

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1900.

NO. 1

MINORITY REPORT ON EMERGENCY FOOD REFUSED.

Mr. Monk Modified His Charges but the House Refused to Declare That the Supplementary Provisions Were Not of a Good Character--Report Adopted.

Ottawa, July 5 (Special)—In the house today the emergency food supplied the troops in South Africa was under discussion. Mr. Belcourt, who was chairman of the committee, presented the report and moved that it be adopted. He said that the whole question at issue was whether the food supplied to the Canadian soldiers in South Africa by the militia department was the same food as was tested at Kingston.

a mistake of \$4,600 was made out of a million dollars worth of contracts made by the department of militia. He did not admit there was any mistake, but providing there was he would not be astonished out of so large an expenditure. Dr. Russell then took up the report, clause by clause, dealing at length with it. He pointed out that Mr. Monk was trying to get away from the charges he made against the minister by now attacking Mr. Devlin. The responsibility for the whole arrangement lay with Director General Neilson. He was appointed by the minister to do so and it was necessary that a minister should have expert officials to rely upon. Referring to Mr. Hatch, Dr. Russell said that he suspected him of being a fakir from beginning to end. Hatch was not a chemist, he was not a doctor, he was a Gallician Jew and the honorable gentlemen opposite who were so much opposed to Gallians were now lacking up this one. Dr. Russell said that if the food was used in South Africa it must have given general satisfaction because nothing contrary was heard. Dr. Rutlan in his examination stated "after having heard under what conditions the food was given to the soldiers at Kingston, that results which were claimed for it could have been accomplished by a 15 per cent. food" should be kept in memory that the food was a supplementary one and did not replace any regular rations. Professedly it was only a tissue producing and it was as necessary to have energy producing elements in it as well as tissue. The great misapprehension which existed in the minds of the people regarding this emergency ration was that it was to be used as an exclusive food. It was more a stimulant than a food. That the food was the same as used at Kingston was shown not only by the analysis of the samples kept by Dr. Neilson and the analysis of the samples brought by Capt. Bennett from the shipments of supplies to South Africa, but also by the sworn evidence of Mr. Muir whom Dr. Hatch said that the Kingston food was only 15 per cent. Dealing with the admission of the food without paying duty and Dr. Russell said that had this been done by Dr. Bennett, Mr. Monk asked that he should be censured, but now that it was done by the collector of customs it was a meritorious act. He (Russell) did not know, nor did he care, what the government was going to do in respect to Collector White. He knew what the late government did with Mr. Ross. As to Dr. Devlin not being examined, Dr. Russell said that it did not lie in the mouths of the opposition now to abuse him, because they refused to give him an adjournment of a couple of days to bring a witness from New York who he wanted examined, as well as himself. As to the price of food, Dr. Hatch wanted \$250 for it. The truth of the whole affair was that the opposition was looking for a scandal, such a scandal as the Liberals brought up so frequently against the Conservative government that brought so much shame upon the people of this country that they never can atone for. Mr. Casgrain (Montgomery) followed, speaking on the same lines as Mr. Monk. Mr. Britton replied, making an excellent speech and what was more, exceedingly moderate, something which could not be said of Mr. Casgrain, whose utterances smacked more of the stump than the house.

ANOTHER DAY PASSES WITHOUT DEFINITE NEWS FROM PEKIN.

Shanghai Says the Foreigners Fought Until the Ammunition Failed—Women and Children Were Killed by Husband and Fathers to Prevent the Chinese Getting Them—Oregon Floated.

London, July 6, 2.30 a. m.—The story that all foreigners in Pekin were murdered on June 30 or July 1 appears to be circulating simultaneously at Che Foo, Shanghai and Tien Tsin. Yet, as it is not confirmed by official despatches and is not traceable to the southern vicinities, who are still in certain communication with Pekin, there is a basis for the hope that it is untrue.

ing into operation plans drawn up by German officers last year for resisting an invasion from the seaboard by Russia. American Forces to be Increased. Washington, July 5—(Consul General Goodnow's) prophecy of further trouble if the allied forces in China fail to impress the Chinese with their resources is part of the testimony upon which the United States may base its decision to increase its forces in China considerably. The consul general's despatch was the only scintilla of official news emanating from the Chinese side of the war. The state department has accepted as beyond question the reports of the death of the German minister to Pekin, as evidenced in its message of confidence directed to Berlin.

also said that all persons connected with the palace were pro-Boxers, even the princes and dukes surrounding the gates of the inner city. The gates of the inner city, it adds, were open for half a day. Missionaries Reported Safe. New York, July 5—The following telegram was received today, addressed to the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, and was as follows: "Shanghai, July 5—Safe, Japan, Morris." The missionary referred to is the Rev. Duhos S. Morris. Rev. Mr. Morris had been at Kuling, a mountain resort 450 miles up the Yang Tse river. It was inferred from Shanghai and merely announced that the Rev. Mr. Gammon was safe. Mr. Gammon had charge of the sub agency at Tien Tsin and nothing had been heard regarding him since the fighting began at that point.

When Ammunition Failed. Cautious observers at Shanghai recognize that even though these reports are rejected, events in Pekin must be galloping to a tragic end. Correspondents of the Express at Shanghai gather details from Chinese sources which, pieced together, relate that when the foreigners' ammunition was exhausted the Boxers and Imperial troops rushed the British legation, and poured into the courtyard with fanatical fury. The moment the mob broke, the courtyard was converted into shambles. One correspondent adds: "It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes, the men of the legations had time to slay with their own hands their womenfolk and children. The Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breath. Their attitude toward foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph, even the rabble in the native quarter are silent."

United Action Wanted. Secretary Hay had as callers today representatives of four of the powers involved in the Boxers' trouble. Minister Wu came early in the day and was followed by M. Thiébaud, the French chargé; Herz Von Helldorf, the German ambassador, and Mr. Nabeshina, the Japanese charge. It seems reasonable to suppose that, notwithstanding diplomatic denials on their part, these gentlemen were impelled to visit the state department by the Chinese conditions; very likely they were brought there by Secretary Hay's identical note to their respective governments, defining the position of the United States. If the note was intended, as it probably was, to bring out corresponding replies from the powers to do with the right in China; to act in the common interest and to sink ignominious personal ends, it has yet had no effect. At least none of the powers has responded. There is, however, every reason to believe that the delay is entirely reasonable in view of the importance of the subject and that no power will feel disposed to withdraw its application of the United States in view of the high plane of international morality upon which it is based. This one point upon which the powers seem resolved is that an expedition shall be gotten through to Pekin at the earliest possible moment and our government is second to none in the world in its determination that the foreigners shall be preserved if possible and that an effective arrangement shall be made for the preservation in the future of foreign interests and lives in China.

Not Yet at War. London, July 5—According to a St. Petersburg despatch the Senior Russian naval commander at Taku recently telegraphed to St. Petersburg for instructions as to the disposal of the Chinese prisoners in his hands. The reply he received is said to have been indefinite and to the effect that Russia was not yet in a state of war with China. Myers at Pekin. Washington, July 5—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kappeler: "The Foo-Myers, of the Oregon, commands force at Pekin. Captain Hall and Dr. Lippitt also there. KEMPFER."

To Prevent Dishonor. "It is only left to hope that in the final rush of the murderous hordes, the men of the legations had time to slay with their own hands their womenfolk and children. The Chinese are whispering the terrible story under their breath. Their attitude toward foreigners in the streets has undergone a strange change. The demeanor of the better class of Chinese is one of pity rather than of triumph, even the rabble in the native quarter are silent."

Imperial Suicides. Two Manchus who arrived at Shanghai early in the week stated that Prince Tuan visited the palace and offered the Emperor and Empress the alternative of poison or the sword. The Emperor, they say, took poison and died within an hour. The Dowager Empress also chose poison, but carefully swallowed only a portion of what was offered her and survived. On the same day the Chinese customs barrier was destroyed, Sir Robert Hart, the inspector of customs, and his staff escaped to the legations.

Disruption of the Attack. Shanghai, July 5—A messenger who filed a despatch from Pekin June 27, says that over 100 Chinese soldiers and rioters surrounded the legations, but in spite of fierce attacks they had not succeeded in breaking through the walls. The messenger also said that all persons connected with the palace were pro-Boxers, even the princes and dukes surrounding the gates of the inner city. The gates of the inner city, it adds, were open for half a day.

Placing the Blame. Intense indignation is felt in Shanghai against the supposed action of the powers in restraining Japan from sending an army to Pekin immediately. The powers are accused of being as guilty of murder as are Prince Tuan's fanatics; and Sir Robert Hart is blamed for not having informed the foreigners of the immense imports of arms, especially a few weeks ago.

Canadians Sail in the Parisian. London, July 5—A number of members of the first Canadian contingent sent to South Africa, sailed for home on the Allen line steamer Parisian today. They complained of the treatment they were subjected to in the field hospitals. Of 1,150 Canadian troops 800 were stricken down with enteric fever, mostly due to the putrid water of Paardeberg.

Myers at Pekin. Washington, July 5—The navy department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Kappeler: "The Foo-Myers, of the Oregon, commands force at Pekin. Captain Hall and Dr. Lippitt also there. KEMPFER."

Mr. Monk moved in amendment the minority report. During his remarks Mr. Monk had nothing to say against the minister himself, the whole force of his remarks was that parliament ought not to whitewash a contractor. As to the responsibility of the minister he said that the people would judge. It was not right for the house to vote that the contractor had acted honestly. He said the point he wished to press upon the house. Condemnation of the contractor had no political significance. In conclusion, Mr. Monk expressed the opinion that a man making charges of a frivolous character or charges which were not proved, ought to resign his seat.

Mr. Russell in reply said that he was not surprised that Mr. Casgrain should have insisted on a formal reading of the report, which would bring the house back to a proper consideration of the subject that was before it. One would look in vain for the charges in Mr. Monk's speech that he made on the first instance of gross and culpable negligence against the minister of militia. The odium which Mr. Monk tried to fasten upon the minister of militia, who had shown that his skirts were clean, was not now attempted, and consequently much importance was given to the formal reading of a minority report.

High Court Ended. Mr. E. A. Chapman Elected High Chief Ranger. THE OTHER OFFICERS. A Public Meeting Was Held in Woodstock Last Night at Which Addresses in the Interest of the I. O. F. Were Made--Some Figures Concerning the Order.

Woodstock, July 5—This morning at the meeting of the High Court on recommendation of the finance committee it was decided \$250 be given for the use of the high standing committee, that all representatives and past executives be paid four cents mileage one way, that appropriations be made for printing the proceedings. Appropriations were: Chief, \$100; secretary, \$180; treasurer, \$35; auditors, \$30; journal secretary, \$25; press, \$30; hall, \$20.

South African War. President Kruger Refuses to Make Terms with a Reporter. Still Determined to Fight for Independence--From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

Mr. Casgrain (Montgomery) followed, speaking on the same lines as Mr. Monk. Mr. Britton replied, making an excellent speech and what was more, exceedingly moderate, something which could not be said of Mr. Casgrain, whose utterances smacked more of the stump than the house. Mr. Clarke (Toronto) replied to Mr. Britton, and Mr. Campbell (Kent) merely said that he concurred in the majority report.

Mr. Monet (Napierville) said that Dr. Neilson was the man guilty of the charge made against the minister by Mr. Monk. Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the government and the collector of customs of Montreal was his accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that some one had to be held responsible and as the minister had held his department responsible he would have to hold the minister responsible.

High Court Ended. Mr. E. A. Chapman Elected High Chief Ranger. THE OTHER OFFICERS. A Public Meeting Was Held in Woodstock Last Night at Which Addresses in the Interest of the I. O. F. Were Made--Some Figures Concerning the Order.

South African War. President Kruger Refuses to Make Terms with a Reporter. Still Determined to Fight for Independence--From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Mr. Monet (Napierville) said that Dr. Neilson was the man guilty of the charge made against the minister by Mr. Monk. Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the government and the collector of customs of Montreal was his accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that some one had to be held responsible and as the minister had held his department responsible he would have to hold the minister responsible.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto) replied to Mr. Britton, and Mr. Campbell (Kent) merely said that he concurred in the majority report.

Woodstock, July 5—This morning at the meeting of the High Court on recommendation of the finance committee it was decided \$250 be given for the use of the high standing committee, that all representatives and past executives be paid four cents mileage one way, that appropriations be made for printing the proceedings. Appropriations were: Chief, \$100; secretary, \$180; treasurer, \$35; auditors, \$30; journal secretary, \$25; press, \$30; hall, \$20.

South African War. President Kruger Refuses to Make Terms with a Reporter. Still Determined to Fight for Independence--From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Mr. Monet (Napierville) said that Dr. Neilson was the man guilty of the charge made against the minister by Mr. Monk. Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the government and the collector of customs of Montreal was his accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that some one had to be held responsible and as the minister had held his department responsible he would have to hold the minister responsible.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto) replied to Mr. Britton, and Mr. Campbell (Kent) merely said that he concurred in the majority report.

Woodstock, July 5—This morning at the meeting of the High Court on recommendation of the finance committee it was decided \$250 be given for the use of the high standing committee, that all representatives and past executives be paid four cents mileage one way, that appropriations be made for printing the proceedings. Appropriations were: Chief, \$100; secretary, \$180; treasurer, \$35; auditors, \$30; journal secretary, \$25; press, \$30; hall, \$20.

South African War. President Kruger Refuses to Make Terms with a Reporter. Still Determined to Fight for Independence--From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Mr. Monet (Napierville) said that Dr. Neilson was the man guilty of the charge made against the minister by Mr. Monk. Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the government and the collector of customs of Montreal was his accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that some one had to be held responsible and as the minister had held his department responsible he would have to hold the minister responsible.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto) replied to Mr. Britton, and Mr. Campbell (Kent) merely said that he concurred in the majority report.

Woodstock, July 5—This morning at the meeting of the High Court on recommendation of the finance committee it was decided \$250 be given for the use of the high standing committee, that all representatives and past executives be paid four cents mileage one way, that appropriations be made for printing the proceedings. Appropriations were: Chief, \$100; secretary, \$180; treasurer, \$35; auditors, \$30; journal secretary, \$25; press, \$30; hall, \$20.

South African War. President Kruger Refuses to Make Terms with a Reporter. Still Determined to Fight for Independence--From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Mr. Monet (Napierville) said that Dr. Neilson was the man guilty of the charge made against the minister by Mr. Monk. Dr. Devlin had criminally deceived the government and the collector of customs of Montreal was his accomplice. Mr. Olivier said that some one had to be held responsible and as the minister had held his department responsible he would have to hold the minister responsible.

Mr. Clarke (Toronto) replied to Mr. Britton, and Mr. Campbell (Kent) merely said that he concurred in the majority report.

Woodstock, July 5—This morning at the meeting of the High Court on recommendation of the finance committee it was decided \$250 be given for the use of the high standing committee, that all representatives and past executives be paid four cents mileage one way, that appropriations be made for printing the proceedings. Appropriations were: Chief, \$100; secretary, \$180; treasurer, \$35; auditors, \$30; journal secretary, \$25; press, \$30; hall, \$20.

South African War. President Kruger Refuses to Make Terms with a Reporter. Still Determined to Fight for Independence--From Ten to Twelve Thousand Cases of Typhoid Fever--Physicians Did All They Could.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

FOR BRYANT AND SILVER AND AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

The Democrats Have Declared Their Candidate and Their Principles for the Campaign--The Silver Plank in the Platform Reaffirmed.

Kansas City, Mo., July 5—William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes and giving utterance to all the pent up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

and giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for the day, and the vice-presidential nomination was allowed to go over until tomorrow.

To Oppose Imperialism. Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign, was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform and with measured force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party.

That the delegates were in complete sympathy with this expression was shown by the terrific and long sustained applause, lasting over twenty-two minutes and exceeding the ovations usually accorded the favorites of the party. Following this announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained in the platform, received only faint and ill-sustained recognition, the applause being limited to a few minutes. It was regarded as a significant showing on the sentiment of the delegates, quite as convincing as the terms of the platform had put forward.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the interior under Mr. McKinley's administration. In a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party. But the great battle of the convention has not been fought under the eyes of cheering thousands, but in the privacy of the closely guarded quarters of the committee on platform. Here was waged throughout the last night and again this morning one of the most remarkable struggles that has ever marked this historic party. On the one hand was the influence of Bryan and the absolute unity of devotion felt toward him and the cause of silver with which his name is inseparably linked. On the other hand were many of the patriots of the party, men like Daniels, of Virginia, who felt that the very life of organization was endangered.

Changing Its Old Issues and that the duty of the hour called for new issues based on new and vital events. This contest was at last narrowed down to the one issue of specifically reaffirming the party's adherence to a 16 to 1 standard, as desired by Mr. Bryan, or of reaffirming the silver plank in more general terms. And on this issue the brains, the sagacity, the persuasive eloquence and the best ability of the convention has for the platform in their own way, with 16 to 1. But it was a victory by a scratch for a single vote would have turned the scale. And it has not been a victory without concession, for the final draft silver is no longer "paramount"; it is far down in the platform, while in the very forefront is the declaration that imperialism is the "paramount issue of this campaign."

Supreme Event of the Day, the nomination of the presidential candidate. The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when the moment arrived for the nomination to be made. When the call of states began, for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska and Oldham of that state made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the presidency. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day and in a common purpose the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader. A huge oil painting of Bryan, measuring 15 feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates. At the same time the standards of the state delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrellas of red, white and blue, silk banners and the several states and many handsome and unique transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling, gesticulating men and women. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more, was added to this final tribute to the leader.

When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Women of Utah. Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet-voiced and pleasant woman, alternate from Utah, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the State of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate.

Women of Utah. Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet-voiced and pleasant woman, alternate from Utah, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the State of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate.

When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Women of Utah. Hawaii, through its native delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet-voiced and pleasant woman, alternate from Utah, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of the State of Utah. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

Another Great Fire. A Blazing Lake of Petroleum in New Jersey. BOLT OF LIGHTNING Exploded an Oil Tank and Twenty Others Followed--A Great Amount of Standard Oil Property Destroyed at Constable Hook.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 7, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance...

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking 10 lines of the paper—each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

MR. T. W. RAINSFORD, Travelling Agent for the Daily and Weekly Telegraph is now in Northumberland County...

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 7, 1900.

THE ELECTION OUTLOOK. In his speech the other day at Hagersville Sir Charles Tupper confined to his own views in relation to the outlook of the Conservative party...

looked, but the people, whose interests are involved, are not likely to do so. There are many other considerations which will weigh with public judgment...

THE POST OFFICE ACCOUNTS. Nothing worries the opposition so much as the continued prosperity of Canada. It was their great cry before the last general election...

SEEING SIGNS. Sir Charles Tupper told the people of Hagersville the other day that the sun of mutual protection within the empire was rising. He saw the signs everywhere.

OUR SUMMER CLIMATE. When other cities in Canada and the United States are sweltering with the heat, St. John remains cool and pleasant...

THOSE EMERGENCY RATIONS. Out of the confusion of testimony, and the jangling of rival interests over the emergency rations, two or three facts may be separated which appear to have been overlooked by those who are disposed to criticize the action of the government...

THE CHINESE SITUATION. It ought to be apparent to everyone that the so-called Boxer rebellion in China is much more than a local insurrection or a mere mob uprising on the part of the rabble of a great city.

plot to rid itself of European influence. It was a convenient thing to put those who were in front and to pretend that the government was being overruled by them...

THE FOURTH OF JULY. On Wednesday our friends in the United States celebrated the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence...

THE CHINESE SITUATION. The position of Chinese affairs at the present time is the most extraordinary in all history. Here are all the great powers of the world, Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States and Italy...

THE WASTE OF WAR. The return issued by the British war office showing the casualties that have taken place in South Africa since the beginning of the contest is melancholy reading. It discloses the startling fact that the total losses up to date have been at least 200,000...

TO THE BITTER END. Mr. Kruger, who is sojourning in his palace at Mafeking is said to have replied to a correspondent who inquired if there was any truth in the report that he had opened peace negotiations...

OUR BOYS' CLOTHING business is a constant source of gratification to us. Yet we are not satisfied, and in spite of our wide reputation and numerous friends we are striving constantly to provide more generously and serve them better than ever before.

Boys' Vestee Suits—Splendid quality in Serges, Cheviots and Fancy mixtures; goods that will stand the severest kind of wear. Plenty to pick and choose from, ages 3 to 9, \$2.50 to \$6.00.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits—In Tweeds, Serges and Worsteds. Not a larger or prettier assortment to be found anywhere. Ages 4 to 12 years, \$1.50 to \$5.00.

Boys' Blouse Suits—In an almost endless assortment of styles and fabrics, ages 3 to 12, \$1.25 to \$5.25.

Boys' Sack Suits—You select from at least 40 different patterns, including all the popular materials. You will find all garments well tailored and trimmed with best of linings, ages 9 to 16, \$3.00 to \$5.00.

Wash Suits and Blouses—For a full description of Styles and Fabrics see Daily papers. Suits, \$1.50 to \$3.35. Blouses 50c. to \$1.35.

Two lines of wash suits selling at greatly reduced prices, as follows:— One line, former price 80c. - - - now selling at 50c. One line, former price \$1.15. - - - now selling at 39c.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVIL BROS. & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B. King Street, Corner Germain.

the actual preparedness of China to engage in active war. During the war with Japan the Chinese made but a feeble resistance, but since then it is evident that they have acquired modern arms...

These facts would seem to show that the policy of Washington was not a policy which it was possible to carry out for all time, but that as the United States became a great commercial nation she would acquire interests in other countries...

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

It was the hope of Washington, and of most of the founders of the republic, that it would confine itself to this continent and be a nation apart, taking no share in the general politics of the world...

The growth of the United States during the last hundred years has been so remarkable that it is easy to see that the time must soon come when the great republic will overshadow many of the great powers of the world in population and in wealth.

the war. No possible object can be gained by the Boers keeping the field. They cannot recover the position they have lost, they cannot replace the men who have been slain and the only sensible policy for them to adopt is one of unconditional surrender. Should they do so now their private property would be respected, but if they persist in prolonging the contest, the property of the Boers in the field should be confiscated and devoted to public uses.

THE SUN'S OWN CORRESPONDENT.

What has become of Mr. J. N. Ford, the Sun's "own correspondent" at London, who sent such nice anti-British despatches to our Conservative contemporaries for the perusal of its readers every morning? It might have been supposed that a gentleman who was so highly valued as Mr. Ford was by the Sun would at least make his exit from its columns with some sort of final adieu, such as is given to even the most transient guest, but Mr. Ford apparently has been dropped by the Sun like a hot potato. The news we called attention to Mr. Ford's scandalous attacks on Great Britain the Sun which had never noticed any impropriety in Mr. Ford's conduct before, summarily dismissed him from its columns. This was wise at all events, if not very courageous, and the Sun ought to feel greatly indebted to The Telegraph for assisting it to get rid of so undesirable a contributor. Why then the Sun ever should have thought that there was anything in Mr. Ford's despatches worth publishing passes all comprehension, for that much advertised person was not only anti-British, but was stupid as well. All he did was to repeat in different language what had already appeared in the despatches of the Associated Press, and he generally contrived to mar the story in the telling. We do not know how much money the Sun has expended on Mr. Ford since the beginning of the war, but we can inform it that this sum, whatever it may have amounted to, might just as well have been thrown over the wharf for any good that it did to the paper which expended it. Good bye, Mr. Ford.

INCREDIBLE INHUMANITY.

Although the New York tugboat captives deny that any of their number refused to assist the people on board the burnt German steamships on Saturday, there seems to be no doubt that the reports to which the attention of the majority of Hoboken has been directed are substantially correct. Ample proof has been put forward to show that more than one tugboat captain refused to do anything to assist the perishing wretches on board the vessel, without being paid for it in advance. It is well that such transactions should be brought to light and made known to the world, for the purpose showing to what a depth of degradation humanity can sink when it becomes absorbed in the pursuit of money. Ordinary people who carry in their breasts the instincts of humanity, and whose feelings of generosity which are almost universal, find it difficult to believe that there are men in this world so base and cruel as to refuse to extend assistance to a poor perishing man whose life might be saved by their help. We trust that the punishment visited on those New York thugs and ruffians will be of the most ample character. Practically a man who refuses to save the life of another, when it is in his power to do so, is guilty of murder, and the punishment awarded to murderers is none too severe for the men whose conduct is now under examination in the New York courts.

PROHIBITION.

The House of Commons of Canada by a vote of 98 to 41 has declared that the country is not yet ripe for prohibitory legislation. The vote was not a party one by any means, for thirteen Liberals voted in favor of immediate prohibition, and twenty-four Conservatives against it. The vote, however, was necessary to be taken, because it was a justification of the course of the government in declining to bring in a prohibitory law, as some of the temperance men claimed should have been done. The readers of the St. John newspapers are aware that this has been the attitude of the St. John Sun, which has endeavored to condemn the government because they did not consider that the vote on the plebiscite was sufficient to justify immediate prohibition. The Sun now will have no longer any ground to stand upon, because its party is not with it in this matter. Only twenty-eight Conservatives voted for immediate prohibition.

HAS THERE BEEN BOODLING?

It may be accepted as a safe proposition that an absolutely pure and economical government would not escape the imputation of corruption and extravagance at the hands of the opposition. The latter would be certain to treat with suspicion and unfairness everything done by the administration, and would not require very much in the way of fact upon which to base fierce and sweeping assertions of wrong doing. The government might continue to carry on public affairs with discretion, usefulness and faithfulness in every respect, in short be an ideal government, and yet each year would witness a deeper malice and a more desperate effort to convince the people that thieving, waste and wickedness in many forms were the constant crimes of the ministers. This would be the result, as our imperfect political system works out. The opposition conceive it to be their mission to oppose everything emanating from the government side and basing taken that attitude at the out-

set it as an easy thing in the process of rivalry to reach that stage where the most useful public measure and the most defensible expenditures are condemned as being injurious and extravagant.

Of course, there is a great deal of insincerity mixed up with this uncompromising opposition. It is inconceivable that the Conservatives believe all that they allege against the government. They oppose measures and attribute improper motives out of considerations of policy, the actuating thought being that if they do this with sufficient vehemence and persistence there will be some force of the influence by the sheer force of the noise they make. It will be observed that this hope is necessarily based on the assumption that the electors who could be thus influenced are neither just nor intelligent, and to which is the knowledge that many people are easily led to suspect corruption and waste on the part of a government where large sums are concerned. It is not everybody who can clearly follow the details of a transaction running into millions of dollars, and when the inquirer starts out with a prejudice in his mind, it need not occasion surprise if he arrives at a conclusion both unjust and unwarranted.

These thoughts are given point by the nature of the campaign being waged against the government at this particular time. It is said that there have been gigantic rascalities at Ottawa. If this is so the people ought to know it, so that as honest electors, desiring to have an honest government, they may take steps to eject the unclean men and put in clean men. It is a matter of the greatest national importance that we should have a clean government at this juncture in our history, because we are just now building very rapidly on the foundation that was laid thirty-three years ago. Let us look, therefore, with some care at the basis of the allegations which are being made against the administration in such strangely condemnatory and positive terms. Here is the most recent statement on the subject from the chief organ of the opposition at Toronto: "The Mackenzie government was free from such gigantic rascalities as those that have been practiced at Ottawa during the past four years. Let the Globe name, if it can, a scandalous transaction under Mr. Mackenzie paralleling the Crow's Nest deal in impudence or in the amount of money taken from the people."

We may fairly assume from the foregoing that the Crow's Nest bargain is the most "gigantic" of any of the "rascalities" which can be charged against the present government. The allegation is specific, and there is no reason to quibble about the facts—at least no man with a trace of business instincts in him would be disposed to quibble about the facts, unless he were a blind and unreasoning partisan. Such men are hopelessly beyond the influence of argument at any time, and one should despair of convincing them on any question at issue between parties. Now, the Crow's Nest transaction was not a piece of rascality at all, it was one of the most defensible bargains ever made by any government. In fact it was so far superior to the arrangement which had been made by the Conservatives just prior to their defeat that if the government had nothing else upon which to appeal to the country they might safely rest their fate in the hands of a fair minded electorate on that case alone.

In a nutshell these are the facts: The Conservatives had agreed to give the C. P. R. \$8,000 per mile in cash in aid of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and to loan the company a further sum of \$20,000 per mile. Properly speaking, the loan was to be perpetual, so that \$38,000 per mile was to be the measure of the subsidy. The Liberals cancelled this bargain, and gave the C. P. R. \$11,500 per mile and nothing more. But that was not all the arrangement. Under the contract the government compelled the C. P. R. Company to reduce their freight rate on grain by the extent of three cents per 100 pounds, and to make many other substantial reductions in their tariff. Anyone who cares to go into the matter will find that these concessions represent at least \$600,000 per annum in the pockets of the settlers in the Northwest and British Columbia. Nor was that all. The contract compelled the C. P. R. to give up to the federal government 20,000 acres of coal lands which the company had obtained from the legislature of British Columbia. The value of this cannot be computed, but it stands as a sure and safe means of preventing a monopoly in coal in that section of the dominion—a most important thing.

The question turns upon which of these arrangements was the better. With characteristic dishonesty and boldness, the Tories never by any means alluded to the loan of \$20,000 per mile which they were to give to the Canadian Pacific, nor do they ever so much as hint at the concessions included in the Liberal bargain. They merely compare the two cash subsidies. Yet the concessions granted by the C. P. R. are really the most important feature in the latter arrangement, and the loan of \$20,000 per mile was actually the essence of the bargain made in 1855 by the Tories. What is therefore represented by opponents of the government as a scandal will be recognized by every sane and reasonable man in the land as a transaction reflecting credit on the government. If the Tories have nothing else to put forward in support of their vehement charges or dishonestly they cannot hope to impress public judgment by the facts, when fully stated, in respect of the Crow's Nest bargain.

BIENNIAL SESSION.

During the past few years there has been quite a fad in favor of biennial sessions of the legislatures, especially in the United States. The advocates of biennial sessions think that for a legislature or other deliberative body to meet once a

year is too often, and that once in two years answers a better purpose. There seems to be no good reason why the argument should not be carried further and meetings of the legislature be held once in three years, or four, or perhaps not at all, according to the system practiced by Charles the First with respect to his parliaments. We observe that some of the members of the Church of England Synod think that that body should meet only once in two years, and the matter has actually gone so far as to be referred to a committee. It would be an extremely foolish thing for the synod to weaken its authority by changing its constitution so as to meet only once in two years. These annual meetings of the synod, although they may not appear as interesting to some persons as they might desire, have the effect of bringing out the details of the church work during the year that has passed. No doubt these meetings could be improved, and one great improvement would be the curtailing of the exuberant eloquence of some of the members, who seem never to weary of hearing the sound of their own voice. If there was a ten minutes' rule in the synod it would greatly promote the transaction of business, although it might be very hard on gentlemen who make two hour speeches on a point of order. We trust that the members of the Church of England Synod will adhere to their annual meetings which The Telegraph is always glad to report and publish as fully as possible. Even the little tiffs that arise between members of the synod have their redeeming features, and sometimes tend to promote the "gaiety of nations" or at all events of the people of New Brunswick.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Chinese situation does not improve and there is a great lack of information with regard to it. The greater part of the despatches which come to us appear to be based on rumors, and while it is certain that there has been very hard fighting going on, no one can say yet what the result is likely to be or what has become of the beleaguered members of the European colony at Peking. Doubtless the governments of the great powers are now engaged in forming a common line of policy upon which to act, and it is to be hoped that the situation will then be solved by the arrival of sufficient reinforcements to justify an advance on Peking. In the meantime we can only wait and wait and trust that the news that will be received from Peking may be more favorable than what we dare to hope for. The massacre of all the Europeans in Peking, which is feared would be something too horrible to contemplate.

THE LENGTH OF THE SESSION.

Mr. S. D. Scott is not lacking in assurance when he ventures to affirm that the government is to blame for the unusual length of the session. Any man who, after sitting five months in the press gallery, and observing the attitude of the opposition towards the government, can make such a statement must have his moral faculties obscured by extreme partisanship. The session has been prolonged in consequence of the obstructive tactics of the opposition, who have abused the right of free speech to such an extent that it may become necessary to alter the rules of the House of Commons to prevent a whole day being wasted in a useless discussion under cover of a motion to adjourn. When the session is ended we will perhaps go more fully into this matter and show to what extent the time of the country was wasted by these endless motions to adjourn, one of which was brought up nearly every day and sometimes two or three. Then in addition to this they had long dissertations from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper on the affairs in the Yukon, most of his speeches being similar to those of an advocate who is hired to set forth some particular class of views before the country. The opposition to have their fling, and to talk themselves out, and when the present session is ended neither Sir Charles Tupper or his followers can say that they were prevented from giving utterance to any views on public questions, which came into their heads. No doubt Mr. Scott now sees that the lengthening of the session by the opposition was a great mistake, because it has directed the attention of the people to the insufferable flood of talk which has been poured out from the opposition benches. It has also taught the people of Canada that the members of the opposition are not even good speakers, and that the greater part of what they have said would have been better left unsaid.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AFRICA.

When the present war is over and the government is established over the whole of South Africa, under the British flag, the only way to make British supremacy in that quarter of the world permanent is to induce large bodies of British and other emigrants to South Africa. It is a well known fact that South Africa has grown so slowly in population, the whole white population of South Africa, including the Transvaal, not being half as large as that of the province of Quebec, and much less than that of the three maritime provinces. This suggests that there must be something in the conditions of life in South Africa which are not favorable to a large increase in the white population. What this something is has been disclosed by Julian Ralph, the celebrated war correspondent, who contributes an article to the London Daily Mail warning those who intend to emigrate to South Africa with regard to the character of the country. South Africa is not an agricultural country, in any sense, but it is pastoral, and the amount of land available for agriculture is very limited. As Mr. Ralph says all of it is already occupied by the Boers. South Africa is a land where sheep and cattle can be reared in large numbers, but little of this pasture land is available, for the Boers are possessed of the land hunger which induces them to try and have as large farms as possible. Mr. Ralph says that there is good grain producing soil in the eastern part of the Orange River colony, but it is all occupied. It is not likely that any large number of Canadians will remain in South Africa when the war is over. Their own country is much better land than South Africa, indeed there is more good land in the province of New Brunswick than there is in the whole of South Africa, and in this country we do not suffer from lack of water. If South Africa were as well watered as New Brunswick it would

be a land of unparalleled fertility, and capable of sustaining a very large population, but the character of its soil and the dryness of its climate may be gathered from the fact that four acres are required to support one sheep, whereas one good acre of land in New Brunswick should be able to support four sheep. The fertility of South Africa, therefore, as compared to that of New Brunswick is as one to sixteen. These facts should be kept well in mind by those who think they could better their fortunes by going to South Africa. The only people who are likely to grow rich there are the capitalists who are able to engage in large mining enterprises.

THE HIGH COURT OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN ANNUAL SESSION.

Woodstock, July 5.—The high court of N. B. of New Brunswick met in annual session here tonight. There are over 100 delegates in attendance from different sections of the province. Two judges, Mr. Justice Huntington and Mr. Justice Sears are here representing Companion Court Regal, of Moncton. The following officers are in attendance: Mr. W. MacRae, high chief ranger; St. John; D. Baird, vice-chief ranger, Perth; F. W. Emmerson, high secretary; Sackville; Dr. Carter, high physician; Basil Verter; Rev. Thomas Marshall, high chaplain; St. John; Jas. V. Russell, high auditor; St. John; W. H. Murray, high auditor; St. John; H. A. Collins, supreme treasurer of Toronto and Clarence Scott, high chief ranger of Outtown, Maine, are also here.

McGill Changes.

Montreal, July 4.—The governors of McGill have strengthened the chemistry department by the appointment of Neville Evans to a professorship of Dr. James Pearson as the demonstrator, with Fred Soday, B. A., Oxford, Douglas McIntosh, B. A., Dalhousie, and Chas. D. Lindsay, also of Dalhousie on the staff. For the first time since the opportunity has been given since the 1860s, Mr. Allen Bradford, has obtained a four year scholarship at Oxford.

Rev. J. M. Davenport Has Accepted the Call to Toronto.

Rev. J. M. Davenport, for many years the respected and esteemed priest of the Mission church of St. John Baptist, Paradise Row, has decided to accept the call recently extended to him to become assistant rector of St. Thomas' church, Toronto.

Strathcona Men Fighting.

Toronto, July 4.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The Strathcona Howe, while scouting, encountered the enemy at Bushman's Spruit. A few shells put the Boers to flight. Casualties in the Strathcona amounted to one killed and two wounded.

To Study Ruins.

Chatham, July 4.—A large number of the members and friends of the Miramichi naturalists club went to French Cove today by the steamer Russel to spend a week among the old ruins at that place.

The Fatal Live Wire.

Ottawa, July 4.—Pascal Gagnon, 29 years old, was electrocuted on the Hull and Arlberg electric railway near Deschênes today. He was engaged in wiring on the road and came in contact with a live wire. Death was instantaneous.

By Acclamation.

St. Hyacinthe, July 4.—This afternoon, Jean, M. E. Bernier, minister of inland revenue, was declared elected by acclamation for St. Hyacinthe division.

Another 10 Heard From.

Recently we published a list of TEN of our students under the roof of the Imperial Oil Company, now comes the Imperial Oil Company, with another TEN, as follows:

- J. F. Bullock, Thos. F. Bullock, Norman E. Shaw, H. A. Drury, Geo. W. Walters, Miss Annie Kinney, Miss George Duffin.

Send for our catalogue, and you will be better able to understand why our students are so successful. S. KERR & SON.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after June 18th, 1900, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Suburban for Hampton, Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax, Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Lac, Express for Sussex, Express for Hampton, Express for Quebec and Montreal, Express from Montreal and Sydney.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 11:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. Vestibule, Dining and Sleeping Cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

Trains Will Arrive at St. John. Express from Sydney and Halifax, Suburban from Hampton, Express from Sussex, Express from Montreal and Quebec, Accommodation from Moncton, Express from Halifax, Express from Hampton, Express from Montreal.

The \$55,000 endowment carried by our deceased brethren has been promptly paid as well as the \$50 reported last year as awaiting the filing of letters of administration. The only outstanding claim is one awaiting the filing of a bond agreed to be given by the beneficiary to the supreme court.

The report of High Secretary F. W. Emmerson showed an increase in the number

of members and an improvement in the finances. He reported having received from courts to May 1, \$3,291; that there was still due \$40.50. The assets of the high court were \$2,293 and the liabilities \$331.

Thirty-four deaths in the order were reported and \$33,500 paid out in insurance. High Treasurer E. P. Eastman reported receiving \$3,673 during the year and disbursing \$2,214, leaving a balance of \$459. The 1899 high court expenses were \$566. Auditors James V. Russell and Thomas Murray certified to the correctness of the high secretary and high treasurer's reports.

Weddings. Perry-Bain. Yarmouth, N. S., July 4.—A very quiet but pretty wedding took place this morning when Alva U. Bain, youngest daughter of W. Woodstock on the 6 p. m. train. Canadian flags were very much in evidence in that town, side by side with the Stars and Stripes. After the reception of delegates the officers reported to the delegates. The high chief ranger, A. W. MacRae; opened his address gracefully with reference to the order and to the city in which the meeting was being held.

In 1891 when high court was held in Woodstock, the total membership of the order was 28,894; today it is over 100,000. The surplus was \$290,747, or \$114 per capita; today the surplus is \$4,081,063, or about \$24.90 per capita. Then in this province, he said, we had the Evangelical Society of New York, whose family lives in Toronto, and who is stationed in Peking, were received in this city yesterday. Miss Rutherford, in her letters, which are dated May 20th and June 2nd, expresses the belief that the trouble at the time of writing, is at an end, although the Boers, she says, had announced they having suffered the forebears for a cycle (sixty years), they were determined to exterminate them.

J. C. Coughlan, hotel keeper of Tracadie, New Brunswick's great summer resort, wishes the public to know that he has a daily stage running from his hotel in connection with steamer Miramichi at New Brunswick. Persons visiting Tracadie would do well to patronize Mr. Coughlan's house, as he spares no pains in giving good accommodation. Commercial travellers kindly take notice of this.

Liberal Candidate.

Welland, Ont., July 4.—W. M. German, M. P., received the unanimous nomination for the commons at the convention of the Liberal Party of Welland, held here yesterday.

During the past two years our net increase of membership in New Brunswick has been a little over 400, and the financial position of our subordinate courts is generally much stronger than it was in July, 1898.

It is with great satisfaction that I announce that there are now two companion courts in good standing in the jurisdiction.

He referred to the members of the order who went to South Africa and the fact that no extra charge was made for insurance carried by them. He gave an account of visiting courts and addressing public meetings in the counties of St. John, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Victoria in a number of meetings on the North Shore were abandoned by reason of the outbreak of smallpox. He urged that it would be distinctly to the interests of the order to make an appropriation for visits in the ensuing year. Appreciation of the valuable assistance given by William Kinghorn, recently supreme chief ranger, in the eminently successful meetings which he addressed in the counties of Sunbury, Carleton and Victoria was given.

Thirty-two of our active membership have passed from time into eternity during the year.

The \$55,000 endowment carried by our deceased brethren has been promptly paid as well as the \$50 reported last year as awaiting the filing of letters of administration. The only outstanding claim is one awaiting the filing of a bond agreed to be given by the beneficiary to the supreme court.

The report of High Secretary F. W. Emmerson showed an increase in the number

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. No inferior or impure ingredients are used in Royal for the purpose of cheapening its cost; only the most highly refined and healthful. Royal Baking Powder imparts that peculiar sweetness, flavor and delicacy noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, rolls, etc., which expert pastry cooks declare is unobtainable by the use of any other leavening agent.

Alum is used in making cheap baking powders. If you want to know the effect of alum upon the tender linings of the stomach, touch a piece of your tongue with alum bicarb. You can raise bicarb with alum baking powder, but at what a cost to health!

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

McGill Changes. Montreal, July 4.—The governors of McGill have strengthened the chemistry department by the appointment of Neville Evans to a professorship of Dr. James Pearson as the demonstrator, with Fred Soday, B. A., Oxford, Douglas McIntosh, B. A., Dalhousie, and Chas. D. Lindsay, also of Dalhousie on the staff. For the first time since the opportunity has been given since the 1860s, Mr. Allen Bradford, has obtained a four year scholarship at Oxford.

Rev. J. M. Davenport Has Accepted the Call to Toronto. Rev. J. M. Davenport, for many years the respected and esteemed priest of the Mission church of St. John Baptist, Paradise Row, has decided to accept the call recently extended to him to become assistant rector of St. Thomas' church, Toronto.

Strathcona Men Fighting. Toronto, July 4.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: The Strathcona Howe, while scouting, encountered the enemy at Bushman's Spruit. A few shells put the Boers to flight. Casualties in the Strathcona amounted to one killed and two wounded.

To Study Ruins. Chatham, July 4.—A large number of the members and friends of the Miramichi naturalists club went to French Cove today by the steamer Russel to spend a week among the old ruins at that place.

The Fatal Live Wire. Ottawa, July 4.—Pascal Gagnon, 29 years old, was electrocuted on the Hull and Arlberg electric railway near Deschênes today. He was engaged in wiring on the road and came in contact with a live wire. Death was instantaneous.

By Acclamation. St. Hyacinthe, July 4.—This afternoon, Jean, M. E. Bernier, minister of inland revenue, was declared elected by acclamation for St. Hyacinthe division.

Another 10 Heard From. Recently we published a list of TEN of our students under the roof of the Imperial Oil Company, now comes the Imperial Oil Company, with another TEN, as follows:

- J. F. Bullock, Thos. F. Bullock, Norman E. Shaw, H. A. Drury, Geo. W. Walters, Miss Annie Kinney, Miss George Duffin.

Send for our catalogue, and you will be better able to understand why our students are so successful. S. KERR & SON.

Intercolonial Railway. On and after June 18th, 1900, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Suburban for Hampton, Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax, Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Lac, Express for Sussex, Express for Hampton, Express for Quebec and Montreal, Express from Montreal and Sydney.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 11:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. Vestibule, Dining and Sleeping Cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

Trains Will Arrive at St. John. Express from Sydney and Halifax, Suburban from Hampton, Express from Sussex, Express from Montreal and Quebec, Accommodation from Moncton, Express from Halifax, Express from Hampton, Express from Montreal.

The \$55,000 endowment carried by our deceased brethren has been promptly paid as well as the \$50 reported last year as awaiting the filing of letters of administration. The only outstanding claim is one awaiting the filing of a bond agreed to be given by the beneficiary to the supreme court.

The report of High Secretary F. W. Emmerson showed an increase in the number

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills. Must Bear Signature of Scott's Emulsion.

Very small and so easy to take as sugar. FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BRUISES, FOR TORPID LIVER, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Send for our catalogue, and you will be better able to understand why our students are so successful. S. KERR & SON.

Intercolonial Railway. On and after June 18th, 1900, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Suburban for Hampton, Express for Campbellton, Pugwash, Pictou and Halifax, Express for Halifax, New Glasgow and Pictou, Accommodation for Moncton and Point du Lac, Express for Sussex, Express for Hampton, Express for Quebec and Montreal, Express from Montreal and Sydney.

A sleeping car will be attached to the train leaving St. John at 11:30 o'clock for Quebec and Montreal. Passengers transfer at Moncton. Vestibule, Dining and Sleeping Cars on the Quebec and Montreal Express.

Trains Will Arrive at St. John. Express from Sydney and Halifax, Suburban from Hampton, Express from Sussex, Express from Montreal and Quebec, Accommodation from Moncton, Express from Halifax, Express from Hampton, Express from Montreal.

The \$55,000 endowment carried by our deceased brethren has been promptly paid as well as the \$50 reported last year as awaiting the filing of letters of administration. The only outstanding claim is one awaiting the filing of a bond agreed to be given by the beneficiary to the supreme court.

The report of High Secretary F. W. Emmerson showed an increase in the number

Hon. Mr. Blair to Move for Bonuses of \$3,483,200.

Ottawa, July 4.—Hon. A. G. Blair has given notice of the following subsidies to railways...

In New Brunswick. Resolutions and a motion for a vote of confidence...

Canadian Northern railway, to Swan River towards Prince Albert, 100 miles, \$250,000...

Grand Trunk Railway Company, for enlargement of Victoria bridge to make up the grant in aid of the work to \$500,000...

Chatham, July 5.—The following are the votes in full for New Brunswick: To the Restigouche and Western Railway Company...

A War Between the Yarmouth-Boston Lines. Boston, July 4.—Now that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Yarmouth-Boston lines have broken off...

Face Humours. Pimples, blackheads, simple rashes, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes...



Mount Allison Academy and Commercial College.

The next term of this well-known educational institution begins Sept. 6th. Boys and young men desiring a good ENGLISH EDUCATION...

BIRTHS. MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, SACKVILLE, N. B. LUDLIP—To Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cadlin, Maryville, July 2nd, a daughter...

MARRIAGES. MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY—On June 12th, at the residence of the bride's parents, Kincardine, Victoria Co., by the Rev. Gordon C. Pringle...

DEATHS. MURKIN—On the 4th inst., John A. Morris, son of John and the late Amelia Morris, 22 years and 10 months...

SHIPPING NEWS. PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, July 5. St. John's, 2nd ship, from Boston...

FOREIGN PORTS. Arrived. St. John's, 2nd ship, from Boston, July 5. St. John's, 2nd ship, from Boston, July 5...

LOCAL EVENTS. HAVE YOU TRIED DOWNING'S FAMOUS LEMONADE TABLETS?—One tablet will make a pint of lemonade...

Barque Katalidin, Capt. Humphreys, has been chartered to carry coal from Swansea to Bahia, at 17s; ship Monmouth, from Halifax to west coast of England, at 55s...

It was the masts of the schooner D. Gifford which were carried away in a head on collision with the Albee Mast, at Vineyard Haven, July 4...

Two-day afternoon three sisters of the Sacred Heart from the institution at Church Point, High county, N. S., came to St. John's...

Barque Katalidin, Capt. Humphreys, has been chartered to carry coal from Swansea to Bahia, at 17s; ship Monmouth, from Halifax to west coast of England, at 55s...

It was the masts of the schooner D. Gifford which were carried away in a head on collision with the Albee Mast, at Vineyard Haven, July 4...

Two-day afternoon three sisters of the Sacred Heart from the institution at Church Point, High county, N. S., came to St. John's...

Barque Katalidin, Capt. Humphreys, has been chartered to carry coal from Swansea to Bahia, at 17s; ship Monmouth, from Halifax to west coast of England, at 55s...

THE CANA WEDDING.

AN HISTORICAL MARRIAGE FEAST THAT STILL HAS INTEREST. CHRISTIAN RELIGION JOYOUS.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Draws a Lesson From the Good Wine Still Now—A Key Message That is Like in Feeling to Prince and Princess.

Washington, July 1.—A remarkable illustration of the ubiquity of English speaking people is furnished by the requests that have reached Dr. Talmage in northern Europe...

This chapter invites us to a marriage celebration. It is a wedding in common life, yet it is a wedding in the eyes of the world...

Oh, my dear friends, do you have trouble enough of their own after awhile? Be glad they cannot appreciate it. I will not now be diverted to the question so often discussed in my country...

I learn from this miracle that Christ is not impatient with the luxuries of the world. It was not necessary that they should have that wine...

I think the children of God have more right to laugh than any other people, and to clap their hands as joyously. There is not a single joy denied them that is given to any other people...

There is no more religion in an old curio shop, where the ceiling is supported by hard mattresses unless we like them the best. I think, if circumstances will allow, we have a right to the luxuries of the world...

THE CANA WEDDING.

Does he go forth to make flowers? Does he go forth to make flowers? Does he go forth to make flowers? Does he go forth to make flowers?

There are many no so wise as this. I know a household where there are many little children, where for two years the musical instrument has been kept shut because there has been trouble in the house...

Oh, my dear friends, do you have trouble enough of their own after awhile? Be glad they cannot appreciate it. I will not now be diverted to the question so often discussed in my country...

I learn from this miracle that Christ is not impatient with the luxuries of the world. It was not necessary that they should have that wine...

I think the children of God have more right to laugh than any other people, and to clap their hands as joyously. There is not a single joy denied them that is given to any other people...

There is no more religion in an old curio shop, where the ceiling is supported by hard mattresses unless we like them the best. I think, if circumstances will allow, we have a right to the luxuries of the world...

There is no more religion in an old curio shop, where the ceiling is supported by hard mattresses unless we like them the best. I think, if circumstances will allow, we have a right to the luxuries of the world...

Advertisement for Parsons' Pills, featuring an image of the product box and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Advertisement for a fishing trip, mentioning the estimated area of the Orange River and the number of fish caught.