



Tone Your System With Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic, THE GREAT INVIGORATOR.

REGULATE YOUR LIVER WITH HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS. ALL DRUGGISTS SELL THEM.

From the Seat of War.

London, June 9, 3.15 a. m.—General Buller has at length taken the offensive, and, by manoeuvring, he has secured a position west of Laing's Nek, by which, he believes, he can make the Boer position untenable. Presumably he will immediately follow up his success. Lord Roberts has communicated nothing for three days, nor permitted the Boer correspondents to wire what is going on. Lord Roberts's intention is that he is retreating, although he is possibly disposing of his army for a second time.

A blockade of the wires, owing to the crush of official correspondence, may account for the scanty press despatches. Some telegrams, filed a week ago, are only just now arriving. Among these are spirited descriptions of the fighting at Elandsfontein. According to one of them the streets were filled with women and children. Rifle shots could be heard everywhere. The British soldiers would stop firing and join in the chase after chickens. The burghers surrendered to anyone. Kaffirs went about looking for the Jewish stores and mounted infantry galloped hither and thither. Lord Roberts's army has a new song. It runs thus:

"We're marching into Pretoria; It belongs to Queen Victoria."

London, June 8, 11.25 p. m.—General Buller has cabled the war office that he hopes he has obtained a position from which he can render Laing's Nek untenable.

London, June 8, 11.25 p. m.—The war office has received the following despatch from General Buller:

"Yellow Horn Farm, June 8.—On June 6, General Buller, with the Tenth Brigade and the South African Light Horse, seized Van Wyke's Hill. The enemy made some resistance and a good deal of sniping occurred. Our casualties were about four killed and 13 wounded."

"During the day and the following night, on 7 and 8, the Boers were driven back to the north-western spur of the Inkwelo. Under cover of their fire General Buller today sent a detachment of the 1st and 2nd Buffs to the summit of the Inkwelo. The attack, which was well planned by Buller, and carried out with immense dash by the troops, for whom the mountains were too steep, outflanked the enemy, who were forced to retire from their strong position."

"I think we did not have any casualties, and I hope I have obtained a position from which I can render Laing's Nek untenable."

The Retreat. The Daily Express has the following from Pretoria, dated Wednesday:

"The one thousand prisoners who were deported from Waterloo were told that they were about to be given up to Lord Roberts. They entrained cheerfully and were conveyed to the Cape. The general returned to the Cape with a rear guard of two thousand, left Pretoria during the night. The British advance guard entered Waterloo on the 11th. The retreating Boers, both as sworn to carry on the war in the mountains."

Waiting for Kruger. At Lorenzo Marquez station a crowd waited all Thursday night to see President Kruger, as it was reported that he would arrive by a special train to gain an asylum on board the steamer Cape Town Tuesday evening for Pretoria, possibly as the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News thinks, to arrange the evacuation details.

The Boers in the Western part of the Transvaal are giving up their rifles to General Hunter.

Protesting for Canadians. Mr. Harold G. Parsons, federation delegate from Western Australia, writes to the morning papers to protest against the treatment given the wounded Canadian. He says:

"The invalid Canadians at Shorncliffe camp, returned from the front, complain that they are badly fed, unhealthily crowded and subjected to a thorough, but seemingly a curious return to make for their conspicuous services voluntarily rendered. I have it on indisputable authority that it is the practice of the war office to administer the British volunteers, for means of regulations drafted and issued in great part on no better authority than that of its gnomed second-class clerks, that of its gentlemen, no doubt of irreproachable character, but by no means adapted by their intelligence or good education to be intrusted with so great a responsibility."

"Such a delegation of authority, which is unconstitutional as well as unbusinesslike, is in itself enough to show that the whole war office, from top to bottom must be reformed, if not reconstructed, after the war."

Strathcona Has Fixed It. The Daily Chronicle, referring to the protest of Mr. Harold G. Parsons, against the treatment given the wounded Canadian, says that Lord Strathcona has investigated the complaints of the men and that the matter has been settled satisfactorily, fulling being granted.

For Canadian Soldiers. London, June 8.—A café chantant was held at the Carlton Hotel this afternoon, organized by Mrs. Norton, to assist the Canadian contingent which has suffered from the war. Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, Mrs. Marjorie Wilson, Mrs. Albeni, Miss

Edna May, Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Leslie Carter and a host of prominent actresses and musicians assisted in various ways to make the event a great success.

Canadian Invalids to England. Ottawa, June 8.—A militia order issued today contains the following notices:

The following non-commissioned officers and men of the second (special service) battalion Royal Canadian Regiment, have been invalided to England:

Officers—Captain J. E. Peltier, 65th Mount Royal Rifles (and servant, No. 7,085, Robinson); Capt. A. C. Bell, Scotts Guards, attached; Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th Royal Grenadiers (and servant, No. 7,494, Haig).

Non-commissioned officers and men—Sergeant Peppiatt, W. Royal Canadian Artillery; Corp. Baugh, T. E., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; Corp. Grant, W. H., 4th Highlanders; Pte. McLaughlin, R. H., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry; Pte. Peters, A. E., 2nd Middlesex Infantry; Pte. Battison, A. S., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. Anderson, J., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. Andrews, H., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. Battison, A. S., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. Brookings, W., 8th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles; Pte. Corry, J. E., 30th Middlesex Infantry; Pte. Finch, C. E., 7th Fusiliers; Pte. Paddon, A. E., 21st Essex Fusiliers; Pte. Kennedy, J., 10th Royal Grenadiers; Pte. Rooke, W. J., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles; Pte. Sutton, J. H., 13th Regiment; Pte. Fisher, J. P., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles; Pte. Ward, S. M., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles; Pte. Clarke, C. P., 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles; Pte. Holland, C., 16th Prince Edward Regiment; Pte. Martin, W. A., 3rd Montreal Field Battery; Pte. Irwin, F. B., 8th Royal Rifles; Pte. Nickle, C. R., 3rd Montreal Field Battery; Pte. Martin, A., 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. Travers, H. B., 25th Elgin Regiment; Pte. Donahue, W. W., 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. McCarthy, M. J., 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery; Pte. Harris, J. A., 82nd Queen's County Regiment; Pte. Kelly, A., 62nd St. John's Regiment; Pte. Flinn, W. A., 63rd Cumberland Regiment; Pte. McNab, F., 63rd Halifax Rifles.

Canada an Example. Toronto, June 8.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "The news concerning the scene in the House of Commons at Ottawa last night, when the address to Her Majesty was passed, says there is no better judge of the results of British rule than Her Majesty's Canadian subjects."

The St. James' Gazette alludes to the speech of Henri Bourassa, M. P. for Lebel, made after the address was passed, and says: "Just as we in England possess our Courts and our Clerks, so the Canadian parliament has its Bourassa."

The Daily Chronicle remarks: "The scene in the Canadian parliament should be pondered by our conciliator committee."

Want Canadians in the Procession. Montreal, June 8.—The Star's special cable from London says: Many Canadian congratulatory telegrams upon the return of Lord Strathcona, in an interview, strongly favors the parade of the Canadian and other colonial troops here as a mark of respect to the great united family in London, on return of the army. He says the Canadians would be delighted to join in such a parade.

Captain Harrison Seriously Sick. Toronto, June 8.—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "Captain Harrison, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, is still dangerously ill of enteric fever at Wynberg hospital. Col. Hercher, who left Cape Town for England on May 31, in charge of 300 and wounded, on the transport Monitor."

Letter from Dr. Ryerson. Toronto, June 8.—In a letter just received by the ladies of the Red Cross Bureau from Red Cross Commission our member at Bloomington, under date May 4, the doctor says there were then 1,100 enteric fever cases in the hospital, and 2,000 of all sorts. Lady Roberts, Lady Aisle and the Misses Roberts are making bandages with the machine given by the nurses of the Toronto General Hospital. We have nearly one hundred Canadians sick at present.

Street Incident. "My Dear Sir," exclaimed Rev. Bartholomew Livingston, meeting the Rev. Dr. Aird, at the corner of the village street. "What does this mean? I thought you were laid up with all sorts of bad diseases?" "And so I was," replied the reverend gentleman. "I had an attack of indigestion and from that time on my whole system has been in a disordered condition until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put me on my feet and cured all my stomach troubles."

"I don't doubt it," said the lawyer. "This same medicine cured my wife of rheumatism and my little girl of scrofula. When they say it is the best medicine you can buy they only tell the truth."

"Yes, yes, so they do," replied the minister, and the two passed on.

During the war 1899, 20,000 patients were admitted for, compared with 30,000 in 1898 and 18,500 in 1897. Of these, 7,430 were awarded after examination by the patent office, the corresponding number during last year having been 5,370.

PAIN-KILLER is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes, there's but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis', 25c. and 50c.

Mrs. Jones—Mr. and Mrs. Smithson appear to have been made for each other.

Miss Perkins—"That accounts for it! I was certain that neither could have taken the other from choice."

British Guiana Gave to the Ottawa Sufferers.

Ottawa, June 8.—It was announced some time ago that British Guiana gave \$800 to the Ottawa and Hull fire relief fund. Sir Cavendish Boyle and Mr. J. H. DeJonghe followed the cable with a draft for the amount, and a letter which is dated May 22, 1900, addressed to the finance minister. In enclosing the \$800, they say: "You are doubtless, however, aware that the people of British Guiana are suffering from prolonged and general depression in all branches of trade and commerce, whilst the local and outside of our own shores, we have means been many lately, and imperative; and this is the explanation of the smallness of the sum we can now offer. It is sent, nevertheless, with real sympathy for the misfortunes of our neighbors, with a sincere hope that full relief may ere long be found them, and with a lively recollection of the kindness and courtesy meted out to us, personally, during our most pleasant visit to Ottawa last summer."

Mr. DeJonghe replies as follows to Sir Cavendish Boyle and J. H. DeJonghe: "Ottawa, June 7th, 1900. Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, transmitting a draft of the Colonial Bank of New York for the sum of \$800, representing amount of subscriptions collected from your brethren in British Guiana in relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in Hull and Ottawa."

It has given me great pleasure to forward the amount and a copy of your letter to the administrator of the relief fund. The fire was a very disastrous one, indeed, and the amount of loss and suffering entailed by it very great. But the work of relief has been made comparatively easy by the generous contributions that have poured in from all quarters. I appreciate very much the kind and sympathetic sentiments that have accompanied this generous subscription from your brethren in British Guiana. We are glad citizens of one Empire and it is gracious acts such as this that draw us nearer together and make us recognize the great fact of our oneness."

(Signed) "W. S. FIELDING." In the Senate today Hon. Mr. Mills, in moving the adoption of the address to Her Majesty, which was passed by the House of Commons yesterday, thought that in that House there would be no dissenting voice. He said that the prospect of early peace. This war in no way had its origin in a jingo spirit. No one in Great Britain desired war, and it was an object of conquest. All wanted peace, but no one who had read the correspondence on the matter could fail to be impressed with the fact that British subjects in the Transvaal would be placed before the world in a humiliating position if the Transvaal were to be annexed to the Empire. Tracing the history of the war he pointed out that the Dutch in the Transvaal were the people of Canada.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in seconding the address, hoped to see the day when the British subjects in the Transvaal were the people of Canada. The customs department is going to appoint two first class appraisers to be located in Ottawa and Montreal. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in seconding the address, hoped to see the day when the British subjects in the Transvaal were the people of Canada.

The statement published a few days ago as to regulations regarding the lobster industry is not quite accurate. The sea-bream, taken from the coast of the son differ in different parts of the coast. The regulations regarding the conditions of the fishery, the coast being divided into sections. The dividing line between two of these sections runs through Halifax harbor, the close season on the west side of the harbor differing from that on the east. But the minister has decided on the harbor, the close season on the west side of the harbor or anywhere else they can be lawfully caught may be sold and used in the city in the same manner as they would be sold in Boston or anywhere else. The decision seems perfectly reasonable and just and will prove highly advantageous to the industry as well as convenient to the public.

Reformed Church in America. New York, June 8.—At the morning session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, held in Asbury Park, N. J., the first resolution adopted was the recommending the observance of the first week in January as a week of prayer. Among the resolutions presented by the committee were a number favoring changes in some of the liturgical offices, especially those for the ordination and installation of elders, deacons and ministers. A special committee was appointed to revise the baptismal form. A change in the form of the Lord's Supper service was proposed, but no action was taken. This concluded the morning session.

Pictures of the Eclipse. Washington, June 8.—A number of the photographic plates secured by the scientists of the United States Naval Observatory, have been developed with very satisfactory results. Whether or not the total eclipse of the sun must await a careful study of each photographic plate and at present nothing can be learned on this point. Owing to the prevailing high temperature it has been found very difficult to develop the plates and it probably will be several days before this work is completed.

THE HOME OF PLAGUE.

Why the Pestilence is Bred in Some Cities of Far Cathay.

One who has seen any of the towns and cities in China wonders little why disease and plague are prevalent. A correspondent lately in China writes that he recently went to Foochow, a town near the east coast, which is approached by way of the river Mya, one of the most picturesque waterways in the whole of the Celestial Empire.

Ships have to anchor at the Customs Pagoda, from which persons are conveyed to Foochow by sampans or steam launches, the distance being about ten miles.

Foochow is considered one of the most filthy and overcrowded towns in China, and a person landing there cannot fail to notice the fact immediately he sets foot on shore. Everything there is teeming masses of dirty, ragged, and half-starved-looking Celestials.

The streets (alleyways would be a better term) are only about eight feet wide, and all metalled or paved with irregular lumps of stone and rock. On each side there are stagnant gutters, which emit a most offensive perfume, with terrible stinks, and a handkerchief to his nostrils the whole time he has to traverse the roads.

In the terribly hot weather the Chinese places a plank of wood from his doorway to the street, across the gutter, and takes his night's sleep, perhaps without a covering, perhaps in the clothes he has not had off for weeks.

Nearly every building is a shop, and outside every three or four are placed boxes of earthenware in some places full of it—which add to the sickening stench of the gutters. Every now and again one or two shops are attached to the main front, which is an indication that all on foot must clear the way for some chair carriers, who are carrying upon their shoulders some important revenue.

The sight on the main bridge spanning the river cannot be accurately described. Each side is crowded with stalls with goods of every description—dirty-looking, tumble-down affairs. Cripples and beggars were numerous; and the people were in a most filthy and unclean state. There is a law in vogue in Foochow that the first man who is seen in a public place who has died in such a manner shall bury him. Very few, however, receive burial if they die on the bridge; they are simply thrown into the water, and touch the dead one's wail and dirk and then, as the Americans say, "dumps" the departed into the river. Bodies are also thrown into the water, and the shipping or half-buried in the mud when the water is low.

MAYFLOWERS ON CAPE COD.

Many People Keep Busy Gathering Them in the Spring.

At Cape Cod, and not far from where former President Cleveland has his famous summer home at Buzzards Bay, the inhabitants have an odd occupation. When the first fragrant buds of the trailing arbutus, or Mayflower, appear on the hillside of the big cape the woods are fairly alive with men, women and children, all in search of the delicate flowers. They are not out collecting because they would take up mowing claims every spring, and wait for the blossom harvest. Gathering Mayflowers has become one of the most important industries of Cape Cod.

While the diamond mines at Kimberley have produced about \$18,000,000 worth of gems a year, the industry in Brazil, formerly the most important diamond-producing country in the world, has fallen to a low ebb. It is now carried on only by individuals or small associations working in a crude manner. The yield was never much over \$1,000,000 in any year, and the product is now worth annually less than \$200,000, and yet the quality of the Brazilian stone averages higher than that of the Kimberley output.

"I presume, Senator," the reporter said, "you are in favor of bringing suit against the Sultan of Turkey to claim his only son's claims against him?" "Not if the claim is only \$80,000," replied Senator Lottman, blushing slightly for his country. "I consider that, sir, entirely too small to talk about."—[Chicago Tribune.]

The blonde—I don't feel well this afternoon. The brunette—Maybe it is something you ate for lunch. "I think not. I only had one deviled crab and angel cake."—[Indianapolis Press.]

Some journeyman bakers in Deptford, Eng., threatened to strike because their employers made it a custom to hold prayers on Sunday night before preparing the dough for Monday's bread, and refused to pay for the time thus spent.

Some Russian scientists have been trying interesting experiments with electricity. One of them ascertained that electrified seeds germinate more rapidly and gave better and quicker results than seeds which had not been submitted to preliminary electrification.

A Thorough Exploration of a Portion of South America.

The naval constructors say that it is not impossible to build a ship that will cross the Atlantic in four days, but they do not consider it practicable to maintain that rate of speed because it will cost more than it will come to.

Impacts on the fact are not only annoying, but they indicate bad blood. Food's Sarsaparilla cures them by purifying the blood.

Six hundred thousand pounds of tea are consumed in England daily.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a deliberate untruth, and he regretted to say that he was sworn to.—See The Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Rapidly cures short attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMITATION of CHLORODYNE has been given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. (If all Chemists, 1s., 1/2-2d., 2s., 2d., and 1s.)

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There is a servant famine in St. John. The state employment bureau, which is looked on as a last resort by most housekeepers, is more than 200 applications behind with this kind of help.



THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1900.

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

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking a run of the paper—Each insertion 1500. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., sent for each insertion of 5 lines or less, 1000. Births, Marriages and Deaths 2500 for each insertion.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 13, 1900.

THE CHINESE TROUBLES. Everyone agrees that the Chinese troubles are causing alarming proportions, but no one has yet been able to devise a remedy.

The Boer movement, which is directed against all foreigners, is a Chinese Conservative, and has filled with all the prejudices that abound in the Conservative party wherever it is found.

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THE KRUGER INTERVIEW.

If the interview with Kruger which has been furnished to the London Daily Express is genuine, the president of the Transvaal republic seems to be a little out of his mind. He declares his intention of continuing the war to the bitter end, or as long as five hundred burghers can be kept together, and he pretends to say that the capture of Pretoria is a matter of no consequence whatever; that the car in which he was resting when interviewed is really the capital of the country and it makes no difference where that car is. The truth of the matter is, whether Kruger recognizes it or not, that the war has reached a point when the Boers must yield or become mere guerrillas. Wars cannot be carried on in wind. They require a financial basis, and so long as Kruger had possession of Johannesburg, with its rich gold mines, he was able to purchase supplies and to prolong the contest. Now Johannesburg has passed into the hands of the British, the gold mines, which yielded so large a revenue to the Transvaal and which enabled them to obtain such enormous supplies of arms and ammunition, are no longer available for the use of Kruger and his followers. They will be worked hereafter by the capitalists of the British government. These mines when in full working order before the war produced about 450,000 ounces of gold a month which, at \$20 an ounce, would amount to \$9,000,000. During the war when the mines were being worked partly by the Transvaal government and partly by private owners, the production of gold fell to 75,000 ounces a month, or just one sixth of the former amount. Of this sum the Transvaal government took one-half from the mines which it was working, and 30 per cent. from the mines which were being operated by private owners. This of course left a considerable revenue, although a very much smaller one than the Transvaal government had formerly enjoyed. All other sources of revenue were cut off and for some time past the South African republic has been very short of money. When Kruger fled in his palace car from Pretoria he took a large sum of gold with him, but probably he intends to use the greater part of this for his own private purpose. At all events the Transvaal government has now no source of revenue whatever, and even if it had accumulated a considerable surplus of money its resources must soon come to an end. Under these circumstances the pretended optimism of Mr. Kruger and his declaration that the capture of Pretoria is a matter of no consequence becomes extremely absurd. Probably the next thing captured will be Kruger himself. The whole railway of the Transvaal to the eastern border of the British, and as Kruger cannot carry his car up into the mountains with him it must then fall into the hands of his enemies. The best thing for Kruger to do will be to get out of the country with his ill-gotten gains and live as a private citizen for the brief remainder of his life under some foreign flag.

A SUMMER STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

The great success of the steamship service between Great Britain and St. John has naturally suggested that we should have a continuous summer service of the same character for the carriage of freight and passengers. We are glad, therefore, to observe that this matter has been taken hold of by the board of trade and other gentlemen interested in the business of St. John, as well as by the provincial and federal governments, and that a convention city is to be held for the purpose of discussing it, on the 21st inst. While there may be some difficulties in the way of the establishment of such a service we do not believe that they will be of such a character as to operate as an absolute bar upon it. The amount of freight which this service requires every year from abroad is considerable, and with the development of various industries such as the manufacture of pulp, the amount of outward freight must now be large and steadily increasing. If we could have even a fortnightly service to Liverpool direct it would be a boon of no small magnitude, but we ought to look forward to a weekly service as something we should aim to have even if it cannot be realized at present. We believe that St. John has a great future before it, both as a seaport and as a manufacturing city, and there is no doubt that a weekly steamship service would be of very great assistance to us for the establishment of new industries, especially industries that use bulky raw material which can best be brought by sea.

A DISTURBED PARTY.

Since the announcement that Sir John Boyd, Mr. Justice Falconbridge and Judge McTavish are to constitute the judicial commission to investigate alleged election irregularities, and that the commission will commence work at once, it is amusing to see the squirming of some of the Tory journals, as well as their leaders in parliament. Some of the criticisms afford ground for the suspicion that the Tories have somewhat abated their zeal for an inquiry. Not having succeeded in having themselves appointed as the judges in the matter, they are employing all their energies in an effort to prejudice the commission in the opinion of the public. It is probably well not to be a difficult task to do this with Tory partisans; but they can hardly hope to get fair minded men to adopt such an attitude toward the judicial inquiry. The mouth of even the most bigoted Tory is closed against a word of reproach respecting the personnel of the commission. Chief Justice Boyd and Mr. Justice Falconbridge were appointed during the long Conservative regime, and both judges

occupy a foremost place in the confidence and esteem of the people of Ontario. Judge McTavish was never at any time a partisan, although he was appointed three or four years ago by the present administration. In the hands of these three capable and conscientious judges the inquiry should be thorough and impartial. It will certainly be so if the object of the government is attained; for from the outset it has been the earnest desire of the premier and his colleagues that the facts should be elicited in a judicial way, so that a report coming from such a source would command itself to the judgment of the people, and form the basis of whatever legislative remedy can be applied.

Mark, however, the manner in which the work of the commission is criticized. After denouncing the whole procedure as "a trick," the Mail and Empire goes on to say: "Thoroughly as it is understood that as the technicalities of parliament had been employed to ward off the motion calling for inquiry, so, now, the majority in parliament was being used to vote inquiry down, to conceal the crimes, and to protect the guilty." He admitted that a wholesale system of fraud had been in operation. After making a clean breast of the thing he proceeded to placate public opinion by profusing investigation by a royal commission. From the moment that he made this compromise with the people the whole election is rendered null and void. The St. John Telegraph has strengthened this suspicion by assuring the eastern wing of the party that the machine of the Tories shall be simply protected. All that Laurier has to do is to instruct the commission to search for offences of six, eight or ten years ago, and to report to this business for a year, and everything will be nicely covered up until the general election is over. The official forecasts of the instructions the commission is to have seen to bear out the assurance Mr. Blair's St. John paper has given. A commission is certainly first in hunting for Tory iniquities, with a view, if at all possible, to balancing off the crimes of the past few years. The actual offences, the proven offences, are not to be reached until some time in the next century, when the general election will be over and the evidence will be nicely out of the way.

We pass by the reference to this journal with the remark that it is wholly an invention. Not a syllable appeared in these columns of the character mentioned.

It will be observed that the chief Tory organ is willing to slander the estimable judges who compose the commission in order to make it appear that the inquiry is to be a partisan affair; that Tory iniquity is to be hunted out, and that inquiry is to be a grave charge against the judges above named—the chief justice of Ontario, and another judge of twenty years standing, both having been appointed by a Conservative government. Will unprejudiced men assume for a moment that three judges of the highest repute would lend themselves to the furtherance of such low party tactics as the Mail and Empire has pointed out? We cannot think so. The judges will not do this or that at the suggestion of the premier. The matter has been placed unconditionally in their hands and they would not be disposed to receive directions from anybody. It is in fact the position taken by the party that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a rascal and that three judges of Ontario, knowing him to be such, are willing to protect him in his rascality. There can be no other conclusion.

The independent position of the commission is established by the patent appointment. They are given an absolute freedom of hand. No limitations whatever are placed upon their actions or methods of procedure. Beginning with the general elections of 1896 they may go into any matter which bears the character of wrongdoing. To quote from the official document laid before parliament they are to investigate: "Any alleged fraudulent alteration, defacing, marking, spoiling, substitution or tampering in respect of election ballots, or by reason of any fraudulent conduct in respect of the poll books, ballot-boxes, or lawful contents, or the ballot-boxes, whether by way of fraud, intimidation, or otherwise, during and until the return to the clerk of the crown in chambers."

They will do this, and they will do it well and fairly. They will also do it promptly. And they will have the confidence of every man in the land who is not a blind and unreasoning partisan.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

This is the season of the year when people who are able to afford it are thinking of going to the country and spending two or three months in the midst of green fields, fresh breezes and quietness. There is no doubt that a residence in the country for the summer is a pleasing change from city life, and no one who has the leisure and opportunity for such a change would do well to decline it. It is pleasant after the labors of the day to go to some nicely situated cottage, miles away from the tumult of the city, to enjoy the view of the river and to breathe in the unpolluted atmosphere. Such a change is beneficial to the health and restful to the mind, because it interposes a real barrier between the labors of the day and the tired worker himself. Country life has become an important factor of late years among the citizens of St. John, and at Rousesay, Westfield, Woodman's Point, Riverside, Brookville and other places, residents of St. John are to be found enjoying themselves. Further up the river people with families send their children to farm-houses and country hotels for a short season, even although they are unable to reside themselves. No doubt if we had a railway extending along the banks of the St. John river, it would be settled all summer as far up as least as

Bank Point, and probably the extension of an electric line in that direction at some future day may solve this problem of transportation, which at present is not quite satisfactory to the business man. Excellent as is the river service, it fails to fully meet the requirements of persons residing on the river and doing business in the city. There is consolation, however, in the fact that St. John is not a bad summer residence for those who are unable to afford to go to the country. The climate of this city in summer is not to be surpassed in healthfulness by that of any city in America, and it is found so attractive that strangers from less favored parts of the continent are coming here in large numbers every year to enjoy our cool atmosphere and gaze upon the Bay of Fundy.

THE METHODIST ITINERARY.

The Methodist church in the United States has abolished the time-limit of pastorate, which is the first decisive step toward the abandonment of the present system so long in vogue. It was not unexpected. The matter had been discussed for a very long time; but it was not until the meeting of the general conference on May 23rd that final and definite action was taken. Although looked for, this change will amount to almost a revolution. The itinerary had become so thoroughly a distinctive feature of the Methodist church, prevailing among Congregationalists, will be recognized as a very radical departure. We may be wrong, but it has seemed to us that indications of a similar movement have not been wanting among Methodists in Canada during the past ten years, and the action of the American church may give life to what has perhaps been no more than an undercurrent of sentiment heretofore.

Another action of the American conference is worthy of notice. The admission of women to representation in all future conferences will be recognized as the tardy triumph of fair play and common sense over a conservatism which was strongly entrenched in the fundamental law of the denomination. There is no other religious organization in the country which gives women a larger share in the work of the average church, or which depends more fully upon the help of the sex for its efficiency. To give women a place in the councils of the church will, nevertheless, be a great change; and here again Canadian Methodists may feel that they ought to join in the march of progress.

A CONTRAST OF PURPOSES.

Throughout Mr. Clarke Wallace's address to the Orange Grand Lodge there is a low undertone of hostility to French-Canadian, and even to the familiar Canadians, and even the familiar Canadians of the grand master was hardly sufficient to conceal the purpose of these insinuations. They were plainly meant to centre upon the premier, who is, of course, of that race. It was Sir Wilfrid whom he was attacking when he said:

"The public man who, in Canada, spreads abroad the notion of mutual confidence and harmonious co-operation in all that makes for the building up of a strong Canadian nation. Which man is deserving of popular support? We cannot despair our French-Canadian brethren to exhibit an enthusiasm against their own case from purely national sentiment; but we can at least accept the testimony of our loyalty when it is written in blood. We can close our lips to such mischievous utterances as Mr. Wallace addressed to the Orange Grand Lodge; we can cease to wound a sensitive people by constantly challenging their fealty to the British crown. We can treat them as brothers, and bring about by the steady influence of persuasion what we cannot force by taunts. We can apply the golden rule."

It is scarcely needful to say that such references to the premier are wholly slanderous. In fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's entire life is a complete rebuke to the insinuations of the grand master. He has taken narrow grounds on the race question, or that he is an enemy to his country, a man of perverted ideas, destitute of a pure sense of honor, and at heart a traitor.

There was much more in this vein, intended to condemn what Mr. Wallace termed, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's miserable doctrine." It is scarcely needful to say that such references to the premier are wholly slanderous. In fact, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's entire life is a complete rebuke to the insinuations of the grand master. He has taken narrow grounds on the race question, or that he is an enemy to his country, a man of perverted ideas, destitute of a pure sense of honor, and at heart a traitor.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

It was a pleasing statement to learn, as our readers did on Saturday morning, that General Buller was moving and that he occupied a position that would render General Buller has been so very deliberate in his movements of late that we can only conjecture that he has been ordered by Lord Roberts to keep quiet, and that his recent flanking movement has been carried out under the direction of the commanding chief himself. General Buller's falling for direct frontal attacks and the enormous butcher's bill he accumulated during his operations in front of the Tugela river have gone far to weaken his reputation as a commander, although no one denies that he is a good soldier. One is left to conjecture how long it will have taken General Buller to relieve Ladysmith if it had not been for the pressure brought upon the Boers by the movements of Lord Roberts in the Free State. The extraordinary tenacity with which the Boers held on to Ladysmith after it was evident that the place could not be taken by them is a singular feature of the present war, and equally singular is the obstinacy with which they held on to Laing's Nek, although Pretoria was in the possession of the British, and they were liable to be cut off even from the Lindenberg district by the advance of Lord Roberts along the line of railway to Delagoa Bay. It appears that the Boers at Laing's Nek are surrounded and that their surrender must speedily follow. In a day or two Laing's Nek will be in the possession of the British, and the army of General Buller, which will be swarmed by numbers 20,000 men, will be swarmed by the army of Lord Roberts in any movement that may be in contemplation. Probably the advance of General Buller will be directly north from the railway of Pretoria to the eastern border of the Transvaal, for the purpose of intercepting the Boers who may be moving along that line to the March Dorn Station, where the Boer stores are said to be concentrated. The silence of Lord Roberts for several days past has now been accounted for, but not in the way that most people anticipated. The outflow of news was not checked by his orders, or because he had some grand combination on hand which he did not want to disclose, but for the excellent reason that his communications had been cut. On the 7th inst. a force of Boers made their appearance at Rooval, a point on the line of railway to Kroonstad, and thirty-five miles north of the Derbyshire Regiment, which was stationed there. The early despatches estimated the force of the Boers at 2,000 men and six guns, but this was doubtless an underestimate, for the Derbyshire men seem to have been completely overwhelmed, and after hard fighting were compelled to surrender. This Derbyshire battalion was not composed of regulars, but of militia, but they seem to have fought well for their losses were severe. This is a most annoying circumstance, but beyond the loss of life, we cannot regard it as serious. The Boer attack on the British line of communication can only be regarded as the last effort of desperate men, not one of them can possibly escape if the British commanders are prompt and energetic. These Boer raiders were practically surrounded by British troops and while their attack on Rooval was a bold exploit it was not an operation of war which any commander would undertake who wished to keep his army intact. The Boers at Rooval have strong British forces to the north as well as to the south of them. They have a British army under Lord Methuen on their flank to the east of them at Heilbron and their retreat to the northwest through the Transvaal is barred by insurmountable obstacles, not the least of these being the army of General Buller, which is now emerging from the mountains at Laing's Nek and is traversing the soil of the Transvaal. Buller is making his way along the Klip River at present, but will doubtless soon turn east toward the line of railway which runs east from Pretoria. In the maritime operations of Lord Roberts are shrouded in mystery, but it

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS.

Our stock contains the best of everything that has been devised in the way of handsome and serviceable suitings for spring and summer. Fine all wool Tweed Suits in plain and fancy mixtures, neat and stylish checks and plaids, in light, medium and dark shades of grey, brown and bronzes, made up in the newest style single breasted sack coats, and tailored in the very best way. Very large stock to make your choice from. \$5.00, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00.

BICYCLE SUITS.

Every young man and man who owns a bicycle should have a bicycle suit. For style, for economy, for moderate cost there is nothing to equal our bicycle suits. The great range of patterns we are showing makes it possible for any person to find just what they want. Coats are made sack coat style with patch pockets, unlined. Trousers are knicker \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50, \$7. YOUR MONEY BACK IF DISSATISFIED.

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COL. O'GRADY-HALY.

Commodore Stewart, of the Chatham World, rises to remark that Col. Richard O'Grady-Haly, the new commander of the Canadian militia, "has been retired from active service and is practically a back number, instead of an able, up to date commander like General Hutton." Then the gallant commodore goes on to make some unkind remarks about Dr. Borden; the head of the militia department, describing him as a "country doctor." Commodore Stewart should be careful in regard to what he says about country doctors, for Sir Charles Tupper was also a country doctor, although probably not as good a one as Dr. Borden. As for Col. O'Grady-Haly, he was born in 1841, so that he is not much older than Commodore Stewart himself, who would not like to be considered "a back number." General Hutton himself is no spring chicken, having reached the mature age of fifty-two. Field Marshal Roberts would be a "back number" according to Commodore Stewart's reckoning, for he is nine years older than Col. O'Grady-Haly, and there are others. The new commander of the Canadian militia has a most distinguished record and he will know better than to attempt to run the militia department without regard to the wishes of its responsible head.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We regret to see that some complaints are being made by denominational newspapers with regard to the lack of recognition accorded to the heads of some denominations at the recent centennial of the University of New Brunswick. These complaints are to the effect that the Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians were kept in the back ground, and that the affair was treated as if the University of New Brunswick was still a Church of England college. We do not know that there are any grounds for these complaints. We would be very sorry to think that there were. Possibly the alleged neglect was due to carelessness in making the arrangements. We could hardly believe it possible that any other motive should influence the members of the Senate of the University or the faculty at this day. Our college suffered in the past from the fact that it was of a denominational character and it has never recovered from the evil effect of a



Heavy Foreign Hands to be Seen at Taku Station.

London, June 11—The admirals at Taku, acting in concert, are forcibly reopening the railway from Tien Tsin to Pekin. Gangs of laborers are repairing the damaged line, which is guarded by 1,500 men composed of the British, Americans, under Captain McCalla, are among them. They have guns and armored trains for use when the line is repaired, which can hardly be effected before Monday night.

Ten thousand troops of all nationalities, according to a despatch to the Daily Express, from Shanghai, will be sent to Pekin to back up the demands of the ministers upon the government, or, if necessary, to suppress the Boxer themselves.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister to Peking, sent the following telegram to Shanghai on June 7: "The movement against the foreigners which has been allowed to grow to such an extent has resulted in the burning of railway stations and in the interruption of railway communication for five days. Two British missionaries and several foreign missionaries have been murdered in the district near Peking. In the country roundabout, numbers of converts have been murdered, and chapels have been pillaged and destroyed, while in the capital itself, the British missionaries have been obliged to leave their houses and to take refuge at the legation, which is defended by 75 marines.

"The Chinese government is affected by these events so far as to send high officials to parley with the Boxers, but it does not show any intention of summarily suppressing them. Probably it still has power to do so; but the throne is still strongly influenced by sympathy with the movement and the spirit of the troops is doubtful. All is well up to the present.

London, June 9—The situation in China tonight appears distinctly grave. The destruction of a Russian chapel at Tientsin has provided Russia with a pretext to land more troops. The despatch from St. Petersburg this afternoon, stating that the government is resolved if the dangerous situation in China continues, to take immediate military action to repress the anti-foreign movement, at the same time declaring that it has no intention of disassociating itself from the joint action of the powers, may be regarded as a semi-official intimation, meaning that the Russian government is in sympathy with the Boxer movement.

All reports agree that the Boxer movement is spreading. The reports from Tien Tsin and Yün Nan Fu, have been compelling to retire and this shows that the foreign powers have reached Southwestern China and have provoked France into taking active steps.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British minister at Peking, has wired the British consul at Shanghai, confirming the reported outrages and the fact that the throne and government have been acted by a secret which the government has ample power to suppress if it is so desired. His despatch, however, is in no way of an official nature.

The latest Tien Tsin despatch, saying that the Dowager Empress has ordered anti-foreign general orders, makes it impossible to doubt that the time has arrived for energetic action against the movement. It is expected that the British government will utilize the Chinese regiment which has been in training at Wei Hai Wei, as it would be the only Chinese force at the disposal of the powers at the present moment.

A special despatch from Shanghai, dated June 9, says: "The Tzuang Li Yamen has protested to a large number of foreign troops, stating that it cannot be only for the protection of the legations, but for the establishment of a garrison in the capital and an independent force of Chinese troops to be stationed at the legation. The American mission at Peking has been notified of this protest, but the Chinese government has refused to place a garrison at the legation."

It is reported that the Viceroy of Chi Liao has resigned. It is proposed to bring Li Hung Chang back from the south, but Prince Kang Yi proposes to give the post to the famous Li Ping Heng, the former governor of Shan Tung. "Pao Ting Fu is burning. The Tien Tsin railroad is finally ceased to be operated. All the English missionaries are encamped inside the legation."

Railroad Ruined. Tien Tsin, June 10—Chinamen who walked from Machow bring reports that the railway track from Huang to Tsia, a distance of 33 miles, has been destroyed. Every and all the working towards Tien Tsin. The Boxer are working towards Tien Tsin. British officials a special train to proceed over the Pekin line as far as possible. The train left with Lt. Wright, M. Campbell, of the consular service, four British engineers and eleven French troops with a machine gun. It arrived at Tien Tsin on Friday night. A long guard has been formed to bring in the women and children in case of an attack.

Belgium Given Up. London, June 9—The victory of Yulu has motivated the throne earnestly requesting the government to allow the foreign powers to use the railroad, pointing out that otherwise serious trouble is unavoidable. Tung Chow, 13 miles from Pekin, was burned Friday. Twenty native Christians were killed. The foreigners are safe at Pekin.

It is reported that all the missionaries have been ordered as the Boxer movement is spreading and has reached Shansi province, the seat of the Pekin syndicate's concessions. The German warship Hertha has arrived at Tientsin on Sunday. All hope has been abandoned of recovering the five Belgian engineers and one woman. Edict Favors the Boxers. Shanghai, June 10—The edict recently issued has concisely stated that the Boxer expect scholars declare was favorable to the Boxers. The missionaries at Tung Chow urgently requested Minister Conger to send them a guard to escort 15 women and children to Pekin. The general in command having informed them that his soldiers refused to protect them. Many converts were murdered at Peng Tai and 11 at Huang Tsun last night. Missionaries' work in North China has been crushed for years to come. Yang Tsun He telegraphed the Viceroy of Chi Lo has refused permission to further increase the guard here.

Foreigners Will Have to Leave. Tien Tsin, June 9—It is announced on credible authority that unless a foreign legation is sent to Tien Tsin by June 11, all foreigners in Southwestern China will leave. This is considered very serious, as valuable railways and mining machinery are unprotected, except for British troops. The four foreign gunboats on the river at Taku are considered able to frustrate any trouble at that station or at the forts. It is reported that many of the Boxers are moving from beyond Lang Bun hither, either to surround Gen. Nieh or are coming to Tien Tsin. Ten Nieh's troops are now fighting. The Yang Tsun He telegraphed the throne today that the Boxers had surrounded his troops. He tried to disperse them by threats, but without avail. He has himself to the mercy of the emperor. He considers that if the Boxers are not put down there will be serious trouble between China and the foreign powers. It is considered that Peking station has been surrounded by the Boxers and that this is true General Nieh's line of communication has been cut.

Paper and Pulp Plant for Grand Falls.

Bangor, Me., June 9—The building of the pulp plant at Grand Falls, N. B., in which Hon. Redfield Proctor, of Vermont, and other prominent Americans are interested, is now said to be assured. The plant is to be by far the largest in the world, nearly double the size of the great plant at Millinocket, Maine. It will cost \$7,000,000, and one-half the capital is to be furnished by Americans, the other half by British capitalists.

The plan for this mill have been in course of preparation for two years. Its capacity will be 300 tons of white news paper, 225 tons of ground wood pulp and 175 tons of sulphite pulp daily, requiring 525 cords of wood a day. The plant will furnish employment for 1,000 hands, and a small city is expected to grow up near the mill. The mill will be powered by water afforded by the Grand Falls of the St. John river, which is immense beyond conception, and other industries will be established in the vicinity. Twelve miles above the falls plans are being made for the erection of a number of mills for the manufacture of paper and other products. In this enterprise several very prominent men are interested, among them Lord North, of the Transvaal, Paris and its vicinity. The power will be electricity, generated at Grand Falls and transmitted over 20 miles of wire. Within this week the first mill will be purchased for the site of these mills, and it is expected that the work of construction will soon begin.

Sympathies of the French are With Russia. Paris, June 9—The grave situation in China which has developed this week, monopolizes the attention of the political world, and has thrown a shadow over questions of minor interest, even including the Transvaal. Paris and its politicians admit the seriousness of the condition of affairs around Peking, and apprehensions are expressed lest it lead to international complications. The great element of danger in the situation is generally felt to be the double duel for supremacy proceeding between Russia and England, and Russia and Japan. The sympathies of Frenchmen are naturally with their ally, Russia. The next few days, it is expected, will be forth important events. It is not thought that England is likely at the present moment, when her hands are fully occupied with South Africa, to take any steps towards the Anglo-Russian collision; but she is firmly believed to be behind Japan, and her support may encourage the latter to adopt such a policy as will be to her advantage. The action of the United States is acknowledged to be a factor in the situation, and advice from Washington are closely followed here with a view of gaining therefrom a clear idea of the policy which the United States is pursuing independently in her dealings with the Chinese government or will throw in her lot with one of the two rival groups of powers. Our cable advices from Washington are followed by the Associated Press representative of the foreign office, as expressing the views of the French government.

The Government's View. "The situation is undoubtedly very serious, and unless the Chinese government roundly repudiate such a policy as will be to their advantage at the present moment, it is difficult to foresee what will be the result. Our cable advices from Washington are followed by the Associated Press representative of the foreign office, as expressing the views of the French government. The situation is undoubtedly very serious, and unless the Chinese government roundly repudiate such a policy as will be to their advantage at the present moment, it is difficult to foresee what will be the result. Our cable advices from Washington are followed by the Associated Press representative of the foreign office, as expressing the views of the French government.

Germany Wants the Trouble Settled. Berlin, June 9—The situation in China is here regarded as of the utmost importance. Through the foreign office has been rather uncommunicative throughout the week towards all foreign correspondents, enough reliable information has leaked out to show that the whole government, with the Emperor and the minister of foreign affairs, Count Von Bismarck, are in favor of the suppression of the anti-foreign movement in China as requisite to a possible reversion in China, and certainly in favor of the maintenance of healthy commercial conditions there. Germany is, therefore, as the officials of the foreign office emphatically told the correspondent of the Associated Press, in favor of harmonious joint action by all the powers interested in China without permitting any single power to reap selfish advantages from the situation nor any group of powers from doing so. Thus far the German government has been uncommunicative. The following are the latest advices from the German government, which will use no circumstances permit the present conditions to be on even if thereby suspicion should be aroused that Germany is seeking separate action. The Cologne Gazette today points out inspired by the main cause now is to re-establish the normal condition in China. Nobody seems to care whether the Chinese government thereby comes to grief or how by altered. It seems relatively unimportant whether the Conservative or the Reform party in China be in power.

PIRATES AND A LAUNCH. Captured Her and Used Her to Take Three Other Boats. Hong Kong, June 9—The steam launch owned by Chinese merchants here which was attacked June 7 by pirates in an armed junk of Cape Timan, eight miles from Hong Kong, returned today. The pirates secured about \$600 on board and used the launch to catch three other craft which they looted and then abandoned the launch to the crew.

Society of St. John the Baptist Celebrating Its Fiftieth Anniversary in New York. New York, June 9—The society of St. John the Baptist of New York, a benevolent organization of naturalized French-Canadians, began here today, the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. The celebration, which is to last three days, is practically a convention, the object being the bringing into closer relationship of all French-Canadians. There are 2,000 excursionists here from Canada to attend the jubilee and 900 delegates representing French-Canadian societies, the latter as guests of the New York society. There are about 250 delegates from New England and Northern New York. J. C. Hogue, chairman of the committee of arrangements in behalf of the New York society, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the city.

McKinley Invited. Washington, June 9—Senators Gallinger and Chandler and Representative Sulloway of New Hampshire, called on the president today and invited him to visit their state and attend the ceremonies incident to the presentation of battle medals to the United States battleships Kearsarge and Albatross some time in August or September. The President expressed a desire to attend the ceremonies but said he could not say positively at this distant day.

ADAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM has gained a reputation which places it in the front ranks of curative agents. It has been in the market about thirty years. It is recommended by the best physicians because it cures coughs and colds every time. 25c. All Druggists.

To Arrange a Government for the Philippines.

Manila, June 10—Judge William H. Taft and his colleagues of the Philippine first week in Manila, during the first week in Manila, by a multitude of callers of all nationalities, professions and interests, who presented a bewildering assortment of recommendations. The Filipinos, while they anticipated an arduous task, the complexity and difficulty of the problems and conditions are well high staggering. They are determined, however, with the co-operation of the army in pacifying as well as in fighting, to make honestly governed country before departing. They find General MacArthur administering civil and military affairs in a way that is universally popular. The Filipinos, embracing prominent instructions which accepted American rule through force of circumstances, is already making progress for the discussion of a scheme of permanent government of autonomy under an American protectorate.

There are, of course, some Filipinos who believe that Judge Taft would bring the millennium in his own hand, but the majority are disappointed because sweeping changes are not enforced immediately. Judge Taft's utterances indicate a conservative policy toward the natives. He has conferred with the high army officers, some of whom strongly urge that the Filipinos be given a measure of self-government, believing that civil government will be impossible until the rampant rebellion in the southern districts has been crushed. The Filipinos, however, are in the Visayas, except Negros, is crushed.

One of the foremost questions is how and by what means to organize a civil force with which gradually to supersede the army as a governing machine. Spain's auxiliary, the church, is necessarily barred from consideration. American experience among the natives discourages the hope of honest government through a native generation. The more of training shall have eradicated the results of Spain's tutelage. A large proportion of the Filipinos are already living on a scale of luxury suspiciously disproportionate to their means. Charges against the thousands of dollars received in fines, are under investigation. At present the general opinion is that the Philippines are actually in a state of anarchy and that municipal elections be postponed until after the presidential election. Many people object to the idea of a legislature, and the United States government, which is the first qualification for voting for municipal candidates.

It is believed that the future status of the church in the Philippines is a leading question in the minds of many, although most of them are in favor of the church. The Filipinos, however, are in the Visayas, except Negros, is crushed. One of the foremost questions is how and by what means to organize a civil force with which gradually to supersede the army as a governing machine. Spain's auxiliary, the church, is necessarily barred from consideration. American experience among the natives discourages the hope of honest government through a native generation. The more of training shall have eradicated the results of Spain's tutelage. A large proportion of the Filipinos are already living on a scale of luxury suspiciously disproportionate to their means. Charges against the thousands of dollars received in fines, are under investigation. At present the general opinion is that the Philippines are actually in a state of anarchy and that municipal elections be postponed until after the presidential election. Many people object to the idea of a legislature, and the United States government, which is the first qualification for voting for municipal candidates.

RED TAPE ON LETTERS. Courts and Post Office Officials Struggling to Get It Off and Then Open. Washington, June 10—The proceedings now in progress at Indianapolis, in which the post office department is being investigated, are being conducted in a way that is causing much concern. The post office department is being investigated, and the proceedings are being conducted in a way that is causing much concern. The post office department is being investigated, and the proceedings are being conducted in a way that is causing much concern.

Local Affairs. The Exhibition opens September 10th and closes on the 19th. Union District Lodge No. 1 I. O. G. T. meets with Gordon Lodge, Smithtown, K. C., on the 19th day of June, 1900. Mrs. E. L. Street, of Stroud-Hassack, Eng., has contributed \$15 to the St. Martin fire relief fund, through the mayor. The bank clearings for the week ending June 7, were \$782,634, as compared to \$778,164 in the corresponding week of last year. Mr. G. Harley Brown of Sussex, has accepted the post of organist of St. David's Presbyterian church. Mr. Brown took charge June 3rd. Nothing Hunts out Corns Like tight boots. Nothing removes corns with such certainty as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor at druggists.

Shipping Notes. Battle liner "Caxana, from Newcastle, N. B., for Manchester, passed Kinsale Saturday. The following charters have been reported: "Barque Alert, Hillsdale to Kinsale, for Manchester, passed Kinsale Saturday. The following charters have been reported: "Barque Alert, Hillsdale to Kinsale, for Manchester, passed Kinsale Saturday.

Thrilling Scenes on the Floor of the P. E. I. House. Charlottetown, June 8—This afternoon's session of the legislature opened at previous records for scenes of disorder. While the House was in committee Mr. Cumiskey, while discussing road grants, was charged by Mr. Shaw with misappropriating the poor fund of his district. He dared Cumiskey to submit statements. Mr. Cumiskey denied the charges. A heated argument ensued and the government being unable to maintain order the speaker called upon the speaker to take the chair and quell the disturbance. Several members were on the floor of the House as the speaker arose from their seats in wild excitement. Members charged each other with stealing, lying and cheating. The matter of Mr. Pius's letter again came up. He denied ever writing it. The prohibition question came up tonight as a government measure. Mr. Pius's statement that he had offered \$250 to defeat the bill, which he refused to do, was brought before the bar of the House, but no action was taken. The prohibition question came up tonight as a government measure. Mr. Pius's statement that he had offered \$250 to defeat the bill, which he refused to do, was brought before the bar of the House, but no action was taken.

Weddings. Ross-Loud. An interesting wedding took place on the 6th instant, at the residence of Mr. W. J. Ross, Wollaston Park, Boston, Mass., formerly a resident of this city. The bride was his second daughter, Margaret, and the groom was Mr. Walter Lord, of Quincy. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Mr. Moore. The bride was a beautiful silk organdie with the usual white brides veil and carried a large bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Miss Susie Ross, who wore a very pretty gown of organdie trimmed with lace and black velvet over yellow muslin. The groomsmen were Mr. Ira Vay, The bride carried the drawing room on the arm of her father to the wedding march of Lohengrin, played by her youngest sister, Louisa. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, white roses and marguerites, and after the ceremony refreshments were served. The bride received a great many kind wishes and useful presents, the groom's present being a diamond pin. Her going-away gown was of dark green cloth with lace to match. The happy couple left for their honeymoon at the White Mountains, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will take up their residence in Quincy on their return.

McDonald-Ring. Halifax, June 8—A quiet wedding took place at St. John's Dutch Village church this afternoon, the principals being E. J. McDonald, teller of the Bank of Montreal branch here, son of Chief Justice McDonald, and Miss Alice M. Ring, daughter of Mr. King, of St. John. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald left on their honeymoon trip this evening.

This Time There is an American Cause for It. Paris, June 8—As a result of the statement published in New York that the United States pavilion at Paris exposition is unsafe, cards have been exchanged and second appointments, on one side at least, between Mr. Morin Gustaux, the builder and assistant architect, and M. Henry Dumay, the correspondent for the United States. The two men were introduced last night at a reception at the National pavilion by the assistant United States commissioner general at the Paris exposition, Mr. Benjamin D. Wood, who is an intimate friend of the former. After some words Gustaux presented his card to Mr. Dumay, who returned his card. Newspaper circles are deeply interested.

Belated but Big Celebration. New Glasgow, June 8—The celebration here today in honor of the capture of Pretoria, is the biggest thing of the kind ever held in this part of the province. The day held in this part of the province. The day held in this part of the province. The day held in this part of the province.

Appeal from a Bankruptcy Decision. Boston, June 8—Charles H. Allen, Ephraim Stearns and George R. Sanford, assignees for Miner, Deal & Co., the members of the firm, and J. A. Ryan & Co., E. P. Wilbur and Alanson W. Beard of the creditors, have filed separate appeals to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, from the decision of Judge Lowell, of the United States District Court, in declaring Miner, Deal & Co., the wholesale clothing firm, bankrupt on the petition of the American Woolen Company.

Seventh Day Adventists. Philadelphia, June 8—Today marked the formal inauguration of the big open air conference of the Seventh Day Adventists, with President R. A. Underwood, of Wilkes-Barre, as the chair. Prof. Charles E. Smith, of Yale University, found the greatest encouragement in the existing situation. War was not so frequent as it was in the old times. In the old times wars and barons went to war on their own account, but the modern wars and barons stand for peace.

Another Attack on Mr. Martin. Victoria, B. C., June 8—A political sensation has been caused here by the filing of affidavits that Premier Joseph Martin received \$25,000 for his campaign fund from President J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railway. Mr. Martin, in return, agreeing to arrange to build a road from Vancouver to Republic, Washington, to be leased to him. Mr. Martin gives general denial of the story.

Suicide of a Mining Man. Santiago de Cuba, June 8—Dominic Lindenthal, the Austrian superintendent of the Guama mines, committed suicide today. He formerly lived in Pittsburg, Pa. The officers of the Cuban Steel Company say there was no apparent reason for his taking his life.

Chasing Pirates This Time. Hong Kong, June 8—A steam launch last night, owned by Chinese merchants here, towing four junks laden with kerosene oil from Hong Kong for Canton, was attacked by pirates in an armed junk of Cape Timan, eight miles from Hong Kong. After looting the junks the pirates made off in a westerly direction with the launch and her crew.

Killed by Electricity. Lindsay, Ont., June 8—J. H. Poole, engineer of the Light, Heat and Power Company, was electrocuted today. He was working near a switch board when his back came in contact with the switch and instant death resulted. Poole was 30 years of age and unmarried.

Town Marshal of Woodstock. Woodstock, June 8—(Special)—At a special meeting of the town council to James H. Harvey, town marshal, was appointed town marshal, to take the place of the late Adrial McFarlane.

Not only is Havana one of the queerest, quaintest cities to be seen in thousands of miles of travel, but there are many customs and practices in vogue which mark it as a distinct metropolis "bombling" many phases of European, South American and island life.

Men of Eleven Divisions of the Boston and Maine and the Consolidated Roads.

Boston, June 8—Eleven local divisions of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers employed upon the Boston and Maine and the Consolidated Railroads have been merged into two compact divisions of the organization. This method of consolidation is designed to better protect the interests of both telegraphers and interlockers, as well as to secure unity of action and to preserve the secrecy of the organization. The six divisions of the Boston and Maine will now be known as the Boston and Maine System Division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and include the station telegraph, tower and interlocker employes of the road. The same division of the consolidated road will be known as the New York, New Haven and Hartford System Division of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. The executive officers of the system divisions are a local president, general chairman and a local secretary and treasurer.

It is believed the new method will bring about a more thorough organization of the men, the same being in successful operation on all large western and Canadian railroad systems.

A Conference at Lake Mohonk Takes Some Credit to Itself. Lake Mohonk, N. Y., June 8—At this morning's session of the Lake Mohonk arbitration conference, Rev. Dr. George E. Horr, of Boston, commented upon the wonderful advance seen in the cause of arbitration for which so many were due to Mohonk conferences. He warmly eulogized the "repressive hand" that Lord Salisbury had wielded against the "Hague conference," the moral force of which was very great.

The Rev. Edward C. Moore, of Providence, predicted the fact that the nations are so slow to see that disarmament is a great stepping stone to peace. Prof. Charles E. Smith, of Yale University, found the greatest encouragement in the existing situation. War was not so frequent as it was in the old times. In the old times wars and barons went to war on their own account, but the modern wars and barons stand for peace.

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BIRTHS
JAMES-Al Collins, N. B. on Sunday, June 3, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jones, two boys and six girls.

MARRIAGES
LLOYD-ROSS-At the residence of the bride's parents, Wollaston Park, Boston, Mass., on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Carlton Putnam Mills, Margaret Frances, second daughter of William J. and Emma Ross, to Walter Everett Lloyd, of Quincy, Mass.

DEATHS
MURPHY-Monday, June 11th, Sarah, second daughter of Robert and Sarah Murray, aged 10 years, of New York City.

CHAPMAN-In this city, on June 10th, Arthur, son of Elizabeth and the late Hazen Chapman, in 56th year of his age, leaving a widow, three sisters and two brothers to mourn their sad loss.

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Isle Verte, June 6, barques Don Quixote, from Norway; from London; Lydia, from Norway.

Canoe, N. S. June 11, American sailing schooner A S Caswell and William H Ryder, from the banks.

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Split Peas, 4 10 to 4 20
Pot Barley, 4 10 to 4 20
Hay, pressed, 10 00 to 10 00

RICE
Arzac, cwt, 3 30 to 3 30
Patha, 0 05 to 0 05
Valley, 0 05 to 0 06

SUGAR
Grated, 4 55 to 4 75
White ex C, 3 30 to 4 00
Ex C, 3 70 to 3 85

TOBACCO
Black, 12 1/2, long leaf, lb, 0 62 to 0 63
Black, 12 1/2, short stock, 0 64 to 0 64

RAISINS
London Layers, new, 1 50 to 1 75
North side, 2 00 to 2 20
New York piling, 0 50 to 0 60

APPLS
Dried apples, 0 06 to 0 06
Evaporated Apples, 0 12 to 0 14
Evaporated Peaches, 0 12 to 0 14

BARBADOES
Barbados, new, 0 37 to 0 39
Demerara, 0 40 to 0 42
Guiana, 0 42 to 0 44

FLOUR AND MEAL
Middlings, bags free, 2 20 to 2 25
Superfine, 2 25 to 2 30
Canadian High Grade, 2 25 to 2 30

SPICES
Nutmegs, 0 55 to 0 75
Cloves per lb, ground, 0 20 to 0 22
Cassia per lb, 0 22 to 0 25

CONDENSED MILK
Condensed, 1 lb cans, per doz, 3 25 to 3 25
No. 2, 3 25 to 3 25
Condensed, 1 lb cans, per doz, 3 25 to 3 25

MACHINES
Gross, 0 37 to 0 40
CANDLES
Mould per lb, 0 11 to 0 11
TEAS
Gongon, per lb common, 0 14 to 0 18
Gongon, per lb good, 0 20 to 0 26

COALS
Old Mines Sydney per chald, 7 00 to 7 00
English, 5 50 to 5 50
Springhill round, do, 5 50 to 5 50

LUMBER
Spruce deals Half Fandy, 10 50 to 11 00
City Mills, 12 50 to 12 50
No. 3, 30 00 to 33 00

IRON, ETC.
Chain cables, per lb, 0 32 to 0 65
Pork, per lb, 0 14 to 0 14
Pork, per lb, 0 14 to 0 14

ST. JOHN MARKETS
Am clear pork, per bbl, 17 50 to 18 50
Pork, mess, 16 00 to 16 50
P E I prime, 13 00 to 13 50

FISH
Codfish, medium, 100 lb, 3 00 to 3 25
Herring, 100 lb, 2 00 to 2 25
Pellack, 100 lb, 0 00 to 0 00

GRAIN
Oats, Ontario, 0 35 to 0 38
Provincial, 0 37 to 0 38

It is Incontrovertible!
The Editor of the "Christian Monitor," under the heading of General News, on August 10, 1897, wrote:

DEATH OVERTOOK HIM.
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DEATH OVERTOOK HIM.
Had Been Working at Prince Edward Island Where He Had Suffered from Three Severe Attacks of Illness--Going to Recuperate in St. John.

COLLISION AT SEA.
Steamer Cut a Sailing Vessel Clean TO THE WATERS EDGE.

No Lives Were Lost--Other Items From the Briny--Recent Chart-ers--Chatham Pilot Hurt--Coasting Boats in Trouble.

Committee Needs Some Four Thousand Dollars--Allowances Granted Yesterday.

THE PREMIER AT RIVERSIDE.
Riverside, Albert Co., June 11--By invitation Premier Edmundson and C. J. Osmond, M. P., tonight addressed the Liberal Club of this place.

WEDDED AT DORCHESTER.
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