a proceeding in forgery cases, which were different from other cases. Such evidence could be admitted merely to establish a knowledge of guilt on the part of the prisoner.

The magistrate ruled that this was so, and said such evidence could be given in cases of forgery. He would note the objection, however, which was a proper one.

Mr. Schofield then told of discounting this note, and was shown a second note purporting to be signed also by John M. Smith, dated April 2nd, for \$51. This was also discounted by the bank in the ordinary course of business, and the proceeds were placed to Mr. Whittaker's credit, after which Mr. Whittaker drew the money out.

The Bennett, Smith & Co. note for \$601.50, dated January 23rd, was next shown the witness, who deposed that the same was discounted by the bank, and the proceeds were placed to Mr. Whittaker's credit, after which Mr. Whittaker drew the money out.

Another note of Bennett, Smith & Co. for \$112.50 was shown the witness, who swore that this was also discounted by the bank in February last. The name "Lansdown" on the note indicated the amount was for insurance on that vessel.

Mr. Schofield gave similar evidence regarding the note for \$501, bearing the name of Charles DeW. Smith.

Mr. Schofield said he knew Mr. Crowell was doing a hardware business in Yarmouth, and he was also interested in vessels. Mr. Whittaker mentioned his business when he presented the note.

Mr. Skinner asked the witness if at the time he discounted the Crowell note he believed in the signature genuine. Mr. Baird made an objection to the question on the ground that the witness could not be asked what he believed or thought, nor could he give his impressions. The question, allowed the question, and Mr. Schofield replied that he certainly believed the signature to be Mr. Crowell's, or he would not have discounted.

Mr. Skinner was proceeding to put the same question with regard to the other notes, but the magistrate stopped him, ruling that it was not admissible as evidence except in the case before the court.

BANK SAFE-BLOWERS FOILED.

The Sun's Hartland, Carleton Co., correspondent writes under date of July 12th:

Last night an attempt was made by two burglars to break open the safe of the People's Bank agency at this place. They entered the building from a side window, wedged the doors of the safe with small bits of steel, hammers, etc., obtained from a blacksmith shop a few blocks away. Soap was used freely to stop the nitro-glycerine from oozing through the crevice, and a fuse was inserted. The report was heard by F. J. Harley, store keeper, who dressed quickly and went to the window. He noticed one door of the Bank showed open, and shortly after a man standing in the door way. The burglars took alarm and skulked out through the back alley. Sufficient nitro-glycerine was used to blow the safe to pieces, but, fortunately for the bank people, it leaked out on the floor.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound
Is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies are urged to get a bottle of Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. For a receipt, or a 2-cent stamp, send to Cook's Cotton Root Compound, 101 St. John Street, Montreal, P. Q. Sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

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PARLIAMENT.

The Boer Combine on the Floor of the House

Bitterly Denounces Collector Wood of St. Johns, Quebec, for His Outspoken British Sentiments.

Dr. Borden Could Tell Why Hall & Company of Boston Got the Chartering of Hay Steamers from This Port.

Dr. Borden Drops His Civilian Colonels' Legislation - Hon. Mr. Blair is a Sick Man - Grants for New Brunswick Harbors - General Business.

OTTAWA, July 10.—This morning Mr. Casey, liberal, rose to a question of privilege to find fault with the statement of a Hamilton paper that the agitation for increased indemnity was in the hands of the French Canadian members. Mr. Casey said that members of all races and both parties were agreed on this issue.

Mr. Craig, conservative, said he was not afraid to advocate increased indemnity for this session. The extra \$500 had been allowed in other sessions shorter than this one, Laurier, Cartwright and Mills then supporting it.

The subject dropped. The premier announced that Tarte had not left Paris and that Fabre had not been appointed to succeed him.

Hon. Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of his bill to reduce newspaper postage to one-eighth of a cent per pound on all papers not sent outside the province of publication.

Mr. Foster objected to the establishment of provincial lines on postage and contended that the bill imposed a penalty on publishers who issued a paper that was demanded beyond the province.

Mr. Davin moved the six months' hold, which motion was supported by Clarke Wallace, Sproule, Bergeron, Caron and others, who said they were in favor of lower postage but not on provincial lines.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the effect of the adoption of the hold would be to retain the half cent postage, to which reply was made that the result would probably be an even reduction.

Mr. Davin's motion was lost by a vote of 27 to 79, Kaulbach, Ingram and Ferguson, conservatives, voting against it.

At the evening session Mr. Foster proposed his motion of want of confidence in the financial administration of the government. He set forth briefly the facts compared with the promises. Instead of the promised reduction in taxation there was an increase of over ten millions. Instead of a reduction of expenditure, there was an increase of more than twelve millions.

There was the promise of new markets, but none had been found. Instead of the termination of the railway subsidy policy there had been voted in three years fourteen millions in subsidies.

Mr. Foster spoke of the Crow's Nest, Drummond and Yukon railway contracts. He mentioned contracts given without tender to Tarte's relatives and to families of members of parliament.

Mr. Foster referred to the emergency food transaction, which was a typical affair. He charged the government with delay in bringing down its measures, as for instance when five months after the beginning of the session estimates for seven millions are brought down, and still later several millions of railway subsidies.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, replying, claimed that the government had never left the house without something to do. He defined Mulock's book-keeping, and claimed that Sir Charles Hibbert's paper had at first commended the Yukon railway contract.

Mr. Fielding moved that the bill be referred back to the committee for the purpose of making the amendment which he proposed in committee.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 79 to 27. The only break in the party ranks was the vote of Bourassa and Monet, liberals, with the opposition.

Mr. Fielding closed with a high flown peroration, glorifying Canadian progress and the rule of the present government.

Mr. Davin followed with a characteristic arraignment of the ministry and the ministers. He spoke of the ministers one after another, referring to the particular deals connected with each one.

Mr. Fielding closed with a high flown peroration, glorifying Canadian progress and the rule of the present government.

When it was thrown out by a vote of 20 to 17. It is probable that the commons will not accept the amendment.

This afternoon a number of government supporters who went off angry when the extra subsidy was refused, returned. It is understood they were sent for by an urgent whip. It will probably be found that the premier has taken the indemnity matter into reconsideration.

It is hoped that the actual work of the session may be practically ended this week, though prorogation will probably not take place till next week.

Hon. Mr. Fielding brought down tonight another supplementary estimate for the current year. It asks for \$300,000 on capital account for Port Colborne Harbor, \$19,153 for Hull public buildings, and \$19,625 for slides and booms.—All are re-votes.

OTTAWA, July 11.—This morning the house went into committee on the newspaper postage bill. Messrs. Foster, Davin, Quinn, Sproule, Clarke and others, conservatives, objected to the establishment of provincial lines in postage rates, while Bourassa, Edwards and some other liberals, and Craig, conservative, supported the bill.

Mr. Davin moved to strike out the words relating to provincial lines and insert an even rate of one-eighth of a cent per pound.

Hon. Mr. Mulock said he could not afford to carry newspapers for hundreds of miles and distribute them at the rate of two dollars and a half per ton, which was the freight on the goods.

Mr. Mulock suggested a level rate of three-sixteenths of a cent.

After further discussion Mr. Davin's amendment was lost by a vote of 27 to 44. Gradualist votes were against the amendment. The bill was reported, when Mr. Davin for the purpose of a record moved that the bill be referred back to the committee for the purpose of making the amendment which he proposed in committee.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 79 to 27. The only break in the party ranks was the vote of Bourassa and Monet, liberals, with the opposition.

Mr. Fielding closed with a high flown peroration, glorifying Canadian progress and the rule of the present government.

An opinion could be expressed here. The facts should first be known and understood, and it was in the highest degree important that members should refrain from prejudging the case on imperfect knowledge.

Clarke Wallace said the premier had, without knowing it, misrepresented Collector Wood. As for Mr. Bourassa, he had no word of censure for the man Potvin, who expressed such horrible sentiment and such cruel and disgusting wishes, but reserved his wrath for the officer who used strong language in reply.

Mr. Fielding said the architect was preparing the plans, and had estimated the cost at \$150,000. If on the call for tenders it was found that the cost would be \$200,000, he (Fielding) would consult parliament before going any further with the enterprise.

Mr. Kaulbach said he was surprised that there was no building for Bridge-water. The place suffered from fire, and deserved recognition from the government for the enterprise.

On the New Brunswick items, Mulock said the \$5,000 vote for immigration buildings would provide a shed. He did not know where the site would be.

On the item for Canot Cove, P. E. Island, Mr. Martin wanted to know if the work would really be done or whether this vote of \$10,000 would be left unexpended, as last year. He read the report of a campaign meeting where Premier Farquharson got down on his knees and assured the people on his honor that the dominion government was serious this time.

Sir Louis Davies said he was able to inform the house that the election was over and that Mr. Farquharson had carried the district by three hundred majority.

Mr. Martin said that is what the vote was for. He hoped Sir Louis would carry out Mr. Farquharson's pledge.

NEW BRUNSWICK ITEMS. On the item of New Brunswick harbors, Hon. Mr. Mulock said Dipper Harbor breakwater would cost \$23,000, of which \$4,000 would be spent this year. It would be let by tender.

Chance Harbor breakwater would cost \$1,000, of which \$4,000 was now wanted. For the new breakwater to be built at Dorchester \$5,000 was asked. The whole work would cost \$30,000.

Mr. McAllister pointed out the need of more dredging in his country. He also urged on the government the need of a ferry landing at Campbellton. Mr. Tarte had promised it two years ago, but did nothing about it.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, hedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under Government certificate for cleanliness and freedom from disease, for

THE F-O-N-T-H-I-L-L-N-U-R-S-E-R-I-E-S.

We have the largest nurseries in Canada; 800 acres, and can therefore give the best assortment of stock.

STEADY EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS

and good pay, weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillar which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms.

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

that the papers were never brought down with the subsidy resolutions.

Mr. Foster showed that Mr. Blair had never searched records at all. Amid great laughter, he read from Haroard of 1394 the protest of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who then complained that the railways subsidies were not brought down till the session was four months old and protested still more strongly because the government at that time had not brought down the correspondence until a short time before the resolutions appeared.

Mr. Foster read a statement made two years ago by Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, then president of the G. T. R. Addressing the shareholders he spoke of the bargain with the government of Canada for intercolonial running rights. The Grand Trunk president said that the arrangement made would enable the bridge to be completed and double tracked without a cent of cost to the company.

Mr. Rivers Wilson went on to say that in addition to this arrangement, which would cover the whole cost of the bridge, he expected a subsidy equal to fifteen per cent of the cost of the structure. The Grand Trunk had got the subsidy, but now in addition to the rental and the fifteen per cent, parliament was invited to make a new gift of nearly a quarter of a million to the company, which had already been relieved of all the cost and received a former present of fifteen per cent. of its cost. Mr. Foster declared that this outrageous vote was simply a political appropriation.

On the resolution for a railway from Shediac to Slemogue, N. B., 28 miles, Mr. Powell asked whether this was not intended to go beyond Slemogue to Cape Tormentine.

Hon. Mr. Blair said the application was for a road to Slemogue. Was not that thirty-eight miles? Mr. Powell said the distance was much less.

Mr. Blair suggested the clause be amended, making the distance right to Slemogue.

Mr. Powell said if it was intended to go on to Tormentine it would be better to leave the thirty-eight miles so that it could go on beyond Slemogue toward Tormentine.

Mr. Blair consented. The forty-one railway and bridge subsidies, and the resolutions relating to them, were all passed.

Mr. Puttee, from the government side, caused Mr. Blair embarrassment by asking him whether it was intended to incorporate in these contracts Hon. Mr. Mulock's labor resolution forcing builders of these railways to pay good wages.

Mr. Blair hesitated and was reminded that the government had been claiming credit for these resolutions and should be ready to apply them.

The minister asked for a day to consider it.

On the clause giving the minister power to require a contractor to use Canadian rails when they can be got to equal advantage, Mr. Powell wanted to know why this rule was not applied to cars, engines and other plant. He suggested that Mr. Blair should try intercolonial railway stock in Canada. If a Canadian rail clause was meant to do any good, it should be made certain and not left to the option of the minister.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said the government was informed that this clause as it stood would be sufficient to lead to the establishment of rail works in Canada.

House adjourned.

THE SENATE. In the senate today the minister of justice gave his views at length on the British Columbia constitutional question. He held that the federal government had full power to remove McInnes and were themselves judges of the reason.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that Hon. Mr. Mills was correct and was taking the same ground as Sir John Macdonald did when he dismissed Pelletier.

Dr. Russell and his comrades of the majority of the emergency food committee received a rebuke from the minister of justice today.

Hon. Mr. Mills replying to a question of Hon. Mr. Perley, who asked whether Dr. Devin would be prosecuted, said the matter had not been referred to him, and perhaps Dr. Borden would investigate it himself.

Mr. Russell and his comrades of the majority of the emergency food committee received a rebuke from the minister of justice today.

SUSSEX NEWS.

SUSSEX, July 14.—The garden party held on the grounds of Gordon Mills on Church avenue last evening was largely attended and was in every respect a success. Some \$45 was realized, and Church avenue will soon be lighted by electricity.

Amasa Kennedy, a well known and prosperous farmer residing about three miles from here, is lying dangerously ill.

Thos. Gilliland of Rothesay is in Sussex and is being warmly congratulated upon his recent appointment to a lieutenancy in her majesty's Canadian militia.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Sun.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. St. John, 1,064, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass. St. John, 1,064, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass. St. John, 1,064, Pike, from Boston, W. G. Lee, mds and pass.

DEPARTURE.

At St. John, July 18, 10:30, str. Florida, for Sydney, and all other Boston; bark Padon, from Labon; Meta, from Trapani.

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P. E. ISLAND.

A Man Badly Gored by an Enraged Bull.

Celebrated the Jubilee of Rev. Dr. Murray's Entry into the Presbyterian Ministry—General News.

MEMORANDA.

Passed in at Cape Henry, July 8, str. Storm King, Crosby, from Antwerp via Boston, for Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

At Liverpool, July 10, str. Pocasset, from St. John.

DEPARTURE.

At Liverpool, July 10, str. Pocasset, for St. John.

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WINDOW SCREENS,

17c EACH. Only a limited number, order early

HAMMOCKS, 75c. to \$5.00.

...AT... A. M. ROWAN'S, 331 Main St.

castle, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Vye, who had been spending the day with Mrs. Justus McKay of Stratham.

Harvey has been ill with a severe attack of croup. Mrs. Rae's infant child is now ill with the same disease.

James Keating is laying the foundation for a new barn. The masonry is well advanced.

The Orangeam Organized by Police-mah White of St. John.

CODY'S, Queens Co., July 13.—The Orangeam of Goshen and district celebrated the glorious 12th in the usual loyal manner.

BEULAH CAMP. Closing Camp Meeting of the Reformed Baptists Sunday Evening.

WOLFVILLE. Death of the Wife of Captain Dennis, Formerly of St. John.

GREENWICH. On Sunday, July 15th, the Bishop of Fredericton visited the parish of Greenwich, and was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Peatman.

CENTREVILLE. A Big Celebration of the Glorious Twelfth.

NORTHESK. Three Weddings in One Day—The Horse Ran Six Miles.

WINDY SCREENS,

17c EACH. Only a limited number, order early

HAMMOCKS, 75c. to \$5.00.

...AT... A. M. ROWAN'S, 331 Main St.

castle, Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Vye, who had been spending the day with Mrs. Justus McKay of Stratham.

Harvey has been ill with a severe attack of croup. Mrs. Rae's infant child is now ill with the same disease.

James Keating is laying the foundation for a new barn. The masonry is well advanced.

The Orangeam Organized by Police-mah White of St. John.

CODY'S, Queens Co., July 13.—The Orangeam of Goshen and district celebrated the glorious 12th in the usual loyal manner.

BEULAH CAMP. Closing Camp Meeting of the Reformed Baptists Sunday Evening.

WOLFVILLE. Death of the Wife of Captain Dennis, Formerly of St. John.

GREENWICH. On Sunday, July 15th, the Bishop of Fredericton visited the parish of Greenwich, and was the guest of Captain and Mrs. Peatman.

CENTREVILLE. A Big Celebration of the Glorious Twelfth.

NORTHESK. Three Weddings in One Day—The Horse Ran Six Miles.