

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Limiting the Various Kinds of Crops—Restoring Fertility. However well a soil may be prepared, it cannot furnish a long succession of crops without becoming exhausted of its plant food.

A BONNET.

So soft your words were when you went away, So smooth your brow the while you said goodbye, So calm the peace that like a halo lay About your head, but you no wish to stay.

AN ADVANCE IN TIMBER.

The Owner Had Reason For Putting Up the Price. It was a very peaceful and pleasant morning in June when I got on my horse at the Pine Mountain company's new saw and stave mill to ride up to Sam Holt's farm to talk timber.



MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, stricture, nervous debility, loss of manhood, night emissions, premature discharges and all other results of self-abuse or excess.

THE PAST.

I said: "The past is dead, With a will it deep and wide, With a calm eye to lead, Of the dead one may speak no ill."

ANTS ACT AS STRATEGISTS.

Colonies of the Insect Transact Business With Military Precision. From a military standpoint the methods employed by ants to provide food for an ant colony are almost perfect.

DECEITFUL SHADOWGRAPHS.

It appears that, like its prototype the ordinary photograph, the skiagraph may be made to tell anything but the truth. A Chicago electrical specialist has been making some interesting experiments with the skiagraph.

IT TOOK TIME TO SAY "WHOM?"

"A funny story that I could not help but laugh at was told by a traveling salesman at a local hotel," said the man who told the story.

PRIVATE CHARITIES.

Any one who is at all familiar with the feelings of the plain people must be aware that as a rule they are more willing to be sent in case of sickness to a hospital managed by a private corporation than to one managed by the public.

CHEERING.

Aspirant—You have heard my voice, Professor. Now please tell me candidly what branch of socialism is best adapted for.

THE END OF AN END.

"Behold Flax itself coming to an end and infinite beginning," T. Tucker. Sunbeam and moonbeam, And a light that burns them all.

BALZAC AND GEORGE SAND.

The Great Novelist's Pen Picture of an Other Author. Perhaps the most striking sketch ever penned of George Sand is that by Balzac in his "Lettres a une Etudiante."

DEATHS AND BURIALS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dobbin, an old and respected resident of Rothesay, died on the 7th inst., aged 84 years.

HABITS OF DEADLY SNAKES.

Deadly snakes are seldom seen moving about. This is accounted for in two ways. First, they are generally in their haunts and generally in repose when discovered.

RELIEF AFTER A DAY'S WORK.

When one goes home at night after a fatiguing day nothing is more refreshing than to lie down and back to the neck with a towel wrung out of water as hot as can be borne.

CHILDREN OF THE STORM.

"Perhaps what I have seen of child life in the slums has made upon my heart the deepest scars," writes Mrs. Ballington Booth in 'The Ladies Home Journal.'

THE WATER LILY POND.

How Made. The artificial water lily pond is found today hidden under spreading boughs or in some shaded nook, silently nestling in a remote corner of a country or city lawn.

THE HORSE STABLE.

How to Avoid Mistakes Calculated to Cause Amputation and Loss of Hooves. A great many mistakes are made in the construction of farm stables.

It is Incontrovertible!

The Editor of the "Christian Million," on the heading of General Notes, on August 20, 1896, wrote: "A good article will stand from its own merits, and we may rely upon it that it will continue long which does not."

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

On and after Sunday, January 12, 1903, trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows: Trains Will Leave St. John.

SEND FOR LIST

of names and addresses of TWENTY SEVEN (27) of our students who obtained good positions between January 1st and March 31st, the three duldest months in the year.

FEEDING WHOLE GRAIN.

Necessary Reason Because It Keeps Hens Grinders in Order. The hen is furnished with a grinding apparatus, and she will not keep in a vigorous state of health unless it is put to use.

HOW TO LIGHT A STALL.

Best Way to Cut a Small Window Above the Horse's Head. Many horse stalls are located against the wall of the barn or stable, and when shown in by high light, cause the horse's head to be in very dark place—unhealthy and injurious to the eyes.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

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

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Spring Clothing for Men.

Not the cheap, to-be-avoided kinds, but strictly reliable, up-to-date, finely made clothing direct from the foremost makers of the land—garments which we willingly recommend and guarantee, every one of which will give you the best satisfaction. This is the kind of clothing we sell, and because we sell it at very low prices our business has grown immensely. An inspection will satisfy you that we can save you money on every item bought here; that the goods are up-to-date, and if your purchases are not satisfactory you will always find us ready to refund your money without any argument.

At \$5 and \$6, MEN'S SACK SUITS of stylish cut and popular fabrics in tweeds of fancy checks and plaids and serges in blues and blacks.

At \$8, MEN'S WORTHY SUITS, newest patterns and effects in mixed tweeds, also plain blue and black worsteds and serges, the proper cut in coats, splendidly tailored, perfect fitting, thoroughly guaranteed. Suits such as elsewhere would cost you all of \$10.00, marked here for \$8.00.

At \$10, MEN'S STYLISH SPRING SUITS, 4 button sack style and cutaway. Fabrics, linings, fit and finish the equal of anything obtainable elsewhere at \$12.00.

At \$12, MEN'S VERY SWELL SPRING SUITS in the favorite sack styles, and with every touch and turn of custom made suits. Fancy tweeds, all-wool serges and worsteds. Hundreds to choose from, and every size. The price, \$12.00.

Write for our Spring Style and Sample Book of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Scovil Bros. & Co., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

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

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be inserted until the money is received.

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

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your business address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., MAY 12, 1900.

A BOLD AND FIRM STAND.

In revising the freight rates on coal oil the government has given a most striking and unappreciated proof of its independent attitude toward the two large railway corporations in Canada, as well as its determination to check the aggressions in this country of the Standard Oil Company.

The people of Canada will see in this act a signal proof of the fearless disposition of the government to protect popular interests. It is under no obligation to any of the powerful corporations referred to, and does not propose to permit them to bring money from the people of Canada by any form of improper combination which they may devise.

The Standard Oil octopus is getting six cents a gallon extra for oil out of the Canadian people, thanks to the intervention of Mr. Fielding. Big trusts can secure anything they want at Ottawa, and the Standard Oil has only to ask and pay in order to receive.

A MERITED REBUKE. The following criticism of Sir Charles Tupper's speech at Quebec, taken from Toronto Saturday Night, will be regarded by impartial minds as a well merited rebuke to that erratic statesman: "After tearing loyalty to letters and wrapping himself up in the British flag, hurrying himself into space as a loyalist meteor, and claiming to have been the father of Confederation, and the grandfather of our military system, and the mother-in-law of everything that could be put into a loyalty procession, Sir Charles Tupper is suddenly missed from the front of the outfit, which was so recently beating toms, waving flags, pounding drums, lighting bonfires, blowing bugles, and screaming for more soldiers and more money and more war and more blood, and God save us from such another night."

is discovered in the adjoining provinces playing to a different audience and making speeches which are remarkable not only for their untimely and disloyal spirit, but for the inaccuracies for which he, as an Imperial Federationist and British Empire Leaguer, must be held strictly responsible. So many years he served in the cause which he now denounces without sparing either language or truth, that he must be held as either an actor who is more anxious to exhibit his versatility than his virtue, or else as a politician who is absolutely unscrupulous either as to fact or theory, and, like the burlesquer who is described in the cartoon, anxious to produce any sort of a play suited to any sort of an audience. This, of course, is a role which Sir Charles has a right as a citizen of a free country to play, but Canadians who, occasionally, are willing to be entertained by harlequins, fakirs and curtain-climbers in the theatres, are not quite dense or reckless enough to choose their political leaders from amongst the performers of a political phylax.

A DISCREDITABLE DOUBLE GAME.

A very curious double game is just now being played by the Conservatives. In Ontario, the Mail and Empire is busy from day to day in denouncing the Liberals for their alleged hostility to British interests. It has declared more than a score of times that the government is opposing a national preference in trade between Canada and England because that policy is "too British." Of course the government is not opposing such a policy, but is decidedly favorable to it. It would not, however, accord with the Ontario end of the game to make such an admission; so the assertion is made with great persistence that the government, at the instigation of Mr. Tarte, is hostile to imperial plans—that it hates Sir Charles Tupper because he is such an ardent imperialist, and so on. To all this is joined the further charge that the Liberals are merely waiting until the elections are out of the way that they may then throw away the preference now given to England and adopt commercial union with the United States.

To relieve these foregoing statements of the case from every element of possible doubt it is only necessary to take up the Mail and Empire of Saturday last. Under the heading: "Too British for Ottawa," that organ says:

"The Ottawa government and its majority voted in a solid body against Sir Charles Tupper's proposal for a mutual preference—a preference by Canada for Great Britain, and a preference by Great Britain for Canada. This is the first time that the 'new Liberalism' since it has been in office has come out squarely on the subject."

"No minister gave his reasons for his opposition to the British policy except Sir Richard, who hinted broadly at unrestricted reciprocity."

"Why should Mr. Laurier desire to explain the right to abandon the British discount now given in the tariff? The explanation is to be found in the Washington negotiations, that are still unfinished. The members of this government, who have so often said one thing when meaning another, are only retaining the British tariff discount today as a bluff. Once they get through an election successfully they can go on with their declaring at Washington, they will withdraw the discount, and they can give us unrestricted reciprocity up to the hilt."

So much for the Ontario end of the play. In Quebec all this ally talk about hostility to England, and an inclination toward Washington, is abandoned. In that province the basis of attack is Sir Wilfrid Laurier's imperialism, his friendly attitude to England and his alleged determination to plunge the country into heavy expenditures in order to further his imperial aspirations. There the Conservatives are carrying on a desperate campaign against Sir Wilfrid along these lines. Mr. Chauvin, the Conservative M. P. for Terrebonne, has put the case in these words:

"What advantage have we had, in what way has French influence increased since we have had as prime minister a French Canadian named Laurier? On the contrary, do we not see clamors rising on every side? It is pretended that these cries of hatred come from Conservatives, but that is false. They come from the same individuals who, under the guidance of Wallace and McCarthy, made the Canadian Liberals in 1880 to renege their rights to the Catholics of Manitoba. I have decided to struggle in parliament against imperialism, against imperial federation, military or political, just as I am opposed to annexation. To the English or American imperialist cry I reply, 'Before all, let us be Canadians!'"

Hon. G. A. Noyes, who was a member of the late Tullien government in Quebec, and a leading writer in the Conservative press, asks:

"What is this imperialism which they are trying to fasten upon us and which I intend to oppose? It is the obligation to participate in the wars of the Empire, without consulting our parliament, without the election of the country pronouncing on this new policy; it is the effacement of our self government; that is the imperialism into which the Bordens, the Charbonnais and the Hattens are throwing us."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The statement recently made by an American statesman that the people of the United States were determined to maintain the Monroe doctrine, but that they must be prepared to fight for it if attracting a considerable amount of attention in Europe. The Monroe doctrine has never been precisely defined, but in a general way it means that the United States will not permit any European nation to acquire new possessions in America. The fact that its limitations are somewhat indefinite makes it the more truculent in its operation for a boundary that is not strictly drawn may be extended far beyond what any principle would warrant. No doubt the application of the Monroe doctrine will be extended gradually as the United States increases in military and naval strength, for the doctrine itself is based on no particular except to that dislike of monarchies which is one of the cardinal principles of the American people. The Monroe doctrine might therefore be utilized not only to prevent any European nation acquiring territory in America, but to compel a European nation to give up its American territory which it had possessed for centuries.

With the exception of Great Britain, no European nation has large possessions in America. Spain has no longer any territory in that new world which was once all her own. France has the colony of Cayenne in South America, and a few small islands in the West Indies. The Dutch have a portion of Guiana in South America and one or two islands. Denmark has St. Thomas, and Sweden has half of an island. There are, however, several nations that would like to possess territory in America. The Germans have for some years been taking an interest in Brazil and large numbers of Germans have settled in that country. It is Germany that undertook to take possession of any portion of Brazil the United States, under the terms of the Monroe doctrine, would be bound to regard it as an unfriendly act and a cause of war. If the government of Denmark sold St. Thomas to Germany the same result would follow. If we accept the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine which commonly prevails in the United States, strange to say, the government of the United States, while undertaking this to control the whole American continent, north and south, and the islands adjacent, does not hesitate to make conquests in Asia and to acquire the Philippine Islands. American public men do not seem to see clearly the inconsistency of their position in this regard, for if the Monroe doctrine is good law for America, it ought to debar the United States from acquiring territories in other parts of the world. Clearly in this case the United States are making might right, and therefore their Monroe doctrine is liable to be questioned at inequitable and unjust applications.

Germany is probably the first European power that will refuse to recognize the Monroe doctrine and there is little doubt that the recent increase in the navy of that nation, which was generally supposed to be aimed at Great Britain, is intended at the United States. Germany, land hungry, longs for territory in South America, and only force will suffice to prevent German aspirations in this regard being carried out.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

General Roberts having got his forces well in hand has been advancing rapidly during the past few days and compelling the Boers to retreat. Having now to operate on both flanks of the enemy, he has been able to compel them to retire before him without bringing on a general engagement or suffering any serious loss. In this case the largeness of his force means economy of life, for there will be no hard fought engagements in the open while the overwhelming forces of the Boers are moving on like a great stream of water, and grand as it is, the question of transport can be solved, and it is to be presumed that it has been solved, there is a superior force, there is nothing that can save it except loss of mobility on the part of the Boers, and that is not well fortified enough to stand a siege. But the tendency of a retreating army is to disintegrate, and the best troops in the world cannot preserve their morale when retreating. We have two very notable instances of this in the history of the British army in Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna, and Wellington's retreat from Burgos.

Even the application of an iron discipline and the most severe of military punishments failed to secure the cohesion of the army, and that in the best drilled force in Europe. How much more demoralizing must this forced retreat be to the Boers who are not regular soldiers and who are more interested in the preservation of their farms and crops than in the incidents of war.

The only question now is where will the Boers make a stand? Not at Johannesburg certainly, which is not well fortified and therefore not in a position to stand a siege. It is even doubted if the Boers will defend Pretoria, although that place has been fortified on an elaborate scale and is well supplied with arms and ammunition. Beyond that there is the mountain district in which it is said the Boers intend to take shelter, but we look for no such outcome of the contest. Pretoria is now the only Boer stronghold and if Pretoria is not defended the Boers can do nothing else but surrender.

AN ANNEXATIONIST PREMIER.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Bond, the present premier of Newfoundland, in going to the country will run on a platform of annexation to the United States, while Mr. Moore, his opponent in the leadership of the opposition, will advocate union with Canada. This will be the first time in the history of the British colonies in which annexation to the United States has been taken up by the leader of the opposition.

can government had not made itself beloved abroad. It was looked upon as an ambitious and grasping power, and its humiliation was regarded as a proper punishment for its haughty spirit. This experience is practically what England has encountered in the current struggle.

In many other respects Major Valentine shows that the task of United States generals resembled that which is now before those of England. The Confederate soldiers were like the Boers, hardy men and rife with natural training. They were used to poor and scanty food, and could subsist without pay. They were fighting on their own ground, in country which they knew without the aid of maps, and where the inhabitants of their own race sympathized and aided them, while the subject forces were generally disposed to assist the invaders. They were less intelligent and disciplined than the northern troops, but they were fighting by their own homes and in a climate and under conditions to which they were inured, but which were strange and noxious to their foe. As the numbers of the Confederate army were exaggerated by the people of the north, so Major Valentine observes, the English appear to have overestimated the size of the Boer armies. To all this may be added the interests of the blacks, in both cases the natives of Africa, which are involved in the ultimate issue.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Sir Charles Tupper is lecturing on "The Past, Present and Future of Canada." Inasmuch as he has frequently told us that he himself is the history of Canada, it may be assumed that this lecture is largely an autobiography. And yet it must be admitted that reminiscences have their place.

Conservative journals find it convenient to talk much about Mr. Tarte being in Paris and be silent respecting other matters of really national importance. It is a sheer waste of time to look in Tory papers for facts relating to the marvellous growth of our trade, the business of the banks and the inflow of population. These things are ignored.

The Toronto Globe aptly observes: "That Sir Charles Tupper should protest (in Quebec) against the cost of Imperialism; or, in fact, against the cost of anything, must seem strange to the present generation of Canadian politicians. It is merely the exigencies of the campaign or a manifestation of the reforming influence of a sojourn in opposition?"

The Sun professes to have some anxiety as to what the government will do for the relatives and dependants of the Canadians who have fallen in South Africa. "It need not worry about the matter," we should show what the government proposes to do, but we have every confidence they will act with justice and liberality. More could not be asked.

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"The ministers at Ottawa did not rise and sing the National Anthem after they had voted against a British preference for Canada. 'Yankee Doodle' would have been more appropriate."—[Mail and Empire.

They did not vote against a British preference for Canada. They simply voted against Sir Charles Tupper's motion in favor of Canada withdrawing her preference to England until England made a corresponding concession to Canada. Liberals are not opposed to Canada being given a preference in England.

It looks now as if the Ottawa fire relief fund would reach a million of dollars, a living proof of the boundless charity of the world and the readiness of people to respond to any cry of suffering. Such displays of generosity are only possible in the nineteenth century.

The Ottawa and Hull authorities are still struggling with the question of lumber piles. It is a pity that they cannot possess themselves of the idea that the great fire of April 26 was not caused by lumber piles but by shingled roofs. The people of Ottawa have not learned the advantages of a gravel roof on which a man can stand during a fire and protect his property.

It is understood that Mr. Sifton has been much benefited by the treatment he has received from ear specialists in Vienna. His friends certainly hope it is true. Mr. Sifton has done exceedingly useful work in the interior department, and it is that fact which inspires the malignant criticism of the Tory press.

The ministers at Ottawa are being blamed by their opponents for the slow progress of the session. No charge could be more unfair. It is the opposition who are hindering public business, in order that the danger of an early election may be avoided. That contingency being no longer possible, perhaps the Tories will be disposed to let up on campaign speeches and settle down to the consideration of the estimates.

Some Conservative papers assert that Liberals are opposed to Sir Charles Tupper's plan of preferential trade because it is "too British." We could understand them saying the present preference, being entirely in favor of England, was too British; but to say that a mutual preference would make the arrangement more British is absurd. As a matter of fact, Liberals are not even opposing a national preference. They are simply not insisting on it.

The Bisley team has been made up and we are glad to see that the name of a New Brunswick gentleman stands at the head of the list. He is, however, the only New Brunswicker on the team of twenty. It is doubtful, we think, whether the present method of selecting the men for the Bisley team is the best possible, for no man who has no abundant time can attend the Ottawa meeting. It would seem as if a better team could be selected as a result of the competition at the local ranges. Under the present system many of the best marksmen in Canada are left at home.

St. Andrews News.

St. Andrews, May 8.—A pair of white gloves awaited Chief Justice Tuck when he opened the circuit court here this afternoon. There was no criminal business for him to attend to, neither were there any civil cases. In his address to the grand jury his honor alluded to the wave of prosperity that had been passing over Canada during the past four years. He also touched upon the war and a few other topics. The court adjourned sine die and the judge returned to St. John by the afternoon train.

Mr. William Phillips and Miss Caroline Mitchell, both of Campbellton, were united in marriage at the Lansdowne Hotel on Monday evening by Rev. J. C. Berrie. The bride was prettily costumed in blue with white silk trimmings.

Four candidates were baptized on Sunday afternoon last by Rev. J. W. S. Young. Mr. Young has been invited to preside over the Baptist church here for the summer and has consented.

The military spirit has entered into the youth of the town and a brigade of youthful red coats is now being drilled by Mr. E. S. Polleys, an old military officer.

Empire day will be observed in the public schools by the carrying out of a concert and by other exercises.

A public meeting was held here last evening to arrange a programme of sports for the Queen's birthday. T. A. Hartt was chosen chairman and Alfonso O'Neill secretary. A good programme was mapped out.

That Cutting Acid—That arises from the stomach and almost strangles is caused by fermentation of the food in the stomach. It is a foretaste of indigestion and dyspepsia, and if neglected, will develop into the chronic stage. Take one of Dr. Von Stan's Finapple's tablets immediately after eating and it will prevent this distress and aid digestion.—60 in a box, 35 cents. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Toronto Strike Over. Toronto, May 9.—A strike of some 300 railway cartage tenders which has been in progress here for the past two weeks, has been declared off and such of the men who could get old jobs have gone back to work. The cartage tenders which were in force before the inauguration of the strike.

Is Catarth Your Life Cloud?—Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarth Powder, as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Cold in the Throat, Tonsillitis, Hoarseness, and Catarth. It gives relief in 10 minutes, and banishes the disease like magic; 50 cts.—2.

Mr. W. H. Johnston, of Winnipeg, is at the New Victoria Hotel.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTS A NEW WARDEN.

The municipal council of the city and county of St. John met in regular session at the Court House building Tuesday afternoon. The meeting, which was one of importance, was called in order by Warden Maxwell, who was in the chair, and there were also present Councillors Daniel, Hilyard, Seaton, Colwell, Waring, Tutts, Allan, Macrae, Millidge, Christie, McGoldrick, Barnhill, Catherwood, Lovell, McLeod, Lee, Hargrove, Ruddock, Fowles, Cochran, Dean and Hargrove.

Retiring Councillor ex-Mayor Sears was also present and made the regular business was proceeded with, made a few remarks of a farewell nature. His associations during his tenure of office as councillor, said he, were of a pleasant and congenial nature and he retired with the best of feeling towards the members who compose the municipal board.

Councillor Christie then moved that Councillor McGoldrick be chosen warden for the ensuing year. Councillor Robinson seconded the motion and Councillor Baxter moved that Councillor McGoldrick be unanimously chosen warden for the ensuing year. Motion carried without a dissenting voice.

The warden elect was not present and the county secretary instructed the meeting that it would be quite in order for Warden Maxwell to retain his seat until the new officer was elected.

Warden Maxwell said that although the newly elected warden was not present it would be quite in keeping with the usual order of business to make a few retiring remarks and forthwith read the following address:

Gentlemen:—One year ago you did me the honor to elect me warden of this municipality. I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties of this office during the year. I have to thank you most sincerely for the assistance and support you have given me. The regular meetings of the council have been well attended, harmonious and profitable.

The bills and by-laws committee have carried out the instructions of this council. And we have now a new highway act which will be found more adaptable to the different parishes, and will assist highway boards and parish collectors generally. The act with reference to the performance of hard labor has been amended so that the magistrate can impose sentences on short-term prisoners. I trust this council will provide means for enforcing this law to the utmost.

County Jail. The condition of the county jail should receive your serious attention. The building, since the removal of the penitentiary to Dorchester, was, and is being used as a prison for all persons, male and female, sentenced to terms under two years. For this purpose the present building is altogether inadequate.

The improvement and repairs to the registry office, ordered at the last session of this council, will be carried out at once by the building committee.

During the continued illness of the county treasurer I have attended regularly at the treasurer's office and all cheques for payment of accounts. I have also examined the books and an appeal to report that the work of the office is being carefully done by the efficient clerk, Mr. R. Rowe, who was placed there by Mr. DeVeyer. I am improving very much in health and would suggest that the work of the office be continued as at present, provision being made at this session for the signing of all cheques.

I regret that the report of the auditor of the county and parish accounts will not be ready to lay before you at this meeting. The sudden and dangerous illness of the auditor, Mr. Richard Whiteside, preventing his completion of the report in time. My reports from the different institutions and the returns of the parish officers have all been filed and printed results at the July session of the council.

The standing committees of the council seem to be unopposedly large. I have respectfully suggested each committee, one councillor from each of the parishes and one from the city members. I believe the work will be as efficient as done and the expenses materially reduced.

Court House. The improvement of the court house building and the providing of proper heating and sanitary arrangements are receiving the careful attention of the building committee. Carefully prepared plans, specifications and estimates of cost, together with a report on the same, will be laid before you at the next meeting.

Finances. The auditor's report for the year ending 31st December, 1899, shows the total funded debt of the county at that date to be \$46,500. To this must be added the amount of almshouse loan debentures the cash balance on current account in bank funded debt at this date of \$26,500. The cash balance on current account in bank Dec. 31, 1899, amounted to \$12,763.26; cash balance on May 5, 1900, \$10,024.23. I find that there are eight school loan debentures of \$500 each, at \$4.00 for which we are paying 5 per cent. interest. I would recommend that these debentures be paid at once from current accounts which would result in a saving of interest to the municipality.

During the year I have received much valuable assistance from the county secretary and have found him at all times a willing, careful and efficient official.

Trusting that my successor may have the same hearty support and assistance which I have received at your hands, I conclude, Your obedient servant, ROBERT MAXWELL.

The report of the finance committee was then submitted and was as follows: To the warden and Council of the Municipality of the City and County of St. John:

The committee of finance and accounts beg leave to report as follows: They recommend that the following assessments be made upon the city and county for the several services and purposes named and in the same proportion upon the city of St. John as last year: For the contingencies of the county as per detailed statement here-with, \$17,420.

For the almshouse and work house, \$14,650. For common schools under census 1891, \$16,200.

For the local board of health salaries and other contingent expenses, \$3,600. For the payment of interest on debentures issued by the municipality at various times, \$5,500.

Alms house (2nd series), \$500. Alms house (issue of Aug. 1, 1899) int., \$500. Alms house (issue of Aug. 1, 1899) sinking fund, \$150. School loan, \$1,500. Hospital loan, \$3,125.

Total general assessment, \$83,950. Special: For county revisers' fees and other contingent expenses of making up register of voters for the county, \$100.

For county revisers: Parish of St. Martins, \$120.37. Parish of St. Andrews, \$250.60. Parish of Musquash, \$22.90. Parish, parish of Lancaster, \$1,735.03.

Total, \$2,150. Total assessments, \$86,080. The committee recommend payment of the following amounts, such payment to be made out of the contingent fund, except as otherwise directed:

The provincial lunatic asylum maintenance 14 pauper patients, quarter ending 31st March, 1900, \$227.50. Knowlton & Gilchrist, insurance on jail barn, \$13.34. Telegraph, Publishing Company, advertising notice hard labor bill 4.50.

Saint John Globe, advertising tenders for debentures, \$13.00. The Sun Printing Company, advertising notice highways act, 7.50. Geo. A. Knodell, printing, \$30.80. The county secretary, sundries, \$13.00. H. H. Bowman, repair to county jail, \$1. H. Warwick, cuspidor, treasurer's office, \$50.

Bills of Coroner Berryman and Coroner Roberts were considered by the committee and held over for further consideration and explanation, it appearing that in many cases views were held on bodies when there was not the slightest ground for suspicion of foul play. The committee desire it to be distinctly understood by the coroners that such bills will not be paid by this council.

The committee also had before them a bill from J. H. Scammell, M. D., for three certificates of lunacy, and from D. E. O'Rourke, M. D., for six certificates of lunacy. The committee are of the opinion that in these cases the law has not been complied with. They therefore recommend that the bills be not paid.

The committee desire to call the attention of the council to the fact that only two of the justices of the peace in this county have made returns to the secretary as required by law.

The committee therefore recommend that unless such returns are made within ten days the secretary be authorized to report all justices of the peace refusing or neglecting to comply with the law in the respect, to the lieutenant governor in council, with a request under the seal of this municipality that they be removed from office.

The attention of the committee having been called to an alleged defalcation of J. Allen Balcom, formerly a collector of rates and taxes for the parish of Musquash, amounting to upwards of six hundred dollars, they recommend that a special committee be appointed to consider the matter, with power to act, and if deemed advisable, to instruct the secretary to commence legal proceedings against the sureties of the said collector.

The committee recommend that the sheriff be authorized to employ extra help during the time of the present turkey vacation, the expense thereof not to exceed the sum of sixty dollars.

In the matter of the communication of Mr. Roakes, in reference to taxes on his property at Drury Cove, Mr. Roakes was heard in reference thereto. The committee are of opinion that the matter complained of is fixed by law and that this council has no power to act.

Warden Elett McGoldrick arrived and was escorted to the chair by Councillors Christie and Robinson, never and secondarily of the motion that he be elected warden.

Councillor McGoldrick, in taking the chair, briefly referred to the honor that had been conferred upon him.

Councillor Christie, as chairman of the finance committee, moved that the report of that committee, already submitted, be adopted. Councillor Lee suggested that the percentage paid assessors be changed to 4 1/2 per cent, and the percentage paid collectors be changed to 5 1/2 per cent. Councillor Lee's suggestion was incorporated in the report.

Councillor Robinson asked for information as to the taxes paid by Mr. Roakes, referred to in the report.

Ald. Millidge moved that the taxes be collected in accordance with the boundary line.

Ald. Robinson thought it preposterous that Mr. Roakes should have to pay taxes for fire protection, etc., when his property is situated adjacent to Brookville or some other place from the city proper, although the property is in reality Stanley ward.

Ald. Robinson said Mr. Roakes had been assessed in both city and county on the same property. There were really three boundary lines.

Ald. Macrae moved that the section in reference to Mr. Roakes' taxes be referred back to the finance committee.

Councillor Christie was opposed to the section going back. The matter to be determined was the boundary line and the committee had no authority to change it. Councillor Macrae's motion was lost and the report was adopted as a whole.

It was moved and carried that \$1,000 be added to the estimate for the parish of Lancaster.

William Campbell's communication in reference to taxes was referred to the assessors.

The registrar of probate recommended more shelving for the registry office. Referred to building committee.

A bill from John D. Driscoll, amounting to \$31.25, for injuries to a horse that was hurt on the Red Head road by falling in

to a gully, was referred to the finance committee to report.

William Quilty asked to be appointed constable at Bay Shore. The communication was laid on the table.

Richard Whiteside was nominated for the auditorship by Councillor Maxwell and was elected.

Councillor Christie moved that Richard Cougdon be appointed marshal and keeper of the dead house. Motion carried.

Councillor Lee moved the secretary be instructed to issue licenses to all qualified fisher surveys on payment of the necessary fees. Motion carried.

The following list of parish officers was submitted and approved of: Parish of St. Martins.

Collector of rates—James H. Bowers, Assessors of rates—James Lee, Jeremiah Hogan, John J. Wallace. Revisers of electors lists—Joseph Lee, Daniel Horgan.

Parish clerk—Alex. J. Johnston. Commissioners of highways—William Adams, Robert G. Stewart, John Veron, David Hayes, James Maxwell, Peter Dolan, Martin Graham, Robert McLeod.

Parish of Musquash. Parish clerk—George Anderson. Collector of rates and taxes—William A. Gallan.

Assessors of rates and taxes—John A. Clark, George L. Hargrove, James M. Wenn. Commissioners of highways—David McAdam, Robert J. Jones, Thomas Casaridon. Third man on highway board, H. Nelson Skinning Jr.

Surveyors of highways—District No. 1, Rudolph Heppart, William Clituck; No. 2, David Thompson; No. 3, Jas. Casaridon.

Parish of Lancaster. Assessors of rates—T. H. Wilson, William Fox, William Cunningham. Collector of rates—H. P. Allingham.

Parish clerk—A. D. Gault. Constables—Robert Heaney, John Barnett, James Leung, Edward Betts. Wood and bark measures—George Irvine, John D. Kelly.

Field drivers—John D. Day, Robert Hennessey, Nathan Canning, Morgan O'Regan. Poundkeepers—John D. Day, Morgan O'Regan, Welford Mackay, Edward Logie, Nathan Canning, Dennis Wood.

Fire wardens—James Masson, Robert Irvine, Albert Hanson. Boom masters—James Long, B. F. Baler. Revisers—Robert Catherwood, James Lovell.

Commissioners—James Long, Albert Spino, William Usher. Surveyors—William Lovell, George Burns. Collector of rates—Henry Gillinath. District clerk—James Gilbrath. Poundkeeper—John Baird, Samuel Cunningham.

Parish of St. Martins. Road surveyors—Jesha Prescott, Daniel Armstrong, Philip Black, Robert Conolly, G. Brown, Richard Long, Henry Dunlop, John McComber, John Black, Josiah Bridges, C. F. Black, Robert Gillis, G. P. Brown, Thomas W. Mosher, B. Black, Samuel Osborn, Richard Hosiard, William Rourdon, Sanford Law, John Gribbin, Robert Merritt, John Veron, David Hayes, James Maxwell, Thomas Love, John Johnson, John Duncan, James Kingston, George Baxter, James Irvine, John A. Mackay, J. V. Breen, W. Weigher of bay—William Oulthorn.

Parish clerk—Thomas W. Martin. Commissioners of highways—John Lewis, G. Mosher, John C. Boyer, John Minette, George Lee, Christopher Burnside, Daniel Brown, Samuel C. Osborn, George Parker. Highway commissioners—Michael R. Daley, Richard Davidson, Patrick McBride.

Highway commissioners—S. J. Shanahan, Herbert Brown, William H. Rourke. Poundkeepers—John C. Boyer, James Candlers, John Dunlop, Andrew Sullivan, William Patterson, William Burnside, John Veron, David Hayes, George Baxter, Thomas Love.

Field drivers—William Burnside, John Pardi, James Vernon, Jacob Ross, James McHugh, James Fawcett, Charles Burns, Daniel Brown.

Commissioners on rates and taxes—William Smith, Michael Kelly, H. E. Gillmore. Collector of rates and taxes—William J. Morrow.

Highway collector of Councillor Colwell the appointment of the Bay Shore constables was left to the warden and county secretary. The constables will be controlled by the county secretary.

It was decided to assess the following amounts for the various parishes for highways: Parish of St. Andrews, \$3,000. Parish of St. Martins, \$1,000. Parish of St. Andrews, \$1,553. Parish of Musquash, \$400.

Councillor Lee moved that \$400 be loaned by the county treasurer to the parish of St. Andrews. Motion carried.

Councillor Fowles moved that \$75 be loaned to the parish of St. Martins. Motion carried.

Councillor Dean moved that \$200 be advanced to the parish of Musquash. Motion carried.

Councillor Barnhill moved that \$1,000 be advanced to the parish of Lancaster. Motion carried.

The appointment of standing committees was taken up and Councillor Maxwell moved that in future each committee consist of one member from each of the parishes and five members from the city. Motion carried and the following committees were decided upon: Finance and accounts—Christie (chairman), the warden, Armstrong, Colwell, White, Robinson, Ruddock, Lee, Dean, Catherwood.

County buildings. The warden, McMillan (chairman), Hilyard, Maxwell, Waring, Baxter, McLeod, Cochran, Lovell, Dean.

Bills for legislature—Millidge (chairman), the warden, Daniel, Seaton, Armstrong, Baxter, Fowles, Lovell.

Public and school lands—Colwell (chairman), the warden, Waring, Baxter, White, Horgan, Catherwood, Lee, Armstrong.

To act with sheriff in re hard labor—Maxwell (chairman), Hargrove, McLeod, Moore, Tutts, Baxter, Fowles, Lovell.

Relief of indigent ratepayers—Barnhill (chairman), Horgan, McLeod, Cochran, Millidge, Hilyard, Waring, Macrae.

In addition to the revisers contained in the list of parish officers, Councillors Fowles and Cochran were appointed revisers for the parish of St. Martins. Councillors Barnhill and Catherwood

were appointed commissioners for the Lancaster ferry.

Councillor Lee moved a resolution to the effect that a committee be appointed to deal with the boundary line between the county and the city in the parish of Simonds. Motion carried.

Councillor Maxwell moved that the secretary be instructed to report referring to repairs to the county jail, be referred to the existing buildings committee. Motion carried.

Councillor Lee moved that the amount to the credit of the peddlers' license fund be distributed as provided by law. Motion carried.

Councillor Maxwell moved that Councillors Robinson and Millidge be added to the buildings committee, in consideration of repairs to the jail. Motion carried.

Councillor Macrae moved that a committee be appointed to be empowered to prepare regulations in reference to the act recently passed in reference to land taxes. The committee to report back. Motion carried.

Councillor Dean said he had a grievance to bring before the meeting. There was a dispute regarding the boundary line between the parishes of Lancaster and Musquash and there was some difficulty as to the responsibility to collect land taxes. The matter was left to the representatives from the above parishes.

On motion of Councillor Fowles the names of the representatives from the parishes of St. Martins were substituted for the names of representatives from Simonds on the public and school lands committee.

Councillors Lee, Horgan, Christie, Robinson and Hilyard were appointed a committee to confer with the common council in reference to Mr. Roakes' taxes.

On motion of Councillor Robinson the usual fee was ordered to be paid the constable.

Councillor Dean moved that eight per cent be paid the collector in the parish of Musquash instead of 15 per cent. The matter laid over.

The following committee was chosen to deal with the alleged defalcation of the collector for the parish of Musquash in compliance with a suggestion in the finance committee's report: Councillors Lee, Horgan, Hilyard, Robinson and Christie.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Milwaukee is Back at Halifax From St. Helena.

Halifax, May 8.—After having traversed nearly 15,000 miles of ocean the steamer Milwaukee arrived here this morning from St. Helena. As the fourth transport carrying Canadian troops to South Africa, this voyage of the Milwaukee, in common with those of the other transports, must have a prominent place in the history of the Empire. In addition to carrying the Canadian Mounted Rifles to South Africa, the Milwaukee has had a remarkable experience in having transported 500 Croze prisoners to St. Helena.

The Milwaukee remained at Cape Town 10 days, when she sailed for Simons Bay. She was joined by the first class cruiser Niobe. Gen. Cronje, Col. Schiel and the other Boer prisoners were taken on board, also a guard of 100 men. The steamer sailed for St. Helena on April 3, accompanied by the Niobe. Captain Webster said the prisoners would have given but little trouble had it not been for Col. Schiel, who kept stirring them up and was continually planning to escape. Getting some of the odds to help him, he made one bold attempt just on arriving at St. Helena. A Dutch man-of-war steamed near the Milwaukee and it was said she was going into St. Helena for coal. In the night Col. Schiel and his accomplices endeavored to lower the boats, intending to get on board the Dutchman, probably with Cronje. They were discovered, however, in time and the Niobe soon forced the foreigner to make her way seaward.

The prisoners sang hymns at the top of their voices continually day and night, until it became somewhat wearisome, as the launch on board were kept awake. The steamer reached St. Helena on the 10th and left on the 13th of April for Halifax. The weather was fine up to a few days ago and the steamer made splendid time, notwithstanding growth of moss, the result of being in a tropical climate. Captain Webster said some of the steamers had a lot of this growth on them, which almost prevented them making any headway.

R. R. Williamson, first engineer of the Milwaukee, speaking of Gen. Cronje, said he seemed to be brooding deeply when alone. He would sit for hours outside his cabin looking out over the sea, or else when he had fallen down. He expressed quite indignantly but when approached would try to lighten up.

London, May 8.—Earl Russell, who with some contractors, formerly Mrs. Sutherland, nee Miss Cook, of Galway, Ireland, whom he married at Reno, Nevada, April 15, after both were granted divorces, arrived from the United States yesterday on the Canada Steam Navigation Company's steamer. On his arrival at the Eastern station today he declared he was long past being surprised at any of the English papers which he had seen. "I am going home to know," said he. "I am going home to know. I am pledged not to discuss the details until official action is taken if ever it is taken. The press of both America and England should show me much kindness in my trouble. My friends and the public understand the truth of this 'russell affair'."

The English papers speak of Earl Russell's companion as the "lady who recently married in America."

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Ladies' Tiffany-Style Ring, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00. Gentlemen's Bordeaux Ring, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.50.

Ladies' Drop Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50. Ladies' Screw Earrings, 1-K Diamonds, \$1.50.

Stick or Scarf Pin, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00. Gentlemen's Stud, 1-K Diamond, \$1.00.

Gentlemen's Stud, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.25. Gentlemen's Stud, 2-K Diamond, \$1.50.

Stick or Scarf Pin, 1 1/2-K Diamond, \$1.25. We do not ship goods C. O. D. or on approval; but if article purchased is not entirely satisfactory, we will either exchange it or return money, promptly and cheerfully.

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Members Looking After the Interests of the Press--Suspension of Duty or Exemption From Postage--Cold Storage and Fast Steamers.

Ottawa, May 8.—The question of removing the duty on news print paper owing to its security and increased cost was brought up in the house today.

When the orders of the day were called Sir Charles Tupper, who has no doubt aware of the meeting of newspaper men in the city, suggested that on account of the disastrous fires which destroyed the printing presses of the Montreal press, the postage of newspapers be abolished as a means of temporary relief. He used the words duty, but explained afterward that he only referred to postage.

Mr. McLean (East York) said that he had just returned from a meeting of the publishers of newspapers whose matter had been fully discussed, and a resolution was passed asking the government to move either temporarily or permanently the duty on newspaper print. He said that he had a telegram from the Laurentide people saying that they would supply orders by importing from the United States. He understood it was the intention of the Edly Co. to rebuild, but a temporary suspension of the duty would help.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that representations had been made to the government on the subject. It was suggested that duty on news print should be removed and it was also suggested that postage duties should be abolished. While the government had not at any debate ever it was being considered whether the fire mentioned had occasioned such a state of affairs as to have the duty taken off.

Mr. Gibson (Lancet) opposed any change as the paper mills now operating in Canada could not all the paper that was required.

Mr. Richardson (Lester) said that the publishers in the west were being held up on account of the existing conditions of affairs to the tune of 60 and 100 per cent.

Mr. Henderson (Hart) did not believe in any change.

Mr. McMillen expressed the opinion and was applauded, that if Canadian paper mills would supply news paper at the same prices as were being done for the past six months then there would be no necessity for interfering. The Canadians ought to get a chance, but if they could not meet the demand it was necessary for the government to act. If the Canadian manufacturers will make contracts to supply paper for six months at the same prices as the past six months they should get the preference.

Mr. Montague called attention to the statement made by Mr. Richardson who said that newspaper publishers were being held up in the west to the extent of 60 per cent, or 100 per cent, on account of the fires. The government ought to take action under the customs clause which made provision against conglomeres.

Hon. Mr. Fielding said that a mere statement made by a member in the House was not sufficient to act upon. Certain things would require to be established first and a judicial investigation to follow.

Mr. McLean (East York) said that he had received a later telegram from the Laurentide Company saying that they would be ready for work in a week. The matter was then dropped.

A bill to make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the militia force on active service in the Northwest was read a third time.

An act to amend the 1875 act and measures was also read a third time. This bill provides for a standard apple barrel, which will hold 50 imperial quarts instead of 100 as at present.

French Politics. Paris, May 8.—At a cabinet meeting today presided over by President Loubet the ministers discussed the results of the recent municipal elections. A semi-official note afterwards issued says: "Telegraphic reports from the prefects unanimously indicate the strengthening of the Republican forces in all the important communes where the results are known, the Republicans having captured over 40 municipalities."

Resigns His Seat. London, May 8.—Sir Richard Webster, the attorney general, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons (the Isle of Wight division of Hampshire) in consequence of his appointment as master of the rolls, in succession to Sir Nathaniel Lindley, and Her Majesty has graciously intimated her intention of conferring a peerage upon Sir Richard.

Hugh P. Simpson Arrested in Boston for Embezzlement. Boston, May 8.—Hugh P. Simpson was arrested by the Boston police here today charged with the embezzlement of \$2,200 between January, 1894, and July, 1899, from the Monumental Lodge, 115, I. O. O. F., Lawrence. Mr. Simpson is 45 years old and lives in Roxbury. He was financial secretary of the lodge during the period quoted above. He was taken to police headquarters in Pemberton square and delivered to Lawrence officials.

A Telegram from Commissioner Ogilvie Shows the People in the Gold Fields. Ottawa, Ont., May 8.—(Special)—A telegram was received last evening from Commissioner Ogilvie stating that the population of the Yukon was 16,167. The number of voters was 3,284. The British citizens amounted to 4,523, the United States to 2,254, more than half of the population, and the Indians 356.

Mr. James T. Gillespie has purchased for \$2,500 Mr. A. MacLean's residence on Princess street.

Stones Flew in St. Louis for a Time Tuesday.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.—A general strike was inaugurated on the entire system of the St. Louis Transit Company at day-break today. No cars were in operation, save a few on the Park avenue division. The crews were allowed to run the cars unmolested until 12:45 o'clock when a car of the Park avenue division was badly wrecked on Webster avenue by stones thrown by a crowd of men and boys.

The suburban line, many of the employees of which had been on a strike for several days, was also tied up after the early morning hours. Cars were run as far east as 12th street, but when efforts were made to bring them down town, crowds of strikers and sympathizers interfered with the crews and in several cases dragged them off the cars.

From time to time during the afternoon and night, attempts were made to operate the cars but in nearly every case there were attacks on the crews by crowds, practically stopping traffic.

This afternoon at 18th and Washington avenue large crowds of men and boys bombarded a Park avenue car with stones, although several women were inside.

The crew stuck to their posts, although the stones flew thick around them. The company, when it found that the cars could not be operated, ordered them back to the sheds. Numerous cars were stoned and the men operating them attacked by crowds along the streets. Vehicles of all sorts were pressed into service today by the citizens in getting to and from business.

Chairman Lee of the National Executive Board, who is conducting this strike, stated today that the union was satisfied with the results of the strike. He said: "The company has precipitated this crisis by its refusal to treat with us. We are ready at any time to do our part toward settling the differences."

The union claims that about 5,400 men are out and that they represent about 90 per cent of the Transit Company's employees.

A joint meeting of the executive committee of the business men's league and the directors of the Merchants Exchange was held today and steps were taken with a view to bringing the troubles to an end.

Little Has Been Charged With Murder—The Impression at Oromocto, Where the Court is Sitting, is that He Will Not Be Indicted.

Oromocto, May 8.—(Special)—The trial of James A. Little, charged with the murder of Edward Lawrence, was begun in the circuit court which opened this morning. Attorney General Emmons, with C. E. Duffy, clerk of the peace for Sanbury, represented the crown. Harry F. McLeod, of Fredericton, was present for the defence, and John R. Dunn, of Gagetown, was also present in the interest of the prisoner. B. F. McLean, of Burton, was elected

