

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1900.

NO. 94.

FIGHTING THE ASHANTIS.

Four Hundred Men Looked For a War Camp.

FOUND AND TOOK IT.

Three or Four Thousand Native Warriors Fought Well--Casualties on Both Sides Were Heavy--A Larger Force Will Be Required to Break the Rebellion.

Bekwai, Ashanti, Wednesday, Aug. 1--Major H. R. Beddoes, with 400 men and two guns, started July 24 to locate the enemy's war camp. The camp was found, the warriors numbering 3,000 to 4,000 men, three days' marching east of Dompsoe. Three hours fighting resulted in the defeat of the Ashantis, after a stubborn resistance. Major Beddoes' losses were heavy. He and Lieuts. Phillips and Swaby were severely wounded. Thirty men were also wounded. More troops will be necessary before the campaign can possibly finish.

NICARAGUAN CONGRESS.

Finances in Good Shape--Canal Concession Canceled. Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Tex., Aug. 2--The Nicaraguan congress convened last evening and was personally addressed by President Zelaya, who declared that the condition of the country, especially from the view point of finance, showed distinct improvement. He announced the termination of the concession to the Maritime Canal Company and formally proclaimed the existence of the Eyre-Cragin canal concession. The address also emphasized the government's programme for extending the national railroad.

It was received throughout with enthusiasm.

To Restrain a Governor.

New York August 2--Judge Thomas, in the United States Circuit court today, heard the application of Michael J. Daly for an injunction restraining Governor General Leonard Wood from promulgating a new municipal code which he has had prepared for the city of Havana, on the ground that the promulgation of the code would work great injury to Daly by making impossible the carrying out of contracts for sewers and street paving, the plans for which had been accepted by the Havana municipal council. The injunction was asked on the ground that the United States has expressly disclaimed sovereignty over Cuba and Governor General Wood has not therefore, the power to promulgate the new code.

Judge Thomas set August 30, for a further hearing. He said he would sign a temporary order restraining Governor General Wood from taking any action under the new code which would interfere with the plaintiff's vested rights under the old code.

The Democratic Campaign.

Chicago, August 2--It was announced today at Democratic National headquarters that an important conference will be held here on the return of William J. Bryan from Indianapolis. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, Charles A. Towne and many leading Democrats are expected to be present. The whole political situation, it is said, will be discussed and before Mr. Bryan departs for Lincoln it is believed the whole Democratic plan of campaign will have been agreed upon, including the part to be taken by Mr. Bryan himself.

Tributes to the Duke.

London, August 2--Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, in the House of Commons today moved an address of sympathy with the Queen on the death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and paid a tribute to the late Duke's ability in naval affairs. Lord Salisbury, the premier, moved an identical address in the House of Lords, and also eulogized the duke's work for the British navy.

A Victim of a Cramp.

Essex, Mass., August 2--Ellis Parker, of Beverly, was drowned in Chelmsford lake here today while bathing. He was seized with cramps when some distance from the shore and sank before assistance could be given him. The body was recovered later.

Mr. Parker was 25 years of age and unmarried. He was employed by a Beverly clothing house and was spending his vacation at the lake.

Prince to Raise a Loan.

London, August 3--The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express says that Prince Vieditsky will leave for America in a few days on important financial business, dealing with a new loan which Russia is negotiating in the United States.

Bolivian Minister.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Tex., August 2--Dr. Guachalla, the new Bolivian minister to the United States, arrived here today en route for Washington, accompanied by his son and daughter. He will take the next steamer for Panama.

BELGIUM REBUKED.

A Miscarriage of Justice in the Case of Spido.

ALLOWED TO ESCAPE.

The British Government Has Received No Reply from Belgium to a Criticism of the Conduct of Officers of the Belgian Courts--Statement in the House.

London, Aug. 2--In the House of Commons today, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury and government leader, replying to a question said that the government had represented to Belgium that they thought there had been a most unfortunate miscarriage of justice in the Spido case. No reply has been received. Jean Baptiste Spido, April 4, 1900, made an attempt on the life of the Prince of Wales, as the latter was passing through Brussels on the way from England to Denmark. The assize court, July 5, found Spido guilty of attempting to kill the prince, but held that he had acted without discrimination. Spido, who is 10 years old, was sentenced to a reformatory until he should attain his majority. The following day it was announced that Spido had escaped across the frontier, and he is still at large.

ANOTHER LIGHTNING FATALITY.

Charles McLellan Struck Dead in a Hayfield During a Storm.

Truro, Aug. 2--(Special)--At Lower Economy Charles McLellan was struck dead by lightning yesterday. The man was mowing in a field some distance from his home. Not arriving home for his dinner, as usual, search was made and he was found dead, the body being under two trees in the field where he had evidently taken shelter from a downpour of rain. The body was discovered three hours after the storm. Deceased leaves a widow and three small children. He was sixty years of age and a member of the Baptist church, from which the funeral will take place tomorrow.

Lightning struck the residence of Mrs. Jennie O'Brien at Little Bass River, yesterday. The damage was slight. At North River, five miles from the town, lightning yesterday killed half a dozen cows owned by Allison Lynds and Alex. Higgins.

A Swindler in Carleton County.

Toronto, August 2--(Special)--A man giving his name and address as George Douglas, of Young street, Toronto, has been making contacts in Hartland, N. B., representing himself as the agent of a New York fashion company, with Canadian headquarters in Toronto. The company say they have no such agent and local police find no such man lives at the address given.

Transcontinental Service.

Montreal, August 2--(Special)--Arrangements have been reached between the Grand Trunk with the Chicago and Western, Union Pacific, Oregon Short Line and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, whereby passengers leaving the G. T. R. station in this city on any of the G. T. R. international limited trains can be landed on the Pacific coast within 93 hours from the time the train leaves this city. The distance covered is 3,194 miles.

To Be Confined in Future.

Montreal, Aug. 2--(Special)--Recorder Weir today sent 10 men to jail for eight days for having been caught in houses of ill-fame. Besides that they will have to carry fines of \$15 or stay in jail 20 days more. The recorder announced that in future all cases of this kind will be similarly treated. Heretofore all such cases were disposed of with a fine.

To Start for the Pole.

Berlin, Aug. 2--(Special)--The Imperial navy will start for the north pole in a fortnight. He will sail directly into the pack ice regions north of Spitzbergen and then eastward to the open sea, when he believes that he can reach the pole. He will take three years' provisions.

Paper Mill Burned.

Quebec, Aug. 2--(Special)--The mills of the National Paper Company at Indian Lorete were destroyed by fire, which originated in the main mill, early this morning. The loss is estimated at \$15,000, partially insured.

Paper Company Assigns.

Quebec, August 2--(Special)--The National Paper Company, composed of William R. Reid, of Lorete, and Ernest A. Reid, of Montreal, has consented to assign on the demand of Henry Ross. Ross has been named provisional guardian.

For Target Practice.

Fredericton, Aug. 2--(Special)--Fixtures for the Morris tube range were set up on the barracks square today and the military school men will use them for target practice.

THE BOER LEADER WEAKENING.

LONDON, Aug. 3.--The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Wednesday says: "Commandant General Botha is weakening. He has sent a messenger to Lord Roberts asking for confirmation of the report of the surrender of General Prinsloo and requesting permission to communicate with General Christian DeWet."

NO NEWS OF THE LITTLE FORCE PUSHING ON TO PEKIN.

An Embargo Has Been Laid Upon Telegrams--The Emperor of Germany Prayerfully Eloquent--Washington Has Made a Proposition to Li Hung Chang.

London, August 3, 3.45 a. m.--No word comes this morning regarding the fortunes of the comparatively small body of troops believed to be forging their way towards Peking. The silence is probably due to diligent censorship rather than to any lack of developments.

A Shanghai special announces the receipt of an official telegram from the Tsung Li Yamen asserting that the ministers were all well on July 30, and that vegetables, fruits and other supplies had been sent to the legations on several occasions. "Friendly intercourse," the official telegram says, "is now being carried on between the ministers and the Imperial government."

According to the Daily Express, however, cablegrams from Che Foo announce that the Imperial troops, advancing to oppose the relief force, have completely wiped out a Christian town near Peking, killing five foreign priests and 10,000 native Christians. General Chaffee, says this correspondent, was strongly opposed to an immediate advance, but he was overruled by the other commanders and influenced by Washington's order to General Chaffee to "proceed without an instant's delay."

From Shanghai the Daily Express has received confirmation of the reported murder of five missionaries in the province of Shan Si, with the additional information that eight English women were dragged out of the mission buildings by a Chinese mob who beheaded them in the streets of Chu Chou.

French troops are reported to have occupied Meng Tze, in the Province of Yun Nan.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard says:

"A heartrending letter has been received from the Japanese legation, dated July 22, stating that the casualties number 60 per cent.; that only 25 cartridges per man are left, with rations sufficient for five days, and that it is feared the legation will succumb within a week."

Mr. Broderick's statement in the House of Commons yesterday, placing Great Britain on record as unalterably opposed to the partition of China is well received by all the morning papers, which, for lack of other news, chiefly devote their comments to Dr. Morrison's remarkable message to the Times, published yesterday.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, who reports Emperor William's extraordinary sermon on Monday, on board the Hohenzollern, says that some of the most striking sentences attributed to the Kaiser are the following: "Once again has the heathen spirit of the Americas been raised in distant Asia, with great power and murder. With destruction and murder it will dispute the way to European trade and European culture. It will dispute the victorious march of Christian customs and Christian faith."

"And again is heard God's command: 'Choose us out men and go out to fight with Amalek.' A hot and sanguinary struggle has begun. Already a number of our brethren are over there under fire. Many more are travelling along hostile coasts."

"You have seen them, the thousands who to the call of volunteers to the front who will guard the Empire, have assembled themselves to battle with victorious banners. We who remain at home are bound by our sacred duties. Wee unto us if we remain slothful and sluggish while they are engaged in their difficult and bloody work, and if, from our place of security we only curiously look on while they wrestle in battle."

"Not only should we mobilize battalions of troops, but we should also and shall, set in motion an army of trained people to beg and entreat for our brethren that they may strike into the wild chaos with sword in hand. May they strike for our most sacred possessions. We would pray that God the Lord, may make heroes of our men and lead those heroes to victory, and that then, with hearts on their helmets and orders on their breasts, they may lead them to the land of their fathers."

"Our fight will not be finished in one day; but let not our hands grow weary of the lance and spear today and the military school men will use them for target practice. Our prayers be as a wall of fire around the camp of our brethren. Eternity will re-

real the fulfillment of an old promise: 'Call upon me in trouble and I will deliver thee.' Therefore, pray continuously."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Forces of Tien Tsin Not Fully Equipped--Against the Partitioning of China.

London, Aug. 2--Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Parliamentary Secretary Broderick said a report had reached the admiralty Tuesday, July 31, from Rear Admiral Knapp, of the United States navy, attended the council of admirals before the attack on Taku, he was unable to take any action because he received no authorization from Washington to do so. Mr. Broderick said he had no fresh information to communicate regarding the allied forces.

Later in the session Mr. Broderick said that although large forces "were now at Tien Tsin they were not yet fully armed and equipped. As far as he was able to judge at present there was no lack of co-operation and no appreciable delay."

In giving the daily record of steps the government had taken with a view to rescuing the legations, Mr. Broderick stated that July 6 the government proposed financial assistance to Japan, with the special object of relieving the legations. The government, he said, would press forward by every means in their power to the relief of the legations. In the Yang Tze sphere, British ships and forces would assist three viceroys, but must limit their undertaking to the defence of Shanghai. The government had thought it wise to order a third brigade from India, in readiness for possible emergencies.

The cabinet, Mr. Broderick said, was completely unanimous against partition of China, which would be fraught with infinite danger, and the government had no reason to believe they were in any danger with any of the European powers in that respect. Further, the government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China. The government had not in contemplation the idea of organizing the Chinese army under foreign officers. That form the infantry should be sent to the front, he said, was expected. Mr. Broderick thought it was a time when the loss said the better. Great changes might result from the recent calamitous events, but he hoped the European powers would discover some foundation upon which to build up a Chinese government.

Mr. Broderick said that the population forming one-third of the human race. The United States insisted upon free communication with its Minister. Washington, Aug. 2--The state department has made public the following correspondence between Li Hung Chang and the United States minister, Tokyo, department of state, Washington, Aug. 1: In reply to a suggestion of Li Hung Chang that the ministers be sent under safe escort to Tien Tsin provided the powers would engage not to march on Peking, the secretary of state replied on the 30th of July: "This government will not enter into any arrangement regarding disposition of treatment of legations without first having free communication with Minister Conger. Responsibility for their protection rests upon Chinese government. Power to deliver at Tien Tsin presupposes power to protect and to open communication. This is insisted on."

This message was delivered by Mr. Goodnow on the 31st to Viceroy Li, who then inquired whether "free communication" were established between ministers and their governments it could be arranged that the powers should not advance on Peking pending negotiations." To this inquiry the following reply was sent on the 1st of August:

"Goodnow, counsel general, Washington: 'I now think it expedient to submit the proposition of Earl Li to the other powers. Two committees with our representatives in Peking is demanded as a matter of absolute right and not as a favor. Since the Chinese government admits that it possesses the power to give communication to its representatives in an unfriendly attitude by denying it. No negotiations seem advisable until the Chinese government shall have put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in full and free communication with their respective governments and remove all danger to their lives and liberty.'

We would urge Earl Li earnestly to place imperial authorities of China to provide themselves in friendly communication and co-operation with the relief expedition. They are assuming a heavy responsibility in acting otherwise. (Signed) "HAY."

"You will communicate this information to the minister of foreign affairs."

Views from Washington.

The Acceptance of the Offer Will Place the United States in a Delicate Position. Washington, Aug. 2--Secretary Hay's reply to Li Hung Chang has closed the negotiations with China unless the old viceroys are able to secure the full acceptance of the United States terms relative to the foreign ministers and that at once. No orders, therefore, looking to a relaxation of the preparations for the advance on Peking have gone out from Washington, for, as the situation is described by a leading official here, "there will be no bargaining by the United States in advance of the concession by the Chinese government to accept free communication with the foreign ministers."

There is, moreover, a note ominously close to actual declaration of war in Secretary Hay's despatch that the Chinese government is "unfriendly." That kind of language is extreme diplomacy and it is only a narrow step between it and formal war.

The impression prevails here that the Chinese government, if not absolutely bereft of power to act in defiance of the powers, is in a position where some such action is looked for very soon. Possibly a battle not more, it is believed than at the most, will be required to bring the Chinese government to the point of acceptance, though in that case it is questioned whether the original conditions would be regarded as still open to acceptance. If the Chinese government now accepts, however, the United States government will be face to face with one of the most delicate and momentous diplomatic tasks ever undertaken. It must endeavor to redeem its promise to use its good offices in favor of China, and in the present temper of some of the European powers the greatest difficulties may be expected to arise in the prosecution of the attempt. It is the confident expectation of the officials here, however, that if the Chinese government actually and in good faith meets all of the four conditions laid down by the president in his reply to the Chinese emperor's appeal for aid, that at least a majority of the powers now represented in China will accept that as a proper base upon which to cease present hostilities and open negotiations for a settlement. The decision of the majority in such case without doubt would receive the acquiescence of the minority, else an interminable entanglement might arise. Secretary Root has developed since the last message developments which would necessitate any changes in the instructions to General Chaffee, or which would change the intentions of the government in the least. A cipher cable message was sent to General Chaffee by Secretary Root today, which contained additional information and facts which have developed since the last message was sent him at Nagasaki. The message contained no additional instructions, but merely information which he may use as a guide to his actions.

It is not believed at the war department that an advance has been made as yet from Tien Tsin. It is explained that the last despatches indicated a great deal of delay in unloading the transports and before any advance can be made the troops must have all their equipments and transportation. The fact that no reports were received from General Chaffee during the day was not surprising to the war department officials, who said that the general was busy preparing for the campaign and moreover communication between Taku and Che Foo is uncertain.

To Protect Troops.

Berlin, August 2--The Cologne Gazette asserts that the powers will organize special protection for their troops in Chinese waters against possible attacks by the Chinese fleet.

The French Admiral.

Cherbourg, August 2--The battleship Redoutable, bearing Admiral Potire, who takes command of the French fleet in the Canadian North Atlantic, left today.

Miss Horne, the Canadian nurse who has been dangerously ill at Bloemfontein with enteric fever, was still in the hospital on July 20, but is much improved. Miss Horne has been in the hospital since May 10, and at one time her case was extremely critical. (Continued on page 5.)

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

More Canadians Reported to Have Been Wounded.

ST. JOHN MAN KILLED.

Mr. Schreiner, the Late Premier of Cape Colony, Says the Imperial Authorities Have Been More Guilty Than He in Neglecting Precautions.

Cape Town, Aug. 2--Mr. W. P. Schreiner, late premier of Cape Colony, speaking in the house of assembly today, announced his intention to support amendment to the government's treason bill which, without disapproving martial law, declares its continuance in certain districts contrary to the rights of British subjects. He took the ground that the amendment would not hamper Imperial action. The occasion was seized by Mr. Schreiner to make a long and eloquent explanation of his attitude throughout the war in South Africa. "If I have been guilty," he exclaimed, "regarding the insufficient colonial defenses, the military authorities have been ten times more guilty. I defied calling out the volunteers until the invasion of the colony compelled it. I was not aware at that time of the weakness of the Imperial force." He vigorously denied the existence of an Afrikaner conspiracy, declaring that sympathy with the Boers did not mean disloyalty, provided true allegiance was maintained. Mr. Schreiner paid an enthusiastic tribute to the humane methods of Lord Roberts.

Former St. John Man Dead.

Ottawa, Aug. 2--(Special)--A letter received at the militia department today from South Africa reports that Pte. A. R. Kingsley, of the 1st Mounted Rifles, of Montreal, died of pneumonia on May 10.

[Alexander R. Kingsley, for a number of years lived in St. John. His father was the head of the Kingsley Boiler Company, which manufactured here several years ago. The family removed to Montreal in 1897.]

More Fighting.

Ottawa, Aug. 2--(Special)--Sir Alfred Milner cables today as follows: "Cape Town, Aug. 2, 1890: 2482. Pte. J. E. Paton; 2827, Pte. Store, slightly wounded and severely wounded respectively. Stephansdorp, 29th July. (Signed) Milner."

There is no J. E. Paton on the nominal roll, but there is a Wm. Paton of Hamilton, Ont., in C. Battery, Private Arthur Storey, who belonged to the Northwest mounted police and comes from Cardigan, Ont., is probably the other casualty.

Sick and Wounded Canadians.

Montreal, Aug. 2--The Star's special cable from London says the war office official bulletin today contains the names of the following Canadians:

Died of enteric fever at Netley hospital July 24--486, W. E. Price, of "E" battery, formerly of the 12th Field Battery.

Arrived at Shorefield hospital--7018, Pte. Crandall Creighton of "G" company, formerly of the 74th Bata., 8282, Pte. S. Brown, of "I" company, late of the 93rd Cumberland battalion; 8073, Sergt. F. Dooley, of "H" company, late of 66th Prince of Wales's Light Infantry; 7288, Pte. W. J. Vandewater, of "C" company, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, wounded at Paardeberg; 7657, Pte. E. Kelly, "E" company, late of Second Canadian artillery; 821, Pte. John T. Wood, of "B" squadron, first battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of Manitoba Dragoons; 7390, Pte. Herbert Leslie Wainmanaker, of "E" company, late of the 74th battalion; 7175, Pte. W. S. Chapman, of "B" company, late of the 7th Fusiliers; 7218, Pte. A. W. Woodward, of "I" company, late of the 26th Middlesex Light Infantry; 154, Pte. A. G. Willoughby, "A" squadron first battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of 3rd P. W. C. D.; 7697, Pte. A. P. Thomas, of "E" company, late of the Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars.

At Stationary Hospital, Edinburgh--7534, Pte. J. Davidson, of "C" company, late of the 12th York Rangers.

Arrived in England, disposal not mentioned--8220, Pte. F. Macdonald, of "D" company, late of the R. C. B. L.; 7664, Pte. A. Martin, of "E" company, late of the second Canadian artillery; 7822, Pte. H. Probst, of "E" company, late of the 65th Mounted Rifles; 7454, Pte. R. Burns, of "D" company, late of the Governor General's Foot Guards.

Wounded at Israelport--7782, Pte. O. Matheson, of "F" company, late of the 12th Field Battery.

Wounded at Cronje's laager--7822, Pte. Charles Harrison, of "E" company, late of the Second Canadian Artillery.

Wounded at Paardeberg--7833, Pte. J. W. Raymond, of "I" company, late of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

Wounded at Black Mountain--7402, Pte. J. L. H. Bradshaw, of "D" company, late of the 16th Prince Edward Battalion.

Wounded at Paardeberg, at Woodrich hospital--7464, Pte. P. Clunie, of "C" company; 7365, Pte. F. McCosh, of "C" company; 7365, Pte. W. Simcoe Foresters; 87, Pte. William Heston, of the 2nd Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of the Northwest Mounted Police; 86, Sergt. W. T. Smith, of "A" Squadron, First Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles, late of the Royal Canadian Dragoons.

Miss Horne, the Canadian nurse who has been dangerously ill at Bloemfontein with enteric fever, was still in the hospital on July 20, but is much improved. Miss Horne has been in the hospital since May 10, and at one time her case was extremely critical.

Troops Sail for China. Harcoo, August 2--The Second Battalion Canadian Infantry left here for (Continued on page 5.)

A ROW IN THE COMMONS.

A Demonstration by Doctor Tanner.

DEFIED THE NATION.

The Irish Member Had Been Suspended by the Speaker--Called the Speaker One of the Premier's Minions--Left the Chamber Breathing Defiance.

London, Aug. 2--Once more Dr. Charles Tanner, Nationalist member for the middle division of Cork, has been suspended although in this instance the suspension was only for one night, it was accompanied by scenes that would have marked the most disorderly legislature in the world.

After opposing a vote in supply, Dr. Tanner was appointed a teller. Subsequent to the division the chairman announced that Dr. Tanner had grossly insulted him on account of the appointment and that he would suspend him for the remainder of the sitting. Grotesquely wildly, Dr. Tanner defied the chairman, the house and the whole English nation. Amid a deafening uproar he declared that the chairman was "merely one of the premier's minions" and that he exclaimed: "I defy the whole of you I throw that in your teeth. As an Irish man I leave the house with greater pride than I ever entered it." Then while staid members rose in the seats and tried to drown these utterances Dr. Tanner, still yelling defiance, went out.

THE KENTUCKY TRIAL.

Taylor Instructed the Militia Before the Shooting.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 2--Much of the time of today's session in the trial of former Secretary of State Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, was taken up by the wrangling of attorneys for both sides, the jury being sent out a half dozen times while points were argued.

The feature of the day was the presentation by Col. Mongel, of the First Kentucky National Guard, of an autograph letter from Governor Taylor, dated January 18, one week before the shooting of Governor Goebel, in which Mongel was instructed to obey "All orders and signals" given him by Adjutant General Collier.

Colonel Mongel offered to explain the cipher message, "All right," sent out by General Collier immediately after the shooting. On two important points the defense was overruled. Judge Crawford refused to allow one witness to retract a statement he claimed to have had with Wharton Goebel relative to receiving pay for testimony and refused to allow another to testify that the jury the resolution adopted by the mountain petitioners and which they all thought to present to the legislature. That defense expected to show by those resolutions that the assembly of the petitioners was not for an unlawful purpose.

INDIANS FIGHTING. Aborigines Putting Up a Fine Resistance in Yucatan.

Oaxaca, Mex., Aug. 2--The military authorities here have received information that there has been continued fighting between the Maya Indians and the government troops in Yucatan for the last five days and that the rebels have been forced to abandon several of their strongest positions adjacent to the city of Chan Santa Cruz. The Indians have held with persistence and bravery a force of about 2,000 government troops commanded by General Bravo, coming upon their right flank. After firing a few volleys the Indians retreated a short distance and General Bravo determined that they had held with persistence and bravery. It is charged that there are several Maya speaking men in command of the rebels' forces.

Anarchists Deny the Plot.

New York, Aug. 2--Several hundred anarchists held a meeting in Paterson, N. J., today for the purpose of discussing the situation in Italy. There were Frenchmen, Spaniards and a few Austrians in the assembly, which consisted mainly of Italians.

Pedro Esteve, the Spanish leader editor of a Paterson anarchist public discussed the situation in Italy from his own standpoint, averring that the Italian government was bad to the core and that Italy's only hope is in the anarchists. They had no secrets, he said, and took no part in plots. Bread had not been sent to kill the king, he did the act of his own free will. Esteve ended his speech with the exclamation: "I am not quite sure what you people think over the death of the king, but for me I don't care that" (snapping his fingers as he said so).

Other speakers disclaimed the existence of any plot to kill the king.

Will Dispute No More.

Paris, August 3--The final signatures were placed here today to the settlement of the contest over the will of Dr. Thos. W. Evans, the famous American dentist, who facilitated the escape of Empress Eugenie from Paris during the Franco-Prussian war.

The heirs agree to withdraw all their rights on the contest in consideration of \$50,000 being divided among them; in addition to the bequests already made. There are sixteen heirs.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., AUGUST 4, 1900.

Dr. Briggs' Blackberry Syrup or Diarrhoea Cordial.

This is the Most Certain Cure for Looseness of the Bowels of Whatever Name or Nature, Chronic or Acute, in Man, Woman or Child.

It is a Purely Vegetable Compound, Free From All Mineral Salts, Dangerous or Otherwise; and While Being Moderate and Not Sudden in Its Action, is Yet Invariably Sure in Its Results.

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., LTD.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

The Man who is About to Become King of the Italians Married His Wife Because He Loved Her and Not for Political Reasons.

There is a flavor of romance in the marriage of Princess Helene of Montenegro to Victor Emmanuel Ferdinand Maria Genaro, Prince of Naples and heir to the throne of Italy, that appeals to everyone. Disdaining all the political and monetary advantages that might be obtained from choosing a bride from any of the great Catholic courts of the world, the Prince of Naples, the future king of Italy, made his selection from the smallest, poorest and least important royal circle in Europe. What Italy is, and what are its riches, resources, position and potentialities most of us know. With Montenegro possibly the case is different and few will doubt when they compare the two countries that the marriage was founded on that "true love" that we all read about and but skeptically accept as the basis or royal and imperial unions.

The father of the future king of Italy ruled over a territory exactly half the size of the principality of Wales, the population of which in 1891 barely exceeded 200,000. The annual revenue of the state is about \$20,000, derived chiefly from land and cattle taxes, the salt monopoly and customs duties; while a like amount from the state, and a like amount from Russia, granted since 1854 in return for services rendered during the Crimean war. A comfortable little sum of \$400,000, borrowed from the Lander Bank of Vienna at six per cent., represents the indebtedness of the country.

Local Events.

Cut this advertisement out and send with 10 cents to the Victoria Candy and Fruit store, corner of Duke and Sydney streets, St. John, N. B., and receive a package of Downing's famous lemonade tablets. For making jellies, lemon cakes, pies and lemonade they have no equal.

MARRIAGES.

LAWSON-JONES—At the residence of Mrs. Jones and Mrs. W. G. Lee, by Rev. J. D. Wetmore, Horatio D. Lawson, of Brighton, Carleton county, to Annie A. Jones, of Carleton county, on July 28, 1899.

DEATHS.

CUWAN—At her residence, 101 Adelaide street, on July 30, Martha Howe Cowan, widow of Charles Cowan, in her 90th year.

SHIPPING OF ST. JOHN.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived. Tuesday, July 31. Stmr Cumberland, Allan, from Boston via St. John.

AMHERST NEWS.

Amherst, July 31—J. J. Logan, M. P., our energetic representative, arrived home last Thursday from parliament and has already visited Parthasar and Springfield.

MAINE LOG FAMINE RELIEVED.

Lumber Mills Running Again—Revival of Spruce Trade—Good Business in Deal. Bangor, Me., Aug. 1—The lumber situation on the Penobscot River and all through Maine, which has been very unsatisfactory since the beginning of the season, has not as yet shown any material improvement, although signs of a revival have been observed within the past week.

FOR SALE.

CHURCH ORGAN AT A BARGAIN. A superior instrument of rich full tone. Cost \$150. Will sell for \$75. Apply to R. H. H. office.

WANTED.

AGENTS—OUR NEW BOOK ON THE WAR in South Africa, containing its complete and authentic history will be issued as soon as the war ends in any large volume, at the low price of \$1.75 in cloth, and \$2.75 in full leather. In point of authorship this book is excellent and, by honest comparison will be found the most complete and valuable war book on the market.

WANTED.

WANTED—A First or Second-Class Male teacher for school district No. 11, Parish of St. John, county of Westmorland. Apply, with references, to Mr. W. L. MORROW, Secretary to Trustees, Shediac, Cape.

WANTED.

WANTED—Parties to do knitting for us at home; we furnish yarn and machine; good easy work; we pay \$10 per hundred for bicycle hose, and other work according to value. We also want a man in each town to sell our work. Send stamps for particulars. Standard Hose Company, 75 Adelaide St., E. Toronto.

LOOK FREE

LOOK FREE. We give this magnificent Pearl and Diamond Ring for nothing, as long as you will send us a few lines for our new book, "The Story of the Ring." It is a story of a ring that has been worn by the most famous people of the world.

FREE RIFLE

FREE RIFLE. We give this magnificent Remington-Union Rifle for nothing, as long as you will send us a few lines for our new book, "The Story of the Rifle." It is a story of a rifle that has been used by the most famous soldiers of the world.

Immigrants Must Have Means.

Immigrants Must Have Means. Ottawa, August 2—(Special)—Orders have been received from Ottawa not to allow the Roumanian Jews, who arrived by the steamer Montford, Monday, bound for points in Canada to proceed unless every adult could produce \$25, and every child \$10 in addition to their transportation. A number of young men, who had the required amount have been allowed to proceed to Ontario and Quebec, but all the others are detained at the immigration building.

A Line-Cutting Incident in South Africa--Gallant and Successful Defence of a Train by Officers and Men Who Had Seen Boer Military Prisoners From the Inside.

Writing from Bloemfontein, June 24, Ernest W. Smith, correspondent of the London Morning Leader, who was a companion of G. W. Stevens in the siege of Ladysmith, describes a line-cutting incident.

My first experience of the Boer was to be killed in the armoured train which took me from Ladysmith to the battle of Blaud's Laager; my last to be attacked at Honing Spruit in the troop train which brought me from Pretoria to Bloemfontein.

The train held up by the Boers carried 400 released prisoners. All of them were fellows who had rescued from a bad time at Waterfalls on the morning of the entry into Pretoria. They were not so fit as they might have been. So the men were detailed for service on lines of communication at a spot about two miles south of Honing Spruit.

Col. Bullock, of the 2nd Devons, commanded this battalion of ex-prisoners. He will be recalled as the officer who was clubbed by the Boers in the trenches at Colenso because he would not surrender. Wills, Gloucesters, of Nicholson's Nek notoriety, Connaught Rangers and Lancashire Fusiliers formed the nucleus of the scratch battalion. Goodness knows how many other regiments were represented in its ranks. I know that the 17 "Bridge" officers were with us, including the respectable number of ten British regiments into the fight. Many of the men carried Martini-Henry rifles.

They were served out with carbine ammunition! Kindly observe the note of exclamation. A goodly number of these were uttered before the day was out. A few soldiers had Massey rifles with cartridges to match. The engine driver produced a Lee-Netford and handled it well. I don't think we had half a dozen bayonets in the whole crowd.

It was not only in composition and armament that the prisoners' battalion furnished such a scratch train. They fought in anything from fancy trousers and tweed jackets to khaki complets, and even Kruger "smokey" uniforms.

The train passed by night through the dissected district of Rhenoster and Rodewal. When it drew up at Honing Spruit station at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22nd, we imagined ourselves quite beyond the area of M. DeWet's operations. Half a dozen transport wagons and a hundred mules were detained, and the engine driver came late on this morning following the short-cut day of the South African winter, the troops had stowed themselves away again in their trucks, and were ready to move on to the camp.

How the Alarm Came. Suddenly there arose a yell. "The Boers are swarming around us!"

I was lying half asleep and fully dressed in the solitary saloon carriage coupled to the string of trucks. About a dozen passengers shared it. The train was in the hands of the Boers, a staff officer, carrying Lord Roberts's despatches, and a Canadian and his attendant, were present, both homeward bound. The colonies were well on the spot to watch the plucky resistance which was promptly organized.

It did not need two glances to show that the cry of alarm was justified. The Boers streamed down the hills from the north and east. Sixty or more horses and a party of them were already making for the spruit that runs underneath the railway bridge.

An instant later a cloud of black smoke rose from the train construction our engineers had built to temporarily replace the original bridge destroyed by the enemy, the next instant it blazed and no bullet came whistling along to give the battle a start. "What can they be up to?" We asked this repeatedly for a few moments, then let an opportunity slip and M. DeWet had proved himself a past master of train surprises.

Answer, they gave us time—the time we most needed at that moment. There were a few picks and shovels in the trucks about enough to render one man in 100 independent of his pocket knife to dig himself a shelter. Gradually our fellows crept through the wire fence and crawled on all-fours to defensive positions around the train.

Scene of the Fight. One can easily picture for himself the scene of this fight. On three sides the open plain rose steadily from the spruit to the north, in which the Boers were collected. The eastern slope was broken by a farm house and buildings, affording capital cover for the impending attack from that direction.

It was not the sort of country the Boers were likely to advance across to reach the stranded train, which, with steam up, stood as pitifully impotent, though it was the central object of the fight. Only half a dozen tin huts, doing duty for the habitation of station-master, ganger and leading stove keeper, straggled about the elevated water tank that must be the sole excuse for stopping trains at Honing Spruit in the ordinary way, for surely no passenger ever had business to cause him to alight in this desert.

The area of our defence was circumscribed—we were obliged to group firing lines and reserves within a radius of 100 yards from the held-up train. "They're coming in with a bloom 'white flag'!" This was Tommy's first cry, and again his eyesight was not at fault. Of course we knew why it was sent. We knew, too, that it would be sent back. So our fellows abandoned the hard ground with its picks, and strapped little loose piles of earth together in some sort of protection for their heads. They were forced to adopt a cowering attitude—I have seen them do it before without compulsion. Proper

defences were quite out of the question. Time was too short; trenching took too long. Near the train the reserves fared a bit better. A quantity of sleepers and railroad material was piled up, and a serviceable shelter was built at both ends of the line.

An Exciting Incident. While this was doing an exciting incident occurred near the spruit. A trolley-load of railway men came careering towards it—an advance guard of the train following ours. They saw the blazing bridge too late to stop the truck. Hoping to escape the railway accident, they started up to leap for their lives. The Boers started up simultaneously from the spruit, and took pot shots at the fellows as they jumped. All were shot or made prisoners beneath our eyes, and we couldn't raise a finger to save them.

The "bloom 'white flag' came. Col. Bullock walked from our lines to meet the emissary. He brought a demand for our surrender. It was refused, I believe, with a certain amount of indignation, certainly with any amount of determination. Putting the purely military defences in order was not our only work during the 20 minutes' respite that this white flag episode allowed our officers. These had to be necessary to be inadequate, consequently we were right to anticipate a number of casualties. Mr. Cheate, whose presence on the train was one of the happiest of our accidents, claimed the saving of a few who were non-combatants to help him fix up an emergency hospital.

The ill-equipped and heterogeneous force had been sent through the DeWet's deep country, without even the semblance of an ambulance. No doctors, no stretchers, no bearers, no medicines, no comforts, no anything. The mention of this fact is not without interest.

The hospital was established in a little double-roomed building. It stood right in the centre of the fighting area. Still this could not be avoided. When one is cornered there is not much scope for choice. We improvised Red Cross flags of yellow cases, with the red cross torn from a mattress pinned across the slit table-cloths and sheets into ribbons for bandages.

By the time the Boers opened fire at 7 o'clock we were ready. Almost the first wounded man brought in told us that things were not going smoothly in the firing line. The action ammunition didn't work in rifles. Bullets struck the ground within 600 yards, and frequently the cartridge cases jammed in the rifle breeches and had to be ejected by the aid of cleaning rods, knives, and swearing.

A cheerful state of things, when our men were behind barbed wire, and a sign of an enemy who enjoyed numerical superiority!

"It Was Very Hot." Only a small-arm fire bore on us at first. But it was very hot. There was not, however, the incessant roll of musketry nor the hand-to-hand fighting of the crackling of hand grenades and the hissing of gas in a fierce fire which the Boers set up in bigger lights; but the air above our heads and around us was literally ploughed with never-ending streaks of sound. The shrill, not unmusical screams of the Mauser fell pleasantly on the ear compared to the rattling burr of the six-rifle Martini-Henry bullet.

For an hour we were hard pressed. Six hundred horses grazed unconsciously on the slopes a mile and a half distant; just half way between them and us lay 600 Boers. Almost forming a semi-circle, and so carefully hidden that, save for the occasional glimpse of their rifles, we would never imagine they were there.

For the majority, the ex-prisoners held their ground with admirable steadiness. They blazed away merrily whenever the enemy showed signs of crawling forward. It didn't matter that their rifles only carried a miserable 600 yards; some fellows armed with Massey's were making splendid practice, and inspired a "kindly-splendour-distance, if-you-please" tone in the ranks of the enemy.

We had a nasty weak point in a couple of ditches which ran on either side of the rails from the spruit to the train. They were deep enough to give good cover to both combatants, and so narrow that they could not crowd many men in them for defensive purposes. More than once the Boers crept up these and actually got to those quarters. It was in repeating one of these advances that Lieut. H. H. Smith, of the Gloucesters, fell shot through the thigh.

Quite early in the action, too, we lost Major Hobbs, of the West Yorks. He had been indefatigable in getting the men into defensive positions, and in encouraging them to avoid falling back. Hearing strange voices hard by the soldier raised himself and promptly received a second shot through the shoulder. The Boer who fired came and apologized most profusely on recognizing his mistake. Tommy started us all laughing, despite the melancholy conditions under which the tale was told, when he said: "I told him it was all right; it was all my own confounded fault for not laying still instead of trying to get up and have a look round." Even his injured man's fellow wounded couldn't help smiling at the quiet, quaint humor with which he related the incident.

The first assault was beaten off. Bullets now shrieked round the train only when anybody popped his head up and invited attention, but the combative only did not last long. A renewal of the attack came from the eastward.

This time the Boer commander brought his guns to bear on the force grouped about the station buildings. He employed a 15-pounder that he captured at Colenso, 12-pounder taken from Koon Spruit, both adding to the danger by firing our own armament, and a 9-pounder, all his own, with which he pounded us with segments of ring shells. He opened fire from a position almost abreast of the train. The range was a murderous close one

SECTIONS.

We are going out of the Section business and will sell the following sections which we have in stock very cheap.

- 1464 Champion 3x3 1.4 22 Buckeye 3x3 1.8 60 Advance 3x3 5.8 123 do. 3 1.2x3 1.4 62 do. 3 1.2x3 1.16 100 Union 3x3 7.8 451 Massey 3x3 7.16 32 do. 3 1.4x3 3.8 100 Eagle 3 1.4x3 1.8 251 Pioneer 3x3 1.4 240 do. 3x3 1.4 86 Clippert 3x3 1.4 175 Wood 3x3 413 New Warrior 2 1.2x2 1 100 Griffin 3x3 1.8 25 do. 3x3 1.8 84 Warrior 3x2 1.4 25 Granite Stone 3x2 11.16 288 Bays 3x3 11.16

Orders subject to stock on hand.

W. H. THORNE & CO., Ltd., St. John.

of 1,000 yards. We covered such a small area that there really didn't seem to be room enough for the shells to pitch on the ground without hitting somebody every time. Of course we tried to give them all the space they required. Our men were kept well spread abroad. I don't know that this would have done much good, were it not that the enemy's gunners made infernally bad practice through out. As for the shells, they were as good as dead, as much as it did at such short range. Some of the men did not like it at first, and demonstrated their dislike in an unusual way, but when they saw the Boers take 42 successive pot shots at the engine and miss it as many times "Tommy" actually became hilarious, and addressed satirical remarks to the shells as one after the other they were plucked in with a "boom-shriek-bang-which!"

Very Slim! This "boom-shriek-bang-which!" kept up merrily for about a quarter of an hour to the accompaniment of Massey screams and Martin burrings. Thea suddenly fell as some silent.

"It was now 10 o'clock. The Boers sent in another white flag. "Tommy" ventured to predict that Col. Bullock would be the better to go to blazes. Possibly he might; if the Boer had not come in with quite an unexpected query. He wanted to know what our hospital flag meant. Was it a surrender? Our G. O. invitation to the strip of red bed-clothing pinned across the pillow-case and begged the emissary to go back and tell his crowd to go on fighting.

The Boer flag had been flying ex-cyber three hours, consequently the enemy's interest in it was somewhat belated.

"The buggers wanted to spy on our defences!" commented the ever ready "Tommy," as he plunged his pick into the ground, and turned this new delay to account by scratching his shelter "piled" a few inches deeper.

We were soon at a hammer and tongs again, under a hail of nerve-racking, though not very effective, fire. The Boers stole forward. Our men were gradually pushed in from the north—along those formidable ditches—and at 11 o'clock they were a loss whether they should venture the attack.

Honestly speaking, the enemy ought to have had us. If instead of getting his guns into action, he had merely had posted them in a line with the ditches and shelled our fellows out in order to cover his own advance we were at his mercy. Though he was not so far from inflicting the men who lay in the plain facing the spruit and the rise to the eastward, with only the merest handfuls of earth to protect the heads. As it was, the Boers were not so much as to the biggest target, wrecked the saloon carriage, and killed and wounded about a dozen men by shell-fire, but missed his aim in his attempt to take his men into the train.

He behaved as if he had a week to spare taking us, whereas any of the columns he had posted in the rear would have been able to reconnoitre the train at any moment.

The best qualities of officers and men were tested at this juncture. A detail of five men was sent to reconnoitre the train. They blazed away merrily whenever the enemy showed signs of crawling forward. It didn't matter that their rifles only carried a miserable 600 yards; some fellows armed with Massey's were making splendid practice, and inspired a "kindly-splendour-distance, if-you-please" tone in the ranks of the enemy.

We had a nasty weak point in a couple of ditches which ran on either side of the rails from the spruit to the train. They were deep enough to give good cover to both combatants, and so narrow that they could not crowd many men in them for defensive purposes. More than once the Boers crept up these and actually got to those quarters. It was in repeating one of these advances that Lieut. H. H. Smith, of the Gloucesters, fell shot through the thigh.

Quite early in the action, too, we lost Major Hobbs, of the West Yorks. He had been indefatigable in getting the men into defensive positions, and in encouraging them to avoid falling back. Hearing strange voices hard by the soldier raised himself and promptly received a second shot through the shoulder. The Boer who fired came and apologized most profusely on recognizing his mistake. Tommy started us all laughing, despite the melancholy conditions under which the tale was told, when he said: "I told him it was all right; it was all my own confounded fault for not laying still instead of trying to get up and have a look round." Even his injured man's fellow wounded couldn't help smiling at the quiet, quaint humor with which he related the incident.

The first assault was beaten off. Bullets now shrieked round the train only when anybody popped his head up and invited attention, but the combative only did not last long. A renewal of the attack came from the eastward.

This time the Boer commander brought his guns to bear on the force grouped about the station buildings. He employed a 15-pounder that he captured at Colenso, 12-pounder taken from Koon Spruit, both adding to the danger by firing our own armament, and a 9-pounder, all his own, with which he pounded us with segments of ring shells. He opened fire from a position almost abreast of the train. The range was a murderous close one

of 1,000 yards. We covered such a small area that there really didn't seem to be room enough for the shells to pitch on the ground without hitting somebody every time. Of course we tried to give them all the space they required. Our men were kept well spread abroad. I don't know that this would have done much good, were it not that the enemy's gunners made infernally bad practice through out. As for the shells, they were as good as dead, as much as it did at such short range. Some of the men did not like it at first, and demonstrated their dislike in an unusual way, but when they saw the Boers take 42 successive pot shots at the engine and miss it as many times "Tommy" actually became hilarious, and addressed satirical remarks to the shells as one after the other they were plucked in with a "boom-shriek-bang-which!"

Death of Prince Alfred, Second Son of Queen Victoria.

Coburg, July 31.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, died at 10 o'clock last evening at Rosenau Castle, from paralysis of the heart.

Coburg, July 21.—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, by his sudden demise, ceased to be a member of the royal family. At a consultation of specialists in Vienna it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue.

At the desire of the duchess and other members of the family who were aware of the nature of his disease, the duke took up his residence at Rosenau. His royal highness was unaware of the real state of his health and hoped that he would recover, until Friday last, when his condition became such as to preclude hope.

Saturday and Sunday he suffered such violent attacks of suffocation that arrangements were made for performing the operation of tracheotomy. Finally the duke died with suffering and severe pains. During the minority of his heir, the Duke of Albany, the government of the duchy will be conducted by the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenberg, the guardian of the young duke.

London, July 31.—The funeral of the late duke will be held at Coburg on Friday, August 3. On that occasion the Prince of Wales will represent Queen Victoria. He will be accompanied by Coburg by either his son the Duke of York, or his brother, the Duke of Connaught.

The body of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will be conveyed tomorrow to the St. Maurice church at Coburg, where it will lie in state. The new duke, who on July 19, was appointed a lieutenant in the Prussian army and who for some time has been receiving a military education in Potsdam, is for the moment the great-grandson of King Oscar of Sweden. He is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

He will not attain his majority until 1905, and by the Coburg law, passed in 1886, hereditary Prince Ernest von Hohenzollern-Langenberg, son-in-law of the late duke, becomes the regent.

The German press again discusses the undesirability of appointing a German sovereign state to become an English heirloom, passing from hand to hand.

It is rumored here in political circles that the death of Duke Alfred was due to intemperance.

H. R. H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, K. G., K. P., G. C. B., third son of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and His Royal Highness the late Prince Albert, was born at Windsor Castle August 6, 1844. His early education was entrusted to the Rev. H. M. Biven, from 1862 to 1871. He was educated at the University of Bonn, Bonn, Prussia, and spent the winter of 1867-68 at Geneva, studying modern languages. Having decided upon joining the naval service, Prince Alfred was placed under the Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Albarank near Gosport, where he pursued the preparatory studies for his profession. He was appointed a midshipman in the Royal Navy in 1868. He entered the service after a strict and searching examination, August 21st, 1868, was appointed a naval cadet, and joined the frigate "Hermes," Captain John Warrington, 51 guns. Captain John Warrington, C. B. After a leave of absence for a few months, Prince Alfred resumed his ship for active service, October 27th, 1868, and served in the "St. George" on various foreign stations. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the "Hermes" in 1870, and served in the "Hermes" in the Mediterranean, and extended his travels to America and the West Indies. In December, 1869, Prince Alfred declined the offer of a commission in the British Army, and in 1870 he received the freedom of the city of London. Early in 1867 the duke was appointed to the command of the frigate "Hermes," which was sent to the Mediterranean Sea. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he was accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, and then to India. In 1873 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1874 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1875 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1876 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1877 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1878 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1879 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1880 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1881 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1882 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1883 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1884 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1885 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1886 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1888 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1890 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1891 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1892 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1893 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1894 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1895 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1896 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1897 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1900 he was promoted to the rank of major-general.

to be a member of the royal family. At a consultation of specialists in Vienna it was discovered that there was a cancerous growth at the root of his tongue.

At the desire of the duchess and other members of the family who were aware of the nature of his disease, the duke took up his residence at Rosenau. His royal highness was unaware of the real state of his health and hoped that he would recover, until Friday last, when his condition became such as to preclude hope.

Saturday and Sunday he suffered such violent attacks of suffocation that arrangements were made for performing the operation of tracheotomy. Finally the duke died with suffering and severe pains. During the minority of his heir, the Duke of Albany, the government of the duchy will be conducted by the hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Langenberg, the guardian of the young duke.

London, July 31.—The funeral of the late duke will be held at Coburg on Friday, August 3. On that occasion the Prince of Wales will represent Queen Victoria. He will be accompanied by Coburg by either his son the Duke of York, or his brother, the Duke of Connaught.

The body of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha will be conveyed tomorrow to the St. Maurice church at Coburg, where it will lie in state. The new duke, who on July 19, was appointed a lieutenant in the Prussian army and who for some time has been receiving a military education in Potsdam, is for the moment the great-grandson of King Oscar of Sweden. He is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

He will not attain his majority until 1905, and by the Coburg law, passed in 1886, hereditary Prince Ernest von Hohenzollern-Langenberg, son-in-law of the late duke, becomes the regent.

The German press again discusses the undesirability of appointing a German sovereign state to become an English heirloom, passing from hand to hand.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds

JEWELRY THAT WILL STAND THE TEST OF TIME.

Diamonds that will not wear glassy. Settings that will not wear brassy.

Bolivian Andes Diamonds are cut from Diamond Topaz Quartz, mined in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia, South America. Equal in every way to the genuine diamond—the same finish, the same lustre, the same brilliancy, and the same fiery, blue-white color—the only perfect substitute ever discovered. We import, cut, polish and mount them ourselves, and have the exclusive sale in the United States and Canada.

Advertisement for Bolivian Andes Diamonds jewelry, featuring images of various diamond rings and earrings. Text includes: 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 Diamond, \$1.50; Ladies' Screw Earrings, 1-K Diamond, \$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. Also includes text: 'We do not ship goods C. O. D. or on approval; but if article purchased is not entirely satisfactory, we will exchange it or return money, promptly.'

BOLIVIAN ANDES DIAMOND CO., 55 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

For the Table.

Two tasty ways of serving mackerel—Take the fish, wash and cut open, removing the bones as far as possible. Mix together some fine bread crumbs, chopped parsley, a suspicion of chopped onion, salt, pepper and some grated cheese. Grease a baking tin and on it put a thin layer of the crumbs, etc.; lay the fish on this, skin downwards. Sprinkle over it some lemon juice, covered with more seasoned crumbs and over all place little pieces of butter or charred drippings. Place in oven, seasoned with chopped onion, salt and pepper. Another way is to scald the fish in salted water; when drained, cut it open, pour into fillets, season with pepper and salt and form over a little run butter, baste constantly till the fish is quite cooked. Place each fillet on a piece of toast the same size and serve with white sauce.

Chicken pilau is prepared as follows: Take one pint of the stock a fowl was cooked in and add to it a pint of pulped tomatoes. Season all highly with finely chopped onion, curry powder, pepper and salt. When quite boiling add a teaspoon of washed rice and cook it till it is perfectly done. May 24th, 1890, and took his seat in the house of lords June 8. His royal highness was sworn in Master of the Mint on June 8. Early in 1867 the duke was appointed to the command of the frigate "Hermes," which was sent to the Mediterranean Sea. Since then he has visited nearly every country in the world, proceeding first to Australia, where he was accompanied by his wife, Princess Alice, and then to India. In 1873 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in 1874 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1875 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1876 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1877 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1878 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1879 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1880 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1881 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1882 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1883 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1884 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1885 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1886 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1887 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1888 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1889 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1890 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1891 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1892 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1893 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1894 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1895 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1896 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1897 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of major-general. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and in 1900 he was promoted to the rank of major-general.

A Dainty Room. For the little girl who has just entered the nursery and acquired the dignity of a room of her own, blue and white are tones that are very effective for furnishing. At the windows place a pair of dotted Swiss caught back ribbons of the color of forget-me-nots. The bedstead should be white with canopy of white Swiss and blue of blue, with bureau to match. The newest style of wash stand for a child room is of willow painted white with deep hollow in the centre to hold a bowl and pitcher which like the other accessories of the wash stand should be of white china with decorations of forget-me-nots. A baby diana, with covering of blue and cushions having white and blue coverings and a little willow rocking chair are other requirements. The rocker should be white with light blue cushion. The "wicker" cradle white in tone with blue for decorations, a blue carpet covered with rugs and some pretty pictures complete the furnishings of a room that is certain to be a real joy to its possessor.

Corbett and McCoy Matched. New York, July 31.—James J. Corbett and "Kid" McCoy were matched, this afternoon to fight before the Trenton Century Club on the night of August 2. The men will get 25 rounds under Margy of Queensbury rules.

The entire collection of coins and medals in the British museum amounts to nearly 250,000 specimens.

D. J. COLLIS BROWN'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, I should say D. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, as its general applicability to the relief of all the common ailments forms its chief recommendation." Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark of our Chemist, 1a, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. J. T. DAVENPORT, LONDON, W. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published weekly on Wednesdays at 2:30 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 space of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 a line. Advertisements of 6 lines or less, 50c. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25c. per line for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable amount of correspondence received, letters are not sent to the office until 10:30 a.m. on the day following their receipt. Letters for the business office of the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, and of the new subscribers will be glad to pay for their subscription, whether they take them for one year or for a longer period. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is due for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with your copy. Write on one side of your paper only. Give your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith. Write nothing for which you are not prepared to hold yourself responsible.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following Agents are authorized to canvass and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: T. W. Rainsford, Allison Wishart, W. A. Ferris, Wm. Somerville.

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

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 4, 1900.

DYNAMITERS IN CANADA. A few weeks ago three men were arrested in Ontario, charged with an attempt to destroy the Welland canal by means of dynamite and they have since been tried and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary.

DAVIN'S ABUSE. The Toronto Mail is putting Mr. Davin on the rack for his speech made at Hespeler. It describes Mr. Davin's speech as a splendid contribution to the discussion of public affairs which cannot fail to have a wide-reaching and beneficial effect on the country.

a whole battery. But, instead of a battery or even a gun, we have a minister of public works who during the whole session was a fugitive, and an acting minister who sends out a letter to members, deflected candidates, heeters, and pluggers asking them what public works they want, to whom they should be given, and whether they should be given by tender—in other words, he throws open the doors of the treasury and says to 'our friends' of today, 'Come in—here is the safe; take all you want.' Yet this is a government of purity and economy!

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH. Our good Queen has suffered a severe affliction in the death of her second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, who in 1833, became Duke of the German Principality of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Prince Consort was heir to this petty throne, but he died before his brother Ernest, who was the reigning duke, so that the succession went to the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales having renounced his claims. Last year the Duke of Edinburgh's only son, Prince Alfred, died, and it again became necessary to settle the succession to the dukedom. It was offered to Prince Arthur, son of the Duke of Connaught, but he declined it, saying that he preferred to remain an Englishman. It was accepted, however, by Charles Edward, the young Duke of Albany, son of Prince Leopold, and he will occupy the vacant throne as soon as he comes of age. He is now sixteen years old.

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R. The following article which appears in the Monetary Times deals with the differences between the government and the Canadian Pacific Railway from the point of view of an outsider who is not affected by local conditions. We quote: "At the city of St. John the other day, Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C. P. R., is reported to have made the remarkable statement that 'during the past two or three years, the Canadian Pacific Railway had had the active opposition of the government which, through its railway system, had used every means in its power to strengthen rival lines.' Is the \$3,500,000 bonus to the Crow's Nest pass road, given after the C. P. R. had declared its intention to build it, even if it got no bonus, nothing? Mr. Shaughnessy thought the government should give the C. P. R. freight which he admitted might 'under strict business principles, be taken by the Intercolonial to Montreal.' The C. P. R. got from the government \$100,000,000 in money and land enough to make a respectable state in the form of bonuses, and then it turned around and claimed the right, for its own part, to act 'on strict business principles.' Now, it wants favors in the form of traffic to the detriment of the Intercolonial, a government road, and threatens to develop foreign connections if the request be refused. This is what we get for our magnificent bonuses. Mr. Shaughnessy is speaking diplomatically, and it is difficult to know how to take him. If Canada be strengthening rival lines, as he says, we shall probably get a second Pacific road sooner than has been expected. The government has recently spent large sums in the effort to improve the business of the Intercolonial; and it is the duty of the government to work it in the general interest; to make it give the best service and the best return to the public, to whom it belongs. The C. P. R., it is admitted, is jealous of the government aid given to the Grand Trunk; but all that the Grand Trunk has done is not worth mentioning, in comparison with the princely bonuses handed over to the C. P. R. Mr. Shaughnessy will find it difficult to make the public believe that the government has acted towards it with less than due fairness."

THE CHINESE SITUATION. The long silence which has concealed the fate of the legations at Peking has at length been broken by the receipt of a despatch in cipher from Sir Claude Macdonald, the British ambassador, dated the 21st of July or ten days ago. This despatch shows that the statements that were made in regard to the destruction of the legations at Peking were not true, and that the elaborate accounts of the murder of the foreign ministers, their staffs and families, and of all Europeans at Peking was a tissue of falsehoods. These stories were told in such a circumstantial fashion that they imposed upon many, but the Telegraph never gave them any credence, because if they had been true, it would have proved that China had no government, and was merely a country in a condition of anarchy. The legations, it appears, from June 20 to July 16 had been repeatedly attacked by Chinese troops on all sides with both rifle and artillery fire, but from July 16 to July 21, they had an armistice. Sixty-two persons had been killed and many wounded in resisting these attacks. The British minister does not say anything about being short of provisions or ammunition, or being unable to resist any further attack of the enemy. We think it highly probable that since the 21st of July there has been no further attack on the legations, certainly none with the consent of the Chinese government.

TORY CAMPAIGN LITERATURE. Mr. George E. Foster is distributing to the electors of New Brunswick a large assortment of campaign literature which appears to be intended to influence voters at the coming general election. The first thing that strikes the reader who chances to see this literature is its extreme shabbiness in respect to outward appearance. The paper and the type are both of the poorest quality, but had they been better, it is not worse than the matter contained in these mean looking tracts. The contents of these papers are very ancient, but the whole of them deal with subjects which have been thrashed over time after time in the house of commons, and we may say that there is not a statement made in these tracts which has not been many times refuted. One of them is devoted to the old fable, the oil industry of Canada being under foreign control. Another is in regard to debt, expenditure and taxation; the third deals with the tariff; the fourth with markets for the farmers; the fifth is in regard to binder twine and is an attempt to prove that the government of Canada is responsible for the rise in the price of raw material in the Philippine Islands, which was due to the war between the United States and Spain. Another tract deals with preferential trade, another with matters in the Yukon, and the last is an attempt to show that the Liberals have not kept their promises made before they were in power. The impression produced by a perusal of these tracts is that the Tory party is very hard up for political cam-

aign material, that there is a great deal of poverty of ideas among the Tories, and that they have very little hope of winning the coming contest at the polls. We think that these tracts will have very little effect upon the persons for whose perusal they are intended. Nearly all the statements in them are wholly untrue and unwarranted so that it is strange that any party should give them currency.

THE TRANSVAAL MOUNTED POLICE. We observe that one or two Canadian members of the contingents which went to South Africa, have enlisted in the Transvaal Mounted Police, a corps which has been formed for the purpose of preserving order in that country when the war has ended and the new government is established. No doubt a mounted police is the best kind of a force for keeping a country like the Transvaal in order. That has been the experience of the Dominion of Canada, our mounted police force being extremely effective and having been able to preserve the peace in a wild country and among tribes of savage Indians for a great many years. A mounted police force always draws to it a great part of the exuberant energy of a young country, as well as the wild and adventurous spirits of those who are too venturesome to settle down into quiet everyday life. In that respect it must be regarded as a benefit. It gives many young men honorable employment who otherwise might go to the dogs altogether, through their excess of animal spirits. We have no doubt that a comparatively small mounted police force will be sufficient for the requirements of the Transvaal, and that it will be the most economical method of keeping that country under the British flag. For some time probably the Boers will be extremely busy, and we will hear a great deal about their intention to achieve their independence, but without arms or organization, and living as they do at great distances from each other, it will be impossible for them to achieve anything substantial or to gather a force of any size. A police force will be much more useful than any military body for the purpose of securing the country and ascertaining that no plots are being formed against the government, and we presume that when the time comes for the Canadian contingents to be disbanded a good many of our young men will enlist in the South African Mounted Police.

A CHANGE OF OPINION. When the railway subsidies were under consideration recently, Mr. Foster taunted the Liberals with an abandonment of principle on this subject. He said the Liberals had opposed railway subsidies in the past, but were now paying them cheerfully and on a generous scale. Assuming that Mr. Foster is correct in his statement of fact, he ought rather to commend the present course of the Liberal party than to condemn it, even though it involved inconsistency. Of course, it is not true that the Liberals have ever condemned railway subsidies. Now a word in that direction is found in the Ottawa platform of 1882. They often spoke in depreciation of the way these subsidies were used, but they never placed themselves on record against the principle involved. Individual Liberals may have opposed railway subsidies in past years, and possibly there are some who do not lean kindly to them now. That, however, is a very different thing from a deliberate and absolute condemnation of the principle of railway subsidies by the party as a whole.

INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R. Yesterday we published the opinion of the Monetary Times, an independent commercial newspaper, in regard to the differences that have arisen between the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railway, with regard to through freight. The Toronto World, a Conservative newspaper, published by a Conservative member of parliament, has this to say on the same question: "The World attaches more importance to the maintenance of the independence of our national railway (the Intercolonial) and its gradual extension westward than to any other thing in connection with railways and railway reform in Canada. It was this paper that first publicly supported a scheme for extending the Intercolonial from Point Levis (Quebec) to Montreal and we are now prepared to see it extended to the Georgian Bay via Ottawa, and from Montreal by the Niagara and Detroit rivers via Toronto. "The Canadian Pacific is no lover of these new ideas in regard to the national railway. It would like to acquire it, and failing that it would like to 'sew it up' in a deal by which it would lose its freedom and become a leased line of the C. P. R. system. Mr. Shaughnessy is now threatening to make Boston, instead of St. John, his winter port if the Intercolonial is not given over to him. Let him do so if he will—notwithstanding that Canada has embarked millions and millions in the C. P. R. to make of it a national highway. But let us keep our own railway and run it to suit ourselves and to build up a Canadian seaport. It is a national crime that the two great trunk roads of this country, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, should make their Atlantic terminals on the ports of the United States, Portland and Boston. The way to change all this is not by surrendering the Inter-

colonial to these rival roads, but by extending it alongside of them. "Now that this dispute is on we trust the government will make a straight fight for the national railway. Let Mr. Blair take the public into his confidence and they will support him if in earnest."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The war in South Africa appears to have reached its final stage. In the Orange State the burghers are surrendering so rapidly that it is difficult to provide for the prisoners that are coming into the British lines. All the leaders have surrendered and the war in that part of South Africa may be said to have come to an end. In the Transvaal, however, a different state of affairs prevails apparently, because we are told that the Boer forces having evacuated Machedadorp are preparing to retire to Lydenburg to which place they have completed telegraphic one hundred and seventy miles east of Pretoria, and at the junction of the railway from Pretoria with a road leading to Lydenburg. Lydenburg lies about fifty miles due north of Machedadorp, but there is no railway to it, only an ordinary road. It is a mountain district and we have recently heard wonderful accounts about its inaccessibility as well as of the great fertility of the country about it. We take leave to doubt, however, whether there is a Transvaal Garden of Eden in that part of South Africa. If there had been we imagine that it would have already attracted a larger population than it has done. It is probably more healthy than the lower regions of the Transvaal, and no doubt it is better watered, as a result of its mountainous character, but against these advantages must be put the disadvantages of being comparatively inaccessible and

now that the allied are advancing upon Peking, it is impossible for any but the thought that they will attempt to obtain possession of the persons of the ambassador, and remove them to some remote place where they can be held as hostages. Whether the army advancing on Peking will encounter serious resistance or not is a matter which cannot be predicted with safety. There does not appear to be many troops now in the vicinity of Tien Tsin, and it may be that the way to Peking is more open than it was when Admiral Seymour made his gallant attempt to reach it. We trust that the army may suffer very little in its hazardous march and that the Europeans now in Peking may be soon under its protection.

THE TRANSVAAL MOUNTED POLICE. We observe that one or two Canadian members of the contingents which went to South Africa, have enlisted in the Transvaal Mounted Police, a corps which has been formed for the purpose of preserving order in that country when the war has ended and the new government is established. No doubt a mounted police is the best kind of a force for keeping a country like the Transvaal in order. That has been the experience of the Dominion of Canada, our mounted police force being extremely effective and having been able to preserve the peace in a wild country and among tribes of savage Indians for a great many years. A mounted police force always draws to it a great part of the exuberant energy of a young country, as well as the wild and adventurous spirits of those who are too venturesome to settle down into quiet everyday life. In that respect it must be regarded as a benefit. It gives many young men honorable employment who otherwise might go to the dogs altogether, through their excess of animal spirits. We have no doubt that a comparatively small mounted police force will be sufficient for the requirements of the Transvaal, and that it will be the most economical method of keeping that country under the British flag. For some time probably the Boers will be extremely busy, and we will hear a great deal about their intention to achieve their independence, but without arms or organization, and living as they do at great distances from each other, it will be impossible for them to achieve anything substantial or to gather a force of any size. A police force will be much more useful than any military body for the purpose of securing the country and ascertaining that no plots are being formed against the government, and we presume that when the time comes for the Canadian contingents to be disbanded a good many of our young men will enlist in the South African Mounted Police.

A CHANGE OF OPINION. When the railway subsidies were under consideration recently, Mr. Foster taunted the Liberals with an abandonment of principle on this subject. He said the Liberals had opposed railway subsidies in the past, but were now paying them cheerfully and on a generous scale. Assuming that Mr. Foster is correct in his statement of fact, he ought rather to commend the present course of the Liberal party than to condemn it, even though it involved inconsistency. Of course, it is not true that the Liberals have ever condemned railway subsidies. Now a word in that direction is found in the Ottawa platform of 1882. They often spoke in depreciation of the way these subsidies were used, but they never placed themselves on record against the principle involved. Individual Liberals may have opposed railway subsidies in past years, and possibly there are some who do not lean kindly to them now. That, however, is a very different thing from a deliberate and absolute condemnation of the principle of railway subsidies by the party as a whole.

INTERCOLONIAL AND C. P. R. Yesterday we published the opinion of the Monetary Times, an independent commercial newspaper, in regard to the differences that have arisen between the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railway, with regard to through freight. The Toronto World, a Conservative newspaper, published by a Conservative member of parliament, has this to say on the same question: "The World attaches more importance to the maintenance of the independence of our national railway (the Intercolonial) and its gradual extension westward than to any other thing in connection with railways and railway reform in Canada. It was this paper that first publicly supported a scheme for extending the Intercolonial from Point Levis (Quebec) to Montreal and we are now prepared to see it extended to the Georgian Bay via Ottawa, and from Montreal by the Niagara and Detroit rivers via Toronto. "The Canadian Pacific is no lover of these new ideas in regard to the national railway. It would like to acquire it, and failing that it would like to 'sew it up' in a deal by which it would lose its freedom and become a leased line of the C. P. R. system. Mr. Shaughnessy is now threatening to make Boston, instead of St. John, his winter port if the Intercolonial is not given over to him. Let him do so if he will—notwithstanding that Canada has embarked millions and millions in the C. P. R. to make of it a national highway. But let us keep our own railway and run it to suit ourselves and to build up a Canadian seaport. It is a national crime that the two great trunk roads of this country, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, should make their Atlantic terminals on the ports of the United States, Portland and Boston. The way to change all this is not by surrendering the Inter-

colonial to these rival roads, but by extending it alongside of them. "Now that this dispute is on we trust the government will make a straight fight for the national railway. Let Mr. Blair take the public into his confidence and they will support him if in earnest."

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The war in South Africa appears to have reached its final stage. In the Orange State the burghers are surrendering so rapidly that it is difficult to provide for the prisoners that are coming into the British lines. All the leaders have surrendered and the war in that part of South Africa may be said to have come to an end. In the Transvaal, however, a different state of affairs prevails apparently, because we are told that the Boer forces having evacuated Machedadorp are preparing to retire to Lydenburg to which place they have completed telegraphic one hundred and seventy miles east of Pretoria, and at the junction of the railway from Pretoria with a road leading to Lydenburg. Lydenburg lies about fifty miles due north of Machedadorp, but there is no railway to it, only an ordinary road. It is a mountain district and we have recently heard wonderful accounts about its inaccessibility as well as of the great fertility of the country about it. We take leave to doubt, however, whether there is a Transvaal Garden of Eden in that part of South Africa. If there had been we imagine that it would have already attracted a larger population than it has done. It is probably more healthy than the lower regions of the Transvaal, and no doubt it is better watered, as a result of its mountainous character, but against these advantages must be put the disadvantages of being comparatively inaccessible and

MEN'S AND BOYS' BICYCLE SUITS FOR LESS THAN COST.



Such an announcement by a store which sells at all times clothing of a uniformly high standard of quality at prices far below other clothing stores is sure to attract eager buyers, even though the rain should fall in torrents. Prices reduced on our stock of men's and boys' Bicycle Clothing. These suits are all of this season's stock, of most desirable fabrics, and the prices average less than cost. MEN'S BICYCLE SUITS-- Former price - \$3.75, \$4.00 now \$3.00 " " 4.50 5.00, 5.50 now 3.75 " " 6.00 6.50, 7.00 now 5.00 Men's Bicycle Pants-- Former price \$1.50, \$1.65, now \$1.20 " " 2.00, - - now 1.55 " " 2.50, - - now 1.85 " " 3.00, 2.75, now 2.10 Boys' Bicycle Suits-- Former price \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00 Now \$3.00 All mail orders promptly attended to.

GREATER OAK HALL, SCOVL BROS. & CO., ST. JOHN, N. B.

King Street, Corner Germain.

They have taken a common sense view of the matter in the light of their responsibility to the country, and it certainly does not lie in the mouths of Conservatives to reproach them for so doing. This we say without reference to those larger questions in respect of which the Liberals gave distinct pledges in 1883. A HAPPY RELEASE. The German press are discussing the undesirability of allowing a German sovereign state to become an English heirloom passing from hand to hand. This refers to the succession of the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg which, as already explained, came to the English royal family as the result of the marriage of Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg to Queen Victoria. This is not the first German sovereignty that has been held by the English royal family. When George the First ascended the throne of the United Kingdom he was Elector of Hanover, then an independent German state. In 1814 the Electorate of Hanover became a Kingdom and George the Third was not only king of Great Britain and Ireland, but also king of Hanover, and so was William the Fourth, but unfortunately the succession of Queen Victoria to the throne dissolved the connection between the two countries. Under the German law a female could not succeed to the throne of Hanover, and so Queen Victoria's uncle, Ernest Augustus, the Duke of Cumberland, became King of Hanover in 1837 on the death of William the Fourth. The connection between England and Hanover lasted one hundred and twenty-three years and it was extremely unpopular in England because it was always felt to be a source of weakness. A man could not well be king of England and a German prince at the same time. There is no doubt it was in consequence of this that when the dukedom of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha came to the British royal family it was arranged that the succession should not be held by the heir of the British throne, the Prince of Wales, but by a member of the royal family who would not be likely to succeed to become king of England. Now the dukedom has passed to the young son of the late Duke of Albany, and as there are many members of the royal family between him and the British throne, there is no possibility of him ever succeeding to the greater position of king of the United Kingdom and Emperor of India. The British people are quite as unwilling as the people of Germany that the two nations should be connected in the way they have been.

STOREKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

We carry the largest stock of SCHOOL SUPPLIES to be found in New Brunswick. We are publishers of the new series of Readers, also the new Canadian Geography, and can supply these at the best discount to the trade and to school teachers. We also have a full range of all the other text books used in the schools, copy and drawing books, exercise and scribbling books, foolscap, slates, slate pencils, lead pencils, penholders, pens, scholar's companions, school bags, chalk, crayons, etc., etc., all the standard lines at the lowest prices. Send your orders in early to insure prompt attention. Prices guaranteed to be the lowest.

C. FLOOD & SONS,

31 and 33 King street, St. John, N. B.

therefore also much less suited to the grazing of cattle than the plains which form the greater part of the Transvaal country.

ALTERED CONDITIONS.

In discussing the pledges of the Liberal party opponents of the government, and sometimes friends of the government, ignore the conditions which prevailed in 1893, as well as what happened between that year and 1896.

The demand for a lower rate of taxation had reference to the high average of the years between 1888 and 1893, and in measuring what had been done as the result of the Liberal convention it is only fair to make allowance for the reduction which was made by the Conservatives.

Had Liberals not aroused a strong public sentiment in respect of taxation there would have been no revision of the tariff in 1894. That much is clear.

Then as to expenditure, sufficient importance has not been attached to the conditions which prevailed in 1893, when the Liberals made their demand for "the strictest economy."

It will not be denied that in the face of such results the Liberals were warranted in demanding economy. The debt was being increased by the deficits and by capital expenditure at the rate of \$6,500,000 a year.

Had there been a large margin as between income and outgo in 1893 the resolution adopted by the Ottawa convention would have been without force. But the very opposite was true.

Our good queen is experiencing the usual fate of those who live long in having to lament the loss of friends and relatives. Already three of her children have passed away, all of them heads of families, and at a period in their lives when they might have been a great source of comfort to her.

time. It is now said that the Dowager Empress of Germany, the widow of Emperor Frederick, is soon likely to die. This must have given her majesty a very severe shock, and taken in connection with the recent loss of her son, the Duke of Edinburgh, it may prove a trial beyond her strength to endure.

THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The despatch of Dr. Morrison, the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, taken in connection with the despatch received from the British minister, Sir Claude MacDonald, throws a new light on the Chinese situation and makes it clear that the Boers in their attacks upon the foreigners in Pekin had the sympathy and support of the Chinese government.

There should be a large attendance at the meeting of the Board of Trade of the Maritime Provinces which will be held at Kentville on the 15th inst. The season of the year is a favorable one for traveling and the piece where the meeting will be held is one of the most attractive in Nova Scotia.

China is an enormous empire covering many hundreds of thousands of square miles, and with a population which is generally supposed to reach four hundred millions, and yet its government appears to be acting in this matter like that of some uncivilized little nation, which had never been brought into contact with Europe, and which imagines that treachery and murder are commendable qualities.

It is very much to be regretted that the conduct of China should have been so bad as has now been disclosed, because it will give powers like Russia and France an excuse for carrying out their favorite project of dividing up the country among them.

The appointment of Mr. Blue to the position of census commissioner is thus referred to by the Monetary Times, an independent commercial paper: "We learn with interest that Mr. Archibald Blue, of Toronto, has been appointed census commissioner for the Dominion, and will in August remove to Ottawa to prepare for the taking of the census of 1901."

THE QUEEN'S GRIEF.

Our good queen is experiencing the usual fate of those who live long in having to lament the loss of friends and relatives. Already three of her children have passed away, all of them heads of families, and at a period in their lives when they might have been a great source of comfort to her.

in 1878, resigned his seat to avoid an election petition. We stated that Mr. George E. Foster and Judge Hanington had done the same thing, and that no person brought this as a charge against them. That is what the Sun calls violent abuse.

The Martinique French are said to be very anxious to fight for the Boers and a number of them have asked the president of the French Republic to furnish them with arms and passage to enable them to proceed to South Africa.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, has sent his son to the Transvaal to fight for the Boers. Pettigrew, sr., is a senator of the United States and a very loud-mouthed enemy of Great Britain.

All the talk which has been indulged in by opposition journals about General Hutton is ill-timed and irrelevant unless these journals are prepared to support the proposition that the officer sent out from England should have powers which render him absolutely independent of our parliament.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

There were only eighteen cases when the Steamship Cleveland sailed, July 20. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard.

NO NEWS OF THE LITTLE FORCE PUSHING ON TO PEKIN

(Continued from Page 1.) New York on board the transport McPherson today. Major Borden is in command. Major Alchire, former chief quartermaster of the department, is aboard, en route to China.

Germany Charters Transports. Berlin, August 2—The Cologne Gazette states that the government has chartered the North German Lloyd Company's steamers Barbarossa, Konigin Louise, and Friedrich Der Grosse to convey troops to China.

Emperor Farewells His Men. Bremer Haven, August 2—The German transports Rhein and Adria sailed for China today with the staff of the expeditionary corps.

A Good Example. London, Aug. 3, 4.48 a. m.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "The Neue Freie Presse greets the decision of the British and American governments to advance to Pekin independently with the greatest satisfaction."

50,000 Chinese Troops. St. Petersburg, Aug. 2—The Chinese minister, Yang Lu, on behalf of the other Chinese ministers at European capitals, has demanded that the members of the legations be permitted free telegraphic communication with their governments, and be sent to Tien Tsin under a Chinese escort.

Canadian Missionaries Advised. Toronto, Aug. 2—(Special)—The foreign mission committee of the Canadian Presbyterian church met today and held a long conference over the situation in China to decide upon what steps should be taken with reference to the missionaries, all of whom are now believed to be in Shanghai. It was decided to send the following telegram:

LEAVES A VAST PROPERTY. Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha Parsimonious and the Possessor of Many Estates and Castles. Coburg, July 31—The Duke of Saxe-Coburg was frequently described as parsimonious, but the fact is that, through the estate of his late wife, he has inherited a vast property.

Royal BAKING POWDER - Absolutely Pure - For the third of a century the standard for strength and purity. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

No other baking powder is "just as good as Royal," either in strength, purity or wholesomeness. Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

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

A Terrible Charge Against a Machias Girl.

Machias, Me., Aug. 2—Miss Pearl Seavey of Machiasport, was placed under arrest today, charged with causing the death of her infant child, the body of which was found upon the beach July 6th. On June 25th, while a domestic in the family of W. J. Cooper, Miss Seavey gave birth to a child without medical assistance and refused to give any information as to what disposition had been made of the infant.

The New Mounted Police Commissioner.

Ottawa, August 2—(Special)—Superintendent A. B. Perry, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who has been promoted to succeed Commissioner Herchmer, went to the Northwest Territories and was in command of the Yukon force last winter. Although he has been 18 years on the force, and 15 years of that time as superintendent, he is only 40 years of age.

Hotel Proprietors Are Lamenting Their Scarcity.

Tourist travel to St. John, so far this season, has fallen far below expectations and the hotel men are complaining. A big rush of visitors was expected last month, but it failed to materialize while Nova Scotia is being swarmed by Americans in search of cool breezes.

There Were Only Eighteen Cases When the Steamship Cleveland Sailed, July 20.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 1—The steamship Cleveland arrived from Nome at midnight, having sailed July 29. She is quarantined in the harbor here, but has a clean bill of health and no smallpox aboard. The disease was abating at Nome, only 18 cases being known when she sailed.

Hopewell Hill.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 1—A grand public meeting, under the auspices of the Riverside Liberal Club, was held in the hall at that place last evening. W. A. West occupied the chair and stirring addresses were given by W. H. Trueman, Q. C., and C. J. Milligan, of St. John.

Fredericton News.

Fredericton, August 1—(Special)—Jos. McMinnamin, aged 18 years, while in the act of removing a staging from a house on the beach here, lost his balance and fell headfirst to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. He was severely hurt and is now suffering from concussion of the brain.

During July and August, the warmest months of the year, most people have difficulty in keeping cool. By clothing lightly, dieting lightly and refraining from alcoholic drinks, a long step towards physical comfort is made. But the most satisfactory refrigerant is Abbey's Effervescent Salt. A teaspoonful of this delightful preparation in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water reduces the temperature of the blood, and quenches thirst in a natural manner without chilling the stomach suddenly.





