

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1900.

NO. 6.

MR. FOSTER SAYS SENTIMENT GOVERNS SUBSIDIES.

Ottawa, July 9.—In the house this forenoon in answer to a question by Mr. Monk regarding the correspondence between Hon. R. W. Scott and ex-Lieutenant Governor McInnes, the prime minister said: "The secretary of state sent no correspondence to the lieutenant governor of British Columbia, but Mr. Scott wrote to Mr. McInnes some purely personal letters as a friend to a friend. Such correspondence of course cannot be published."

PRINCE CHING IS OPPOSING PRINCE TSIAN.

The Foreigners in Peking Are Probably Alive and Being Protected by a Champion of the Present Dynasty —A Message from MacDonald.

London, July 10, 3.25 a. m.—With the foreigners in Peking, probably safe amidst civil war with Prince Ching on their side, and the powers united and their forces constantly increasing, the outlook in China is rather more hopeful than it has been for a month past. It appears from the cautious statement given out by Tao Tai Sheng in Shanghai that the reason that the heavy guns bearing on the legations at Peking were not used, is that Prince Ching, who is served by 10,000 troops, seized all the artillery ammunition. Sheng likewise intimates that Yung Lu, commander-in-chief of the northern army, is associated with Prince Ching in opposing Prince Tsian's ferocious designs and dictatorial communications, but takes excessive precautions to prevent the Chinese from thinking him friendly to the foreigners.

CANADIANS STILL FIGURE IN LORD ROBERTS' REPORTS.

London, July 10.—As Lord Roberts' despatches reveal, the Boers are unusually active, both in the Orange colony and the so-called pacified western Transvaal, but without producing any serious impression upon the British arms.

Women Protest Against Annexation.

Cape Town, July 9.—At a meeting of Afrikaner women here today, called to protest against the annexation of the republic to the British Empire and the punishment of the rebels, Mrs. Olive Schreiner pronounced a denunciation of the British policy. She said she was ashamed of her English descent and added: "If the republics are annexed; if the Afrikaners are oppressed, peace is impossible. Every trench of Boer dead is a grave of England's honor. Every bullet making a wound also finds a billet in the hearts of the Empire."

GETTING CLOSER, AND STILL MORE TROUBLE.

A Telegram from Governor Hodgson. Good Prospects for Another Afridi War.

CROSSED THE OFIN. A NIGHT RAID

Moving Toward the Coast With His Wife and a Number of Europeans--The Journey was Very Severe--Some Deaths Reported. Made from the Mountains Upon Afghans Building a Fort Near Dacca--British Power May Have to be Displayed Again in the Indian Hills.

London, July 9.—The colonial office issued the text of a telegram from the governor of the Gold Coast, Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, dated Akwabosir, July 1, which said he crossed the Ofin river with the force that left Kumassi, accompanied by Lady Hodgson and other Europeans. A special service officer and assistant inspector died of wounds and hardships. The journey, he added, was very severe.

Warm Time in a Warehouse. Montreal, July 9.—(Special)—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway Company this afternoon a contract was ratified with the Chamby Manufacturing Company for a supply of power to the street railway company for a period of twenty-three years. The contract is equivalent to \$125,000 a year.

Two couriers arrived at Tien Tsin on July 1, from Peking. One brought a letter from Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister to the same effect as the previous one from Sir Robert Hart. The couriers confirm the report of the death of Baron von Ketteler. They say that Prince Ching is doing his best to prevent the capture of a letter to the native feeling against the whites is very strong. Two high officials, opposed to the Boers, are reported by the couriers to have been executed.

Mr. Foster said that it would soon be necessary to stop in this connection he suggested that if there was not to be another session before a general election, and if the government was sustained he would like Sir Richard Cartwright to discuss the matter if there was a session before a general election.

On an item of \$50,000 for a South Africa subsidy Sir Richard Cartwright said that the money was not used but he had hopes that after better laws were established in South Africa a business would yet spring up between Canada and South Africa. Some pointers might be obtained from those who were returning from South Africa.

Mr. Bergeron suggested that the government should give a subsidy to one of the French lines calling at Montreal. Sir Richard Cartwright did not think that the government could subsidize a foreign line.

Mr. Adolph Caron and Mr. Foster said the late government did so. Sir Richard Cartwright, referring to the importance of the trade between the maritime provinces and Porto Rico said that the government had been pressing upon the imperial authorities to insist on the United States taking an imperial view of this matter by modifying their tariff in view of the friendly attitude of Canada towards the United States during the Spanish-American war. He was saying that these negotiations would be successful.

However all this may be, the allies at Tien Tsin are having an exceedingly unpleasant time. The last engagement, of which news has come through, occurred on July 6. The Chinese artillery opened at dawn. Their fire was more accurate and their ammunition better. The shells exploding with precision and setting fire to several buildings. H. M. S. Terrible's guns again quivered at Peking, expelling their artillery, respect the attack in the afternoon, but a thunderstorm breaking, the Chinese suddenly quit. The allies immediately attacked and drove the Chinese from their works, but lost thirty killed or wounded in so doing. The non-combatants are leaving Tien Tsin and the quarters of a minority of the military leaving also. Stories of colossal Chinese armies gathering continue to worry not only the rank and file, but the commanders, and the actual uncertainty of reconnaissance and the complete absence of an effective intelligence department. Chinese information is received with extreme distrust.

Concerning American Force. Washington, July 9.—Developments in the Chinese situation were considered by members of the cabinet at a consultation held today. The participants explained their conference by saying that it was the first opportunity that had occurred lately together as many as four of the cabinet members for consultation. Results followed in the shape of renewed activity in the dispatch of reinforcements to China. Admiral Kempff's cablegram, giving his estimate of the amount of force he regarded as necessary to represent the United States properly in the movement upon Peking, was carefully considered. An agreement was reached to say nothing about the admiral's figures, on the ground that it would be impolitic to make our needs known to the Chinese in the first instance, and also because of a desire on the part of this government to avoid being put in the position of appearing to set up a standard for the other powers in this matter. It is understood, however, that the pith of Admiral Kempff's communication is the necessity of speedy reinforcements from the United States. According to the schedule already in execution only one steamer, with two battalions of one regiment, has started from San Francisco and the next steamer is not to start before the 15th of the present month. This is about the best time that can be made with the weeks already already sent to Taku. The cabinet officials considered this subject and decided to give the necessary orders, looking to a replacement of the troops withdrawn from General MacArthur's command from the force going out to the United States. None of the cabinet officers would admit or deny this, so it could place on the part of the government a month called upon to relieve the situation by dispatching from the Philippines at least two regiments in addition to the 9th infantry already sent to Taku. The cabinet officials considered this subject and decided to give the necessary orders, looking to a replacement of the troops withdrawn from General MacArthur's command from the force going out to the United States. None of the cabinet officers would admit or deny this, so it could place on the part of the government a month called upon to relieve the situation by dispatching from the Philippines at least two regiments in addition to the 9th infantry already sent to Taku.

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Secretary Long this afternoon showed how the navy was responding to the call for reinforcements by ordering five hundred marines to be assembled from the several yards and hurried to China. The marines will make up the first military force to be sent directly from the United States to China, without instructions to stop at Nagasaki for orders. The marines will make up the first military force to be sent directly from the United States to China, without instructions to stop at Nagasaki for orders.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN N. B., JULY 11, 1900.

Dr. Briggs' Compound Blackberry Syrup or Dysentery and Diarrhea 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.

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.,

The Tardy Concession Can Have No Effect Upon the Fate of the Foreigners in Pekin—The Capital Flows With Blood—Prince Tuan Overwhelmed the Chinese Government.

London, July 6, 2.40 a. m.—The Russian government announces that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military force in China. The terms of this concession are summarized in the subjoined despatch from St. Petersburg, under date of July 6, in reply to an inquiry from the Japanese cabinet, regarding the despatch of Japanese troops to China to render aid to the foreigners in Pekin. The Russian government declared on May 27, that it should not object to the Japanese government full liberty of action in this connection, and the Tokio cabinet expressed its readiness to act in agreement with the other powers. It is in consequence of this, no doubt, that Japan is preparing to embark 20,000 more troops.

ment were the British gunboat Algerine and torpedo-boat destroyers Fame and Whiting, the French gunboat Lion, the German Itis, the Russian gunboats Giljak, Bohr and Korjetz, and the Japanese Atago. Four Chinese gunboats, and the Hai Lung, Hai Nju, Hai Ching and Hai Hoha, all of which were built in Germany for the Chinese government, were lying near the mouth of the Pei-Ho. The British torpedo-boat destroyers Fame and Whiting engaged these vessels while the larger ships were shelling the forts. The Chinese vessels opened fire on the British vessels from their three-pounders, the Fame and Whiting replying with their twelve-pounders. The Chinese vessels struck their flags after a short running fight and became captives of the British craft. All the destroyers engaged had a speed of thirty knots. During the fighting two British merchant launches anchored in the Pei-Ho River, were struck by shells and foundered. On the bombarding vessels the loss of life was not so great. The greatest loss was on the Russian gunboat Korjetz, from an explosion. The Algerine and the Itis were both damaged while they were lying inshore and the Giljak was severely damaged. Some shells struck her just below the water line.

called the United States consul at Che Fu Tuesday asking for definite information regarding ten Canadian missionaries reported in cable from Che Fu via London, England, July 2nd, to be among the number of refugees who had arrived there Sunday in a steamer sent out by the American and other consuls at Che Fu, but so far no answer has been received. It is supposed the Canadian missionaries referred to in the Che Fu cablegram are missionaries from Homan who were sent down to the coast near Tien Tsin at the time of the outbreak.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—The Novoe in a leading article today discusses the position taken by the United States towards China. Alluding to Secretary Hay's statement it says: "We are convinced that in all the states sincerely desirous of the return of peace in the far east the views of the American government will meet with full approval. In the fundamental idea the statement agrees with the communique of our government." The Bishewia Wiedomosti also dwells on the identity of the leading principles guiding the two governments.

Japan to Send Troops. Washington, July 6.—An official despatch received by the Japanese legation today states that the Japanese government has decided to send to China a mixed division of troops to reinforce the Japanese forces already there. This will make an aggregate of 22,000 Japanese troops in China.

Political Considerations. It is thought to have been the intention of the powers to have been thus laid aside, for a moment at least, by the government supposed to have the clearest purpose respecting China's future. Japan's sending of troops now can have little bearing on the fate of the foreigners in Pekin. Baron Hayashi, the new Japanese minister, who arrived in London on Friday, said that ten days would probably be required for the carrying of troops to China. His despatch stated that the Japanese government had decided on the following conditions: "If all the conditions Japan asked were conceded, I see no reason why Japan should not undertake the task of suppressing the trouble. The powers are all agreed in wishing to put down the rebels, and does not seem that they are agreed on the means."

Not Harmonious. From these authoritative utterances it is inferred that Japan does nominate conditions and that the concert of the powers is a little jangled. Recitals of further horrors in Shanghai from Chinese sources, especially of the slaughter in the Chinese quarter and Tartar city of thousands of native Christians, so that the Chinese rebels with their ruthless thirst for blood is spreading in all the northern provinces; and wherever there are native Christians, the scenes enacted in the capital are reproduced in miniature. From these stories nothing further comes regarding the legation forces except a repetition that they are all dead.

Bound for Home on the Parisian. Toronto, July 6.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says that thirty Canadian invalids from South Africa, who have been in the English hospitals under treatment for wounds and diseases, sailed yesterday by the steamer Parisian for Canada. The Canadian invalids were glad to set sail for their native land. Private Taylor of the 43rd Ottawa and Carlton Rifles, one of the party, in an interview speaking for his comrades declared wholesale exaggeration had been made in reference to the supposed number of invalids. In fact, only five of the party were in the hospital in which they were confined and left for hours absolutely unattended.

Hill as the Vortex. A struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as the demands upon him came from all sides. He stood in the front row of delegates and Senator Murphy on his immediate left. A second seat away was Mr. Croker. Hill protested vociferously. Delaware was seated beside him to join to obey the will of the convention and accept. While the pleading continued the call for his name was heard in the hall and the delegates stood on their chairs and waved frantically. Flags and standards were again mingled in triumphant procession through the great structure. Grady stood while a roar as from Niagara pulsed through the great structure. Grady stood there proudly waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience saw a strange pantomime. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They could see him appear to Grady to withdraw while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head, and his advance to the front of the platform to continue his nomination speech. When the demonstration had subsided Grady completed his speech.

Placing Hill before the Convention. But as he stepped from the platform the man who had just been elected in the New York delegation took his place. The senator looked out sternly, even savagely, on the shouting thousands. When he could be heard, he made due acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But I cannot, I must not be the nominee of this convention," he declared with explosive emphasis. "I have frequently expressed my willingness to accept of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced from his words and manner that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It is probably this alone which prevented a nomination by acclamation then and there, for the tem-

How the Taku Forts Were Taken. Victoria, B. C., July 5.—Details of the bombardment of the Taku forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho River by the allied fleets in the early morning of June 17, reached here yesterday by the steamer Jun Maru, which sailed from Yokohama on June 29. The allied fleets had sent an ultimatum to the Chinese in the forts, having noticed the massing of troops and defensive preparations. The Chinese were given time to consider. This had been granted, and fearing no hostile movement on the part of the forts, a number of gunboats were anchored inside the bar. The British, the Japanese, the German gunboat Itis, the Japanese Atago, the United States cruiser Yorktown and Russian gunboat Korjetz must have been within 2,000 yards of the forts, which command the mouth of the Pei-Ho River from each side. Some of the correspondents of the Japan papers hold that they were even nearer. According to the correspondent of the Japan Mail, they were close to the entrance of the river in order that they might have easy access to the railway station at Tong Ke.

Foreigners in Pekin. In view of the news concerning the fate of the foreigners in Pekin, the following list of foreigners believed to be in the capital is printed: Foreign Legations. United States—Edwin H. Conger, minister; Herbert G. Squiers, secretary; William E. Bainbridge, second secretary; Lieutenant Albert L. Key, naval attaché; Fleming C. Chestnut, interpreter. Mrs. M. S. Woodward and Miss Louise Woodward of Chicago are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Conger. Great Britain—Sir Claude M. MacDonald, minister; H. G. Bax-Isonide, secretary; H. G. N. Dering, second secretary; Henry Coakburn, Chinese secretary; Clive Bingham, honorary attaché; Dr. Woodworth Poole, physician; Right Rev. Bishop Scott, chaplain. Lady MacDonald and daughters; Colonel G. G. Browne, military attaché. France—S. Pielon, minister; D'Anthouard, secretary; and staff of five Europeans. Germany—Baron von Kettler, minister (murdered June 18); Von Prittwitz, first secretary; and European staff of five. Countess von Kettler (nee Ledgard) is with her husband. Russia—Michael de Giers, minister, and staff of six. Italy—Marquis Salvago Raggi, minister, and staff of two. Austria—Baron Zilkana von Walhorn, minister. Japan—Baron Nishii, minister. Belgium—Spain, Portugal, and Holland also have representatives at Pekin.

Officers. Men. American 7 56 British 3 72 German 2 35 French 3 72 Russian 4 71 Italian 3 35 Austrian 2 24 Japanese 2 24 Totals 35 383 The European and American residents of Pekin number about 250. American missionaries who were stationed at Pekin and supposed to be there now are: Presbyterian—Rev. John Wherry, D. D.; Rev. J. L. Whiting, Rev. C. H. Peun, Mrs. C. H. Peun, Rev. Charles A. Killis, Mrs. Charles A. Killis, Dr. John M. Ingles, Mrs. John M. Ingles, Miss Eliza E. Leonard, M. D., Miss Grace Newton, Miss Bessie McCoy and Miss Jennie McKellan. Methodist—Rev. F. D. Gamewell, Rev. H. E. King, Dr. George D. N. Lowery, Miss Alice Terrell, Mrs. C. M. Joynt, Miss Anna D. Gloss, M. D., Miss Ellie G. Young and Miss Gertrude Gilman. Congregational—Rev. H. S. Galt, Mrs. H. S. Galt, Miss Jane E. Chapin, Miss L. Miner, Miss Virginia C. Murdoch, M. D., Miss Nellie M. Russell, Rev. W. P. Spragg, Mrs. W. P. Spragg, Rev. Mark Williams, Rev. W. H. Takestbury and Miss H. Elizabeth Sheffield. The total of foreigners supposed to be in Pekin is said in recent despatches to be more than 1,000.

Canadian Missionaries. Toronto, July 6.—Rev. Dr. Warden, the secretary of the Presbyterian church,

Adlai E. Stevenson Nominated by the Democrats for the Vice-Presidency of the United States—David B. Hill, of New York, Finally Declined the Honor.

Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—The Democratic national ticket was completed today by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice-president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages although the result followed a comparatively unexciting contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Tamm, Hill and the lesser candidates. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a point of view was that recorded to Senator Hill and in its spontaneity and enthusiasm was one of the most notable features of the convention. It was accompanied by a somewhat dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Tamm, Hill and the lesser candidates. The distinct triumph of the day in the way of a point of view was that recorded to Senator Hill and in its spontaneity and enthusiasm was one of the most notable features of the convention. It was accompanied by a somewhat dramatic contest between the advocates of Stevenson, Tamm, Hill and the lesser candidates.

Stevenson was a Strong Favorite. State after state recorded his nomination—Georgia, Indiana, Virginia, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois, some of the devoted friends of Hill still maintain their allegiance to him and the delegation of New Jersey, Louisiana and some others were also placed in nomination, Maryland bringing forward Governor John Hamilton Lewis; North Carolina nominating Col. Julian Carr, and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick. It was after 2 o'clock when the second speeches were concluded, and the balloting began. As the roll was about to be called, Mr. Lewis appeared on the platform and in a few well chosen words withdrew from the contest. The vote was followed with intense interest, for when Alabama announced three for Stevenson and nineteen for Hill it looked as if it had a strong lead. At the close of the roll he had 293 votes, which, however, was not enough to nominate, the requisite two-thirds being 621. Hill had received 200 votes and Tamm 89. But before the announcement of the result, a strong line of delegates from Tennessee stood on his chair and announced: "Tennessee changes her 21 votes from Hill to Stevenson." That started the tide irresistibly toward Stevenson. From every quarter of the hall came demands for recognition. Alabama changed to Stevenson, California did the same. North Carolina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally and reluctantly announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended the contest for some time longer the various states continued to record their changes from one nomination to another. Tennessee was the last to do so. Its announcement was greeted with enthusiastic approval and again presented its young champion of silver Republicanism and Democracy—Charles A. Tamm. The mention of his name was the signal for

HEADQUARTERS FOR Wall Paper and Window Blinds. All the latest spring patterns in Wall Paper. Window Blinds at a big bargain. Special attention given to out of town orders. A. McARTHUR, 648 Main Street.

Mount Allison Academy and COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Sackville, N. B. The next term of this well-known educational institution begins Sept. 6th, 1900. Boys and young men desiring a good ENGLISH EDUCATION, or to prepare for COLLEGE MATRICULATION or a BUSINESS LIFE should avail themselves of the advantages offered by this home school for boys. For full information apply to JAS. M. PALMER, M. A., Principal.

Agents Wanted to sell high grade fruit trees and fruit bushes, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, roses, hedging, vines, etc., all of which is sent out under government certificate for cleanliness and freedom from disease, for THE FORTNIGHT NURSERIES. We have the largest nurseries in Canada, 800 acres, and can, therefore, give the best assortment of stock. STRAIGHT EMPLOYMENT TO WORKERS and good pay weekly; all supplies free. We are sole agents for Dr. Mole's celebrated Caterpillar which protects trees from the caterpillar. Highest testimonials. Our agents cover their expenses by carrying this as a side line. It is in great demand. Write at once for terms. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Sept. 28, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation." DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. In a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, Spasms, Colic, Pajitations, Hysteria. IMPORTANT CAUTION. The IM BENSER'S SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. IS THE TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, LONDON, W. C.

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Dr. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION GIVES STRENGTH TO NURSING MOTHERS. IT MAKES WEAK WOMEN STRONG AND SICK WOMEN WELL.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. The little woman now has tears of joy, for she took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which put her blood in prime order, and she lives on the strength of the present instead of worrying about that of the past. "Humor"—When I need a purifier take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cures my humor and it is excellent as a nerve tonic." JOSEF BROWNE. Erysipelas Sores—"After scarlet fever a running sore was left on my nose. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured it. My brother was also relieved by it of erysipelas in his face." ELIZABETH BURDEN, N. B. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the non-purifying and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

that the road from the Natal frontier to the Boer capital is clear, and that the British are in full possession of the line of country between the two places. The only Boer forces that now exist are those in the Orange State, which are with President Steyn and those which are with Kruger in the northern part of the Transvaal, somewhere on the line of railway between Pretoria and the Portuguese border. The overwhelming British forces are closing in rapidly on Steyn, who will be forced to surrender in a few days, and as for Kruger, he will either be driven to the mountains or die in the last ditch, or he will have to follow Mr. Steyn's example and yield himself up a prisoner of war. Although the Boers are showing a good deal of activity and are trying to create difficulties by attacks on detached posts, there is no reason to suppose that they have any great heart in the contest as it is being carried on at present.

The correspondent of the New York Evening Post who is with the Boers, and who has displayed such remarkable sympathy for them in his letters, gives a description of the retirement from Kruger's camp which does not agree very well with the idea that had prevailed of the heroism of those people. They seemed at that time to have no leader who had any influence over them, and while there were a few men who were prepared for all extremities, the majority of the Boers were more anxious to go home than to remain in the train of either Mr. Steyn or Mr. Kruger.

The following extract from the letter of this correspondent will show the condition the Boers were in on the evening of May when General Roberts was approaching Kruger's:

All through the week, timid, or discouraged, or tired out, or perhaps had been straggling back from that somewhat indefinite frontier known as 'the front,' like the men of all other countries, there are those who are nervous, and there are those who are tall, there is a vast amount of talk about fighting to the end, of death in the face of the English domination, but I cannot help noticing that there has been in the recent days of the campaign in the Free State, a very considerable percentage of Boers who seemed to dislike the idea of dying for their country in too close proximity to the British army. One might infer that they believed that an empty stomach, or a disordered bow, or a twenty-five to fifty miles away would be more comfortable and quite as useful. Yet one cannot much blame these stragglers to the rear. When a man tells me that he really enjoys the experience of firing line, I set him down as either a fool or a liar. And when a faint heart is coupled with either a feeble body or an empty stomach, it is disposed to be charitable towards the victim of the combination.

"The tide of stragglers increased on Thursday, and there was a crowd of about them on Friday morning. At an early hour on that day, President Steyn was in the saddle riding out to meet them and turn them back. He had with him any number of military organizations, this might have been possible even then, although it would really have been useless. With such a disorganized mass, the task was hopeless as that of the old lady who tried to sweep back the Atlantic ocean. Mr. Steyn sought to stay them by every means in his power. He begged, he entreated, and he threatened. He appealed to their manhood and their patriotism. He placed some under arrest. A few returned to the lines, though not many of them stay there. This revolt was not that of a prince-stricken nob, but rather an utter loss of a disheartened and discouraged mass in the face of an overwhelming force.

As the above was written by a friend and partisan of the Boers, we accept it as a truthful picture of their condition at that time, and as nothing has since occurred to give them any further encouragement, it shows clearly enough that while it may be in the interest of Steyn and Kruger and a few others to prolong the contest, the majority of them under their own private concerns.

OUR CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The high praise which the conduct of our Canadian soldiers is receiving from General Roberts is very gratifying to the people of the Dominion. Although the men we sent out to South Africa were not trained soldiers, in the professional sense, they proved themselves to be as useful and as efficient as the men belonging to the British army. No regrets have done their part better than those which went from Canada. The first contingent has been in as many battles as any British regiment, and we need not claim any higher praise for them than that. They have displayed an attitude for military service which is quite remarkable, in view of the fact that hardly any of them had seen any military service before.

No doubt the presence of so many colonial soldiers in South Africa will be valuable to the regulars themselves and will serve to dissipate many erroneous ideas which have become imbedded in the traditions of the service. One thing which the British regulars will discover, which does not seem to have yet penetrated the minds of the British officials, is that the colonists are not an inferior race, but that man for man they are quite as good as themselves. It is astonishing the amount of

ignorance which still prevails in England with regard to colonial affairs. It is not so very long ago that many of the common people in England thought that the colonists were all black men. If Tommy Atkins ever had this idea in his head, he will know better, and after the war is over and he goes home he will be able to tell his comrades that he met colonists from Canada, Australia and New Zealand who were as brave and as well disciplined as any troops in the British service. If the war has no other result it will have one great effect in knitting the colonies and the mother country more closely together, and in removing misunderstandings which may have existed between them with regard to each other.

A NEGLECTED ANNIVERSARY.

There is one anniversary that the people of St. John have never kept, although it is certainly as well worthy of their attention as some that are always observed by them. We refer to the discovery of the St. John River by Champlain. The readers of Acadia history will not need to be told that it was on the 21st of June, 1604, that Champlain first visited the St. John River and as the day was that of St. John the Baptist he called the river by the name which it has ever since borne, the St. John. The festival of St. John the Baptist is kept in the province of Quebec with great ceremony, and it is also observed among the Acadian inhabitants of New Brunswick, but the people of St. John, who have the best right to remember it, have never given it the slightest degree of attention. Four years hence the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the river St. John will have come around, and then it would seem to be a suitable occasion for the people to make up for their former neglect and have a celebration worthy of the city and of the great event which the day commemorates.

When it is remembered that Champlain was the first man who has given any account of the river St. John, so that he was practically its discoverer, it will be evident that the day when he first visited it is one well worthy of our regard. We trust that before the three hundredth anniversary comes around, our people will have come to the conclusion that it is their duty to mark this festival with something great in the way of a celebration. There is, however, plenty of time to discuss the manner in which this celebration ought to be carried out. In the meantime we invite any of our readers who may have ideas on this subject to give us the benefit of them, and we will be glad to publish any communication bearing on this subject which seems to be worthy of public attention.

UNITED LIBERALS.

While the members of the Conservative Party in parliament are quarrelling among themselves, some of them actually not being on speaking terms, the Liberals are displaying a solid front and the harmony of a united family. The dinner which was given at Ottawa on Saturday evening to the Liberal members of the House of Commons and senate, and the Liberal representatives of the press gallery, was aptly termed by our correspondent "the largest and most successful banquet ever given within the precincts of the parliament building." Mr. S. D. Scott, of the Sun, is however, not well pleased at the dinner, and he has endeavored to belittle it in his Ottawa correspondence. Possibly one reason for the Sun's disgust is the fact that the Hon. John Costigan, who held a cabinet position in the last Conservative government, was one of the Liberal members of the House of Commons and senate, and he is said to have given one of the best speeches of the evening. These things are naturally disheartening to the disorganized and disunited Conservatives, who see nothing but defeat staring them in the face when the elections come on. The best thing that their parliamentary agents have been able to do brings them out in a considerable minority in the next House of Commons and the news of this has naturally led his way to the different members of the party, who are apparently, not recently, in the opinion that something would happen to restore them to power. With Canada prospering as it is under Liberal rule and with Mr. Birmingham threatening to expose the rascalities of the Conservative party to which he belongs, the prospects of Tory success at the general elections are too small to be worth calculating.

THE COAL OIL QUESTION.

The Tory plan of campaign seems to be based on the assumption that the people of Canada are blind, deaf and idiotic. At all events it is impossible to reconcile their course with any other view. Day after day members in the house make the most absurd and unwarranted statements, and their journals are even more unscrupulous. Here is an illustration. The Mail and Empire persistently asserts that the Standard Oil Company was granted legislation by the present government which has enabled that company to obtain a monopoly in Canada and to raise the price of oil. As everyone knows who has cared to give the matter attention, the Standard Oil Company has not obtained any legislation at Ottawa, neither directly nor indirectly. The privilege of importing coal oil in tanks was not a measure in the interest of that company, but was intended to cheapen the cost of oil to consumers. And that has been the effect. No one in his senses would believe that cheaper methods of bringing in coal oil could possibly lead to a higher price being charged for that product. The thing is too absurd to be seriously discussed. The price of coal oil has undoubtedly

advanced three cents per gallon, but the advance has been uniform in both Canada and the United States. It has not been due to anything affected by the tank privilege. Indeed coal oil would be just so much dearer in Canada if it were not for this privilege. But the mere fact that oil has gone up in the market, due wholly to the advance in the crude product, has been seized upon by the organs of the government as a subject for political capital. If an earthquake were to occur Tory journals would probably find some way of blaming it on the Grid government. Speaking of the tanking privilege the Mail and Empire says:

"After the concession was made the monopoly forced all competing refiners out of business, and gave itself discriminating rates on the railways. It had the Canadian producer at its mercy, for it was the only purchaser of crude, and it raised the oil from fifteen cents to twenty-five cents a gallon."

The statement that the Standard Company "gave itself discriminating rates on the railways" is ridiculous. We wonder what measure of success would attend the effort of any manufacturing company in Canada to "give itself" discriminating rates? Shippers do not make their own rates in this country, but so far as the Standard Oil Company managed to secure the dishonest and unjust co-operation of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways in applying discriminating rates the Mail and Empire should have been sufficiently decent and fair to say that the minister of railways took the matter up with a firm hand and cancelled the rates.

As to the price of oil having been increased ten cents a gallon, there is not a dealer nor a consumer in the land who does not know that the statement is untrue. Not only are they untrue, but they are absurdly so. We have obtained quotations from Toronto, where this statement was made, as to the wholesale price of coal oil. On the day the Mail and Empire made the assertion quoted above, the price of oil at Toronto was 16 cents per gallon for the Canadian product, and 19 cents for the American.

Before the tanking privilege came into effect the price was thirteen cents and eighteen cents respectively. If an advance of ten cents per gallon had occurred the price today should be 23 cents and 28 cents. The rise of three cents per gallon was due to the cause we have indicated. If this statement of the facts is incorrect, our morning contemporary would be only too glad to point out the error, but we challenge it now to prove to the contrary, or to question the further statement that the Chinese of St. John are not the most prominent element of the population, we presume that by their arrest it may be inferred that other gambling dens in the city have been closed and that there are no quiet pool games going on in any part of it. It appears that the total amount of cash that was involved in the gambling of the Chiamen was \$14, which does not appear to be a large sum to those who are familiar with the manner in which some games are carried on, or were carried on formerly in this city. No doubt the Chinese who have been wasting their money in gambling will accept this arrest as a warning against indulging in any future operations of this character, and we trust that if there are any quiet resorts in town in which white men are gambling, they will not wait for the police to surprise them, but will permanently abandon the pernicious habit. Certainly a city of the size of St. John which has no gamblers but a few Chinese washmen is a very happy community, and our freedom from all such wickedness ought to be advertised by the Tourist Association as one of the leading attractions of St. John.

Two months ago the Mail and Empire declared that coal oil had advanced eight cents per gallon as the result of the tanking privilege. One month ago it raised the figure to eight cents. Now it has got up to ten cents. At this rate, if the elections are delayed much longer, it will get up beyond the present retail price. Oil is dear enough, but it would be dearer if it were not for the privilege of importing in tanks.

The chief Tory organ asserts that "every industry Mr. Crofting has touched has been injured." The facts show otherwise. Every industry in Canada is flourishing as never before, and during the eleven months of the fiscal year just closed, our manufacturers exported \$5,000,000 more of their products than in 1896. They can stand a good deal of injury of that nature.

"On the Yukon deal the contractors stood to make \$14,000,000; this was the value of the proposed land grant to them."—Mail and Empire.

Then the railway was to cost nothing? It generally costs something to build 155 miles of railway 800 miles from civilization, and in a mountainous country. But who valued the land grant, and how did they determine its value?

Labor Gazette Editor.

Ottawa, July 9—It is said that John King, B. A., graduate of Toronto University, Mr. King takes an interest in labor problems.

greater industrial activity and more genuine prosperity among all classes than ever before in the history of the Dominion.

The present government is said by opponents to have increased taxation. The very opposite is true. The tariff has been lowered, and the free list has been increased. But what about postage? There is no form of taxation which more directly reaches every class of the community. Can it be said that the reduction from three to two cents was another one of the means cunningly devised by the Grits to sweat the people?

The Mail and Empire says that recent elections in New Brunswick show the dissatisfaction which exists in this province with the present government. This will be news to New Brunswickers who remember that in the general contest along strictly party lines, they took place a little over a year ago, the Foster party won four seats out of 46. Nothing has since occurred to alter the meaning of that verdict, as Mr. Foster could very well tell the Mail and Empire.

During eleven months of the current fiscal year there was an increase in the exportation of fish amounting to \$1,235,191, as compared with the corresponding period in 1899. At the same time there was an increase of \$2,801,565 in exports of lumber. Both these interests concern us in the maritime provinces, and it would seem that we are commencing to share more largely in the general prosperity which prevails throughout the Dominion.

The common council has agreed to purchase the land upon which the Court block stood provided it can be obtained for \$40,000. A great many people are of the opinion that this purchase by the city is not necessary and that the money might be put to a better use in many ways. The Court block has always been used for business purposes and might be used again in the same way.

It is, of course, part of the Tory plan of campaign to insist that Liberals are annexationists. This slander appears every day in one or more of the opposition papers. It must be particularly distasteful to Liberals to be thus misrepresented, but they have the satisfaction at least of knowing that the charge is untrue and that it is not believed by those whom it is intended to influence.

Sir Charles Tupper says he was given a degree by Cambridge because he had united two oceans, but that Sir Wilfrid Laurier got his degree from the same university, and he speaks in two languages. That is Sir Charles' modest way of putting it. He might, however, have said that Sir Wilfrid had done more than Sir Charles man living to unite two seas. They are both dead now.

The Sun blandly tells us that Mr. Powell is not opposed to the Intercolonial extension to Montreal. This is certainly very considerate on Mr. Powell's part. He is the leader in the movement to block the extension, and took up a couple of hours' time the other day in an effort to show that the extension had been a failure. His conversion has been tardy; but even the most rebellious find a day of grace.

Down in their hearts the Tories do not so much object to the fact that the government is spending more money, as to the way it is being spent. They know that it is being laid out honestly, and upon useful works that cannot fail to command popular approval. There are no McGreevy contracts, nor Curran bridges under the present ministry.

The Tories at Ottawa worked themselves into an alarming panic over the probable amount of the railway subsidies. They were telling everybody that when the list came down it would foot up \$20,000,000. When the statement was presented the amount involved was only some \$3,000,000. How is it that the Tories who initiated the subsidy policy, are now so desperately afraid of having it carried out by the Liberals?

At the close of the address a picnic dinner was served on the grounds of Mr. Baird. The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock. A large crowd had gathered in the hall. Mr. Tompkins was again called upon and spoke for an hour and a quarter on the possibilities of the farmer as a patron to the butter factories. The speaker went very fully into the details of the patron's duty and the great possibilities in the farmer's power of increasing his revenue from his cows.

On visiting the factory at Andover he had found that the butter fat in the milk received from the different patrons varied from 3.3 per cent to 4.4 per cent, a very pronounced discrepancy in the value of the milk which can only be rectified by the farmer himself in the evening, and by proper selection or by intelligent breeding secure a herd that will give a higher per cent of butter fat. He strongly urged the farmer to get acquainted with the individual cows of his herd, not simply to know them by sight, but to know what quality of work they were doing; whether they were doing their cows at a profit or whether some of the cows in the herd were depreciating the profits of the others. To determine this he requires no more business ability than his does for your butter maker, to make his part of the business profitable. The Babcock test is within reach of every farmer. By this means he is enabled to determine the value of the individuals of his herd.

Having secured quality in your milk you must get it to the factory in the best possible condition. The success of the creamery just started in this district, depends very largely on the quality of the milk. Mr. Tompkins has his capital in this enterprise wants to put upon the market the very best quality of butter, and he cannot do this unless you provide for him the very best quality of milk. To do this requires close attention to the milk from the time it is drawn from the cow until it leaves your premises for the factory. Milk when drawn from the cow, possesses animal heat or odor, which, if not eliminated by aeration, will give a bad flavor to the butter. Then care should be taken that the utensils, especially the cans, are kept perfectly clean and bright. Mr. Tompkins spoke of the profits accruing to the farmer in maintaining the June flow of milk all through the summer. He strongly advocated having the cows fresher in the fall so as to be able to run the factory through the winter. The speaker took up the question of preparing better feed for the cows for both summer and winter. At the close of this interesting address Mr. Manzer was called upon and expressed his gratification at the encouraging prospects he had for the success for the factory. Besides the large amount of butter he was shipping to Liverpool he had orders from the very best resorts in the province, hotels at summer resorts.

Mr. Pickett, the president of the Agricultural Society, spoke of the good work being accomplished by that institution and urged every farmer to become a member and have the use of pure bred stock. By request of the audience, Mr. Tompkins was recalled to speak on turning grapes into the province.

PRINCE CHING IS OPPOSING PRINCE TUAN.

(Continued from Page One.)

concluded to dispatch additional troops from the Philippines to assist in the proposed relief movement against Peking for the possible rescue of the foreign ministers and residents, but it was impossible to verify the rumor in official circles. Those people who originated it seemed to be positive of its accuracy and even went so far into detail as to assert that the fourth and eighteenth regiments of infantry now serving in the vicinity of Manila have actually been ordered to prepare for embarkation to Taku.

Secretary Root was questioned in regard to the report late this afternoon, but declined in the most positive manner to commit himself on the question. He would not say that no more troops will be sent to China from the Philippines, nor would he admit that such a movement was in contemplation.

Japan's Position. St. Petersburg, July 9—Authoritative information just obtained confirms the report that Russia has consented and is even desirous that Japan should actively cooperate in the evacuation of China.

Russia places no limit on the number of Japanese troops to be employed and only stipulates that this agreement is not to constitute a mandate whereby Japan will obtain a privileged position. Japan, it is added, must co-operate in the work of pacification on the same conditions as the other powers.

The Times Doubts. London, July 10—The Times this morning says: "Some Chinese officials are evidently desirous to have the legation in Europe that the legations in Peking are still under the protection of one section of the Chinese army. But that only makes it more remarkable that they should not employ the only convincing argument by allowing direct communication between the ministers and the outside world. We are not wish to insist too strongly upon this aspect, but those circumstantial rumors lack the confirmation so easily supplied if they are true."

The Black Regiment. London, July 9—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Chefoo announces under date of July 7, that the Ninth United States Infantry has arrived at Taku.

Victoria Dairy Association.

The Victoria Dairy Association held its quarterly session and picnic dinner at the quarterly session and picnic dinner at Barseville on Friday, July 6. Quite a large crowd assembled in the Orange Hall. The morning session was called to order at 10 o'clock. Mr. Donald Innis, president, in the chair. After a few introductory remarks Mr. Innis introduced Mr. W. S. Tompkins, of Middleton, who spoke for three-quarters of an hour on the conditions which must be provided by the patrons of the butter factory in order to obtain the best results from that institution.

At the close of the address a picnic dinner was served on the grounds of Mr. Baird. The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock. A large crowd had gathered in the hall. Mr. Tompkins was again called upon and spoke for an hour and a quarter on the possibilities of the farmer as a patron to the butter factories. The speaker went very fully into the details of the patron's duty and the great possibilities in the farmer's power of increasing his revenue from his cows.

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At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Tompkins for his valuable services for the day. The speaker, in replying, said that while he appreciated the very hearty vote of thanks, they were being referred to the department of agriculture for what services he had rendered them.

In China there is 20 times as much coal as in all Europe.

St. John Markets.

Revised and corrected for the Weekly Telegraph each week by S. Z. Dickson, Commission Merchant, stalls 9 and 10 City Market.

Country Market—Wholesale. Beef (butcher) per carcass, \$0.25 to \$0.28. Veal, per quarter, (heavy) 0.07 to 0.08. Pork (country) per qr., per lb., 0.06 to 0.07. Butter (in tubs) per lb., 0.15 to 0.18. Eggs, per doz., 0.12 to 0.13. Hides, per lb., 0.07 to 0.08. Lard, per lb., 0.10 to 0.11. Lamb skins, each, 0.40 to 0.50. Sheep, per dozen bunches, 0.50 to 0.60. Chickens, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Poultry, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Turkey, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Game, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Fish, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Shellfish, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Fruit, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Vegetables, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Grains, per bushel, 0.10 to 0.12. Oil, per gallon, 0.10 to 0.12. Sugar, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Coffee, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Tea, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Spices, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Miscellaneous, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12.

County Market—Retail. Beef, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Veal, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Pork, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Butter, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Eggs, per doz., 0.10 to 0.12. Hides, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Lard, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Lamb skins, each, 0.10 to 0.12. Sheep, per dozen bunches, 0.10 to 0.12. Chickens, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Poultry, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Turkey, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Game, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Fish, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Shellfish, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Fruit, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Vegetables, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Grains, per bushel, 0.10 to 0.12. Oil, per gallon, 0.10 to 0.12. Sugar, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Coffee, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Tea, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Spices, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12. Miscellaneous, per lb., 0.10 to 0.12.

PROVISIONS. Am clear pork, per bbl 17.50 to 18.00. Pork, mess, 16.00 to 16.50. P. E. prime mess, 15.00 to 15.50. Plate beef, 14.75 to 15.25. Extra plate beef, 15.25 to 15.50. Cheese, factory, new, lb 0.10 to 0.11. Butter, dairy, lb 0.15 to 0.16. Butter, creamery, 20 to 21. Lard, compound, lb 0.09 to 0.09. Eggs, per doz, fresh, 0.14 to 0.14. Beans, white, 1.80 to 1.90. Beans, Y. E., 2.40 to 2.40. Egyptian onions, per lb 0.00 to 0.02.

FISH. Codfish, medium, 100 lb 2.80 to 2.90. Larger, 3.00 to 3.10. Pallock, 100 lb, 1.80 to 1.90. Herring, lay, h-b, 0.00 to 0.00. Herring, rippling, 0.00 to 0.00. Herring, Canno, fat, h-b 0.00 to 0.00. Herring, St. Lawrence, No 1, 0.00 to 0.00. No 2, 0.00 to 0.00. Shad, h-b, 0.00 to 0.00. Shad, mess, 5.00 to 5.25. GRAIN. Oats, Ontario, 0.38 to 0.39. Provincial, 0.37 to 0.38. Tompkins, 0.40 to 0.40. Split peas, 0.10 to 0.10. Beans, 0.10 to 0.10. Hay, pressed, 10.00 to 10.00.

RICE. Arracan, cwt, 3.30 to 3.50. Pina, 0.04 to 0.05. Seta, 0.05 to 0.06. SUGAR. Granulated, bbl, 4.95 to 5.00. White ex C, bbl, 4.10 to 4.20. Ex C, bbl, 4.90 to 4.10. Paris vanilla, boxes 0.05 to 0.06. Pulverized, 0.05 to 0.06. TOBACCO. Black, 12's, long leaf, lb 0.62 to 0.63. Black, 12's, short stock, 0.64 to 0.64. Black, Solace, 0.64 to 0.64. Bright, 0.65 to 0.65. Canadian 12's, 0.45 to 0.45.

OILS. American Water White, 0.00 to 0.21. Electric A, 0.00 to 0.21. Canadian Water White, 0.18 to 0.19. Canadian prime white Sil., 0.15 to 0.16. Linseed oil, boiled, 0.25 to 0.26. Do, raw, 0.88 to 0.90. Turpentine, 0.80 to 0.81. Castor oil, com. lb, 0.00 to 0.00. Olive oil, gal, 0.85 to 0.85. Extra lard oil, 0.55 to 0.65. No. 1 lard oil, 0.50 to 0.60. Seal steen refined, 0.42 to 0.45. Do, pale, 0.37 to 0.39. Coal oil, 0.27 to 0.29.

RAISINS. London Layers, new, 1.50 to 1.75. Black Baskets, 2.00 to 2.20. Loose Muscatel, 0.08 to 0.08. Valencia layer, 0.07 to 0.07. Valencia, 0.06 to 0.06. Sultana, 0.00 to 0.10. Currants, bbl, 5.00 to 5.50. Currants, boxes, 0.00 to 0.07. APPLES. Apples, bbl, 0.00 to 0.00. Dried apples, 0.05 to 0.06. Evaporated Apples, 0.07 to 0.07. Evaporated Apples, 0.12 to 0.14. Prunes, 0.08 to 0.07. Lemons, box, 4.25 to 5.00. Figs, 0.10 to 0.22. Dates, box, 0.05 to 0.06. Grapes, Cal, 0.00 to 0.00. Peaches, Cal, 1.75 to 1.75. Pears, Cal, 2.50 to 2.50. Pears, Ann, 3.00 to 0.00. Valencia Oranges, 0.00 to 3.50. MOLASSES. Barbados, new, 0.37 to 0.39. Demerara, 0.00 to 0.00. New Orleans, 0.32 to 0.38. Porto Rico, new, 0.44 to 0.46. FLOUR AND MEAL. Cornmeal, 2.30 to 2.35. Middlings, bags free, 21.50 to 22.50. Manitoba Patents, 5.00 to 5.25. Canadian High Grade Flour, 4.15 to 4.25. Medium Patents, 4.00 to 4.10. Oatmeal Roller, 3.90 to 4.10. Oatmeal Standard, 3.90 to 4.10. SALT. Liverpool, sack ex store, 0.54 to 0.56. Butter salt, sack factory filled, 0.85 to 1.00. SPICES. Nutmegs, 0.55 to 0.75. Cassia per lb, ground 0.15 to 0.22. Cloves whole, 0.20 to 0.22. Cloves ground, 0.22 to 0.25. Ginger, ground, 0.18 to 0.22. Pepper, ground, 0.15 to 0.20. COFFEE. Condensed, 1 lb cans, per doz. No. 2 seal brand, 3.25 to 3.25. Condensed 1 lb. cans, per doz. No. 3, seal brand 2.50 to 2.50. Java, per lb, green 0.30 to 0.34. Jamaica, 0.24 to 0.28. MATHES. Gross, 0.37 to 0.40. CANDLES. Mould per lb, 0.11 to 0.11. TEAS. Congou, per lb common 0.14 to 0.18.

Congou good 0.20 to 0.25. Congou, finest 0.28 to 0.30. Souchow, 0.25 to 0.35. Congou, 0.30 to 0.45.

NAILS. White lead, Brandram's No. 1, R. B. per 100 lbs, 6.87 to 7.10. Yellow paint, 6.50 to 7.75. Black, 7.50 to 8.00. Putty, per lb, 0.25 to 0.65.

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IRON, ETC. Anchors, per lb, 0.32 to 0.45. Chain cables, per lb, 0.41 to 0.41. Rigging chains, per lb, 0.41 to 0.41. Refined, 100 lb or ordinary size, 2.70 to 2.70.

LIME. Casks, 0.85 to 0.90. Bbls, 0.55 to 0.60. TAR AND BITCH. Rosin, choice, per lb, 4.25 to 4.50. Coal tar pitch, 2.75 to 3.00. Wilmington pitch, 2.75 to 3.00. St. John's tar, 2.25 to 2.50.

COALS. Old Mines Sydney per chald 7.00 to 7.00. English, 0.00 to 0.00. Springhill round do, 5.50 to 5.50. Springhill Nut do, 4.00 to 4.00. Reserve Nut do, 4.00 to 4.00. Reserve Mine do, 6.00 to 6.00.

Calcutta do 6.00 to 6.60. Acadia, 0.00 to 0.00. Picton, 0.00 to 0.00. Joggins, 5.00 to 5.00. Joggins Nut, 2.50 to 2.50. Fosterville, 5.25 to 5.25. Broken, per ton, 4.65 to 4.65. Egg, 4.85 to 4.85. Steves (nut), 5.00 to 5.00. Chestnut, 5.00 to 5.00.

LUMBER. Spruce deals Bay Fundy 10.00 to 10.50. City Mills, 11.00 to 12.00. Arrostook P B Nos 1 & 2, 40.00 to 45.00. No. 3, 30.00 to 35.00. No. 4, 25.00 to 30.00. Arrostook shipping, 15.00 to 16.00. Common, 12.00 to 13.00. Spruce boards, 08.50 to 09.00. Spruce scantling (mat'd) 08.50 to 09.00. Pine clapboards, extra, 32.00 to 34.00. No. 1, 40.00 to 40.00. No. 2, 29.00 to 30.00. No. 3, 11.00 to 12.00. Laths, spruce, 08.50 to 09.00. Laths, pine, 09.00 to 1.00. Palings, spruce, 4.00 to 4.00.

Thirteen Pig-Tailed Sports Charged With Gambling.

The North End police made a sweep between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday morning in a Chinese laundry at 608 Main street...

Senators and Members Guests of the Premier.

Ottawa, July 8.—The largest and most successful banquet ever given within the precincts of the parliamentary buildings at Ottawa...

Buller Has at Last Arrived in Pretoria.

London, July 9.—Late news from South Africa reports that the Boers ineffectually attacked General Buller's escort...

Four Prisoners Heard and Remanded.

Dover, N. H., July 7.—The four men who were arrested at a road house near this city last night, in connection with the shooting affray which occurred here July 4th...

The Dominion Concern to Have a Rival.

Montreal, July 6.—It is reported that Messrs. J. F. Stairs and Graham Fraser, who are heavily interested in the Nova Scotia Steel Company, have succeeded in raising in London, England, one million dollars for the purchase of the General Mining Association's coal property...

Americans Won a Majority.

They Captured Eight Out of Thirteen Events at Stamford Bridge—No Records.

London, July 7.—American athletes to-day won eight out of 13 of the amateur events for the championship of Great Britain. The Amateur Athletic Association championship games were held at Stamford Bridge...

Officer James Greer had come across this same fleeced Chinaman or another some minutes before and had called Sergeant Baxter. The two came down Main street and found Officer Corbett on the watch...

Directly in front of the premier sat those veterans in the cause of Liberalism, Senators Gilmore and Burpee, of New Brunswick. In this connection might be said that Hon. Mr. Blair, on account of his family being in mourning, was not able to be there...

Strathcona in a Skirmish. Toronto, July 7.—The Telegram's special cable from London says a despatch from Vlakfontein, in the south eastern portion of the Transvaal, reports that Sir Buller's horse after seeing a conveyance safely through the Rustfontein defile, near Greylingstad, left eighteen Strathconas in the dominion in amount of capture...

Firemen in the Building Were Caught—Four Lost Their Lives and Others Were Very Badly Injured—Several May Die—\$100,000 Damage. Pittsburgh, July 7.—Pittsburgh's downtown section was visited by another disastrous fire today. The sections within a week. As a result four men are dead and six others are in hospitals suffering from injuries which may prove fatal...

Steamer Jernie to Come from Halifax for a Propeller Blade—Doctor Supposed to Have Been Drowned. Halifax, July 8.—(Special)—The Anstran steamer Jernie, which arrived Friday for the propeller blade, had been damaged by a propeller blade which was broken off by the engine. The doctor who was supposed to have been drowned, was found floating in the water...

Jack Point Showed the Way to a Fine Field in Record Time at Brighton. New York, July 7.—Jack Point with 109 pounds up, ran the mile and a quarter in the Brighton handicap today in the record time of 2:04 3/5, winning the race stake in a hot drive with the Kentuckian and Imp while great Ethelbert was lengths behind...

The Canadian Bank of Commerce to Absorb the Bank of British Columbia. Montreal, July 6.—On August 29, a meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce will be held when an agreement will in all probability be ratified by which that bank will rank second in the dominion in amount of capital...

Shipping Notes. Battle liner Mantinea, from Liverpool with sail, arrived on Saturday. The Ardo, from St. John, reached Liverpool Saturday. Sunday morning the Oat Kyre (steam) sailed for Bermuda via Halifax.

Portion of Their Shipbuilding Plant Burned. Philadelphia, July 8.—The angle iron ship shop of the William Cramp's Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company was badly damaged by fire at a half hour this morning. The building is a corrugated iron structure and is two stories in height...

One Hundred and Fifty-six Bodies Recovered. New York, July 8.—Three more bodies were found on the Saale. This makes twenty-nine bodies that have thus far been taken from the wreck of the Saale since the fire. The bodies were all of fire victims and in such a state that they could not be identified.

Talmage in Sweden. Stockholm, July 8.—Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preached in the Emanuel church here today to an immense congregation. Dr. Talmage's sermon was rendered into Swedish by an interpreter.

Harvey and Salisbury Line Bill. Newport, R. I., July 8.—The boiler in one of the steam launches of the flagship New York burst this afternoon. The fireman being badly injured and the remainder of the crew slightly hurt. The boiler engine was completely wrecked...

Canadian Actor Dies. London, July 6.—Franklin McLean the Canadian actor, died this morning of brain fever.

For Canadians. Ottawa, July 8.—A provision, which is to be included in Hon. Mr. Meulock's fair wage resolution, which provides that, wherever the wages must be paid on public works, is that all workmen on public works must reside in Canada.

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On Saturday evening Grand Master McArthur, S. D. G. M. Dr. Matthew McFarland, Grand Secretary, J. Morrison, County Master H. P. Allingham, of St. John county west, and other members of Grand Lodge of New Brunswick, officially visited the officers of Grand Lodge No. 3 at Musquash. After a very pleasant time was spent refreshments were served by the members...

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Mothers and Children

Rejoice in the cleansing, purifying, and beautifying properties of CUTicura Soap and CUTicura Ointment.

BIRTHS.

DUBAMEL—Dr. and Madame Dubamel, of 211 Mont Royal Avenue, Montreal, bring the pleasure to announce to their relatives and friends the birth, on June 23rd, of their daughter, Marie Antoinette.

MARRIAGES.

DODGE-JONES—At Boston, on July 4th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Kimball, Dedic, second youngest daughter of John A. Jones to Miss Bertha Mildred Anderson, of St. John, N. B.

DEATHS.

STACEY—In this city, on the 6th inst, after a short illness, William and the late Mary Stacey, leaving a sorrowing father, brothers and sisters to mourn their loss.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived. Friday, July 6. Stmr St Croix, 1064, Pike, from Boston, mds and pass, W G Lee.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Halifax, Sunday, July 8. Stmr Olaf Kyree, for U. K.

ARRIVED.

Halifax, July 7, stmr Jamaica, from London for St John—short of coal.

CLEARED.

Campbellton, June 29, bque Atlas, for Penarth Roads; Noites, for Plymouth; July 3, bque Onward, for Sunderland.

BRITISH PORTS.

Newcastle, N S W, July 4, bque Nellie Troop, Owen, from Saigon.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Halifax, July 7, stmr Carthage, from Philadelphia, for St John; Shelldrake, for Preston, Eng.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Halifax, July 6, bque Tancred, from Newcastle, N B.

CHATHAM NEWS.

Chatham, July 9.—The local oranges headed by the Orange band of Newcastle, attended divine service in a body yesterday morning at St. Luke's Methodist.

INTERESTING SESSIONS ARE BEING HELD.

Truro, July 7.—Saturday morning's session of the Y. M. C. A. Association convention was opened in the First Presbyterian Hall at 9 o'clock.

First, because of a double cov-ent we are living under. The great railroad movement is evidence of it; indeed every department as it advances with rapid strides is evidence of it.

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THE BESSIE MARKHAM'S REMAINS.

Baltimore, July 9.—Captain W. W. Garfield, of the schooner Kate E. Perry, which arrived today from New York, reports that on June 29, in lat. 49 1/2, lon. 85 1/2, he sighted the wreck of a large vessel.

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"The rainfall has been fairly general this week in Bombay, Deccan, Provinces, Gujarat and the Punjab, but has been much below the average for these districts, except in Southern Deccan. Little or no rain has fallen in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India."

SUSSEX NEWS.

Sussex, July 9.—The artesian well which is being bored on O'Connell's hill with the object of view of obtaining a town water supply, has reached a depth of 285 feet.

AMERICAN CONSUL DEPART.

Hamilton, Ont., July 9.—Charles F. Macdonald, late United States consul in this city, died last night in his 72nd year.

PARLIAMENT MAY POSSIBLY BE PROLONGED AT THE END OF THE WEEK.

Ottawa, July 9.—In the senate today Sir Mackenzie Bowell said that if the dominion election act was to be properly discussed by the senate they would require to sit for a fortnight yet.

WHY THEY HAVE THEM.

Toronto, July 9.—Henry Graves and an English publishing firm claim the Canadian copyright of the famous picture entitled: "What we have heard."

STALKING TO HIS CHARGE.

Quebec, July 9.—(Special)—Rev. Dr. Griffiths left today for Dauphin, Man., to assist the evicted Fox Bay settlers in securing locations for their new homes.

A MAN NAMED LOGAN, WORKING IN THE REPAIR CAR SHED, DROPPED DEAD ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK TUESDAY MORNING.