

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1900.

NO. 92.

AMERICAN ORANGEMEN.

The New England Branch Beaten by the West.

THE EASTERN TICKET.

Headed by Rev. C. C. Phelan, of Lewiston, Failed to Succeed--A Vermont Minister Elected Supreme Grand Master of the United States.

New York, July 26.--Last night's session of the Supreme Grand Lodge of the United States of the Local Orange institution continued until today. The election of officers developed a contest which bears directly on the presidential election. The contest was in a sense territorial. New England being pitted against the west. It is said the New England delegates favored a declaration by the order in favor of one of the presidential tickets in the field. The western delegates were opposed. The New York and Pennsylvania delegates sided with the western men and their ticket won. The New England ticket was headed by the Rev. C. C. Phelan, D. D., of Lewiston, Me., his opponent for the office of supreme grand master being the Rev. George T. Lemmon of Troy and also of Vermont. The principal officers elected are: Supreme Grand master, Rev. George T. Lemmon, Vermont; supreme grand deputy master, John Heattie, Ohio; supreme grand secretary, Robert W. Johnson, of New York; deputy supreme secretary, James Chambers, Massachusetts; supreme grand treasurer, Robert T. Miller, Illinois; supreme grand chaplain, Rev. Jacob Mandy of Ohio; supreme grand inside tyler, John Parson of Massachusetts; supreme outside tyler, James Woods, Connecticut; grand masters, George Stewart, Massachusetts, and Hugh R. Chambers, New York; committee on constitution and laws, Charles Oliver of Maine, Hugh Wilson and Alexander McIntosh of Pennsylvania; committee on finance, A. I. McLeod, of Massachusetts; George Carville of Pennsylvania, and William J. Calvin of New York.

THE ASHANTI WAR.

A Camp of Natives Ousted By Infantry.

CHARGED THE STOCKADES.

Ammunition and Arms Captured and the Flank of Col. Willcock's Column Relieved of an Obstacle--Town Razed.

Dekwai, Ashanti, July 26.--Col. Morland, under instructions from Col. Willcock, with a force of infantry and five guns attacked a large war camp at Kokofu. With a brilliant charge the stockades were rushed before the enemy had time to occupy them and therefore they were forced to evacuate the town. A large amount of ammunition and arms were captured. The town was then razed, thus removing an important obstacle on Col. Willcock's flank.

GOVERNMENT IN SESSION.

Aid Asked for Railroad Construction--Typewriting and Short Hand in the Schools.

Fredericton, N. B., July 26.--(Special).--A meeting of the government was held here to-night. There were present Hon. Messrs. Tweedie, Lablache, McKown, Dunn and Ferris. A delegation from Campbellton, consisting of W. A. Mott, M. P. E. Jay, Lanan and Thomas Maledon, appeared before the executive on behalf of the Restigonche and Western Railway Company, urging further assistance towards building the road. Messrs. Mott and Lanan also addressed the executive in regard to the stamping out of smallpox in Campbellton. Mr. Hickman, immigration agent, is here to address the executive, giving a report of his lecturing tour in England. A delegation from St. Stephen and St. Andrews is expected to meet the board of education in regard to the proposed teaching of shorthand and typewriting in the public schools.

Confession of Murder Received.

London, Ont., July 26.--(Special).--At the examination into the cause of the death of Joseph Sifton at Arva yesterday, when the body exhumed revealed nothing new, Sifton's son, Gerald Sifton, hired man Walter Herbert, were ordered arrested today on the charge of murder. The preliminary trial will be before Judge Smyth Thursday afternoon Herbert has made a

WASHINGTON FOR CONCESSIONS; BERLIN FOR RETENGE.

Lord Salisbury Will Side with the Americans if the Massacres Reported are Found to be Incorrect--There is no Definite News from the Europeans in Peking This Morning.

London, July 27--4.30 a. m.--All the powers appear to have received an identical Chinese appeal for mediation; but in the absence of definite news regarding the fate of the ministers and of any reliable indications of the real origin of the appeal, it seems that Lord Salisbury, the premier, considers it not even necessary to publish the fact that the appeal had been received or to do anything beyond formally acknowledging it, with perhaps an intimation that nothing could be done until news from Peking had arrived. If it could be ascertained beyond doubt that the reports of massacre at Peking were unfounded--and there is a disposition here to believe that the ministers may, after all, be held as hostages--Lord Salisbury's policy would probably incline toward the conciliation attributed to Washington than to the revenge attributed to Berlin. But while there is no cessation of the deluge of rumors, it is beginning to be believed at Shanghai, Canton and other points that the viceroys are as completely in the dark as to affairs in Peking as the Europeans themselves.

Meanwhile the doings of Li Hung Chang are regarded with ever increasing suspicion, while the situation in the southern provinces daily grows worse. With the report that the allies will begin the advance upon Peking in a fortnight and in view of Admiral Seymour's visit of inspection to the Yang Tse King, the feeling is that no great time will elapse before matters assume a more definite shape. The viceroys of Nankin still profess to be able, with the aid of the other Yang Tse viceroys, to keep order; but he declares that if Europe sends warships it will assuredly lead to an anti-foreign outbreak. If it be true that the Japanese have started a campaign from Shan Hai Kwan that also will precipitate matters, but the report to this effect lacks confirmation.

It is reported from Tien Tsin that the Chinese forces are concentrating at the village of Getang, 10 miles north of Tien Tsin, where, it is said, large quantities of rice are stored. The Russian and Japanese cavalry are keeping in close touch with the enemy. The river is still low, and water transport would be difficult. With reference to the control of the railway it is understood that Mr. Kinder, the British engineer, has arranged with the Chinese general for the protection of the line beyond Pei Tang. Therefore, Russian control could only apply to the Tien Tsin and Pei Tang sections. It is this arrangement is disturbed it is believed the destruction of the line is inevitable.

There is an unconfirmed Chinese report that 50 Protestant and Catholic missionaries have been massacred in Ki Yuan Fu and the vicinity. The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail, describing the massacre at Mukden, says: "The bishop had armed 200 converts to defend the cathedral and a body of Chinese troops had been sent to defend the converts but the soldiers were engaged with the Boxers. While the Christians were holding a service, believing themselves safe under the protection of the troops, the signal was given and soldiers and Boxers surrounded and set fire to the church, putting the escaping worshippers to the sword. The bishop was captured and taken to the viceroys Yamen, where he was diabolically tortured and decapitated. His head now hangs in front of the Yamen."

There is little fresh news regarding the situation in Manchuria. The Russians inflicted another serious defeat upon the Chinese at Fort Echo on July 22. From Kobe comes a report that eight battalions of Russians have been compelled to leave Vladivostok and Tien Tsin on account of the Manchuria trouble. Telegrams have arrived at St. Petersburg, by a circuitous route, dated Peking, June 15, describing the origin of the trouble. They come from the director of the Russo-Chinese bank in Peking. He says in part: "The German legation on June 13 arrested an anti-Christian brigand. This was the signal for an anti-Christian uprising and at six in the evening the anti-Christians set fire to the American church and burned it to the ground. The Europeans then surrounded the legations and the rioters sacked and burned the houses in the European quarter."

It further appears from these advices that by June 18 the legations were besieged and the Chinese government had attempted to involve the aid of M. De Giers (the Russian minister) and Mr. Gonger to prevent the advance of Russian troops to Peking. Britain Appealed To. London, July 26.--Last Saturday the Chinese minister, Sir Chi Chen Lo Feng Loh, handed the foreign office a long telegram purporting to come from Emperor Kwang Su, soliciting Great Britain's good offices to bring about peace in terms similar to the appeals addressed to President McKinley and President Loubet. Thus far the government has not replied, as it is felt that in the present anomalous circumstances the precise origin of the telegram is doubtful.

England Scared. It seems to be almost as easy today to start a scare in the British Islands on the subject of a French invasion as it was in the times of the first Napoleon. This subject has always had a pleasant charm for certain French newspapers, and they have to repel the expected invasion. Thus the Cork Examiner relates how 100 men belonging to the garrison of Royal Army in Cork had been sent hurriedly to Berehaven to mount large quick-firing guns and put the place generally in a state of defence at a cost of \$15,000,000. How long the 100 men would be expending this sum was not specified. The next thing, of course, was to cable to this country, as was done, the startling assertion that the British channel fleet had been destroyed in case of a sudden French descent upon the English coast. All the liars are not in Shanghai.--(New York Evening Post).

A Japanese Opinion. Among recent visitors to England was Mr. R. Tatsu, formerly secretary to the Japanese minister of agriculture, and now editor of the Nichi-Nichi-Shimbu, the leading daily journal of Tokio. In an interview which has been published, he expressed his opinion concerning the outbreak in China--which is probably that of a considerable body of his countrymen--with great frankness and emphasis. He said that the present state of affairs was "due to the shameful treatment Japan received after her victorious campaign against China five years ago. We made enormous sacrifices, both in men and money; we sank the greater part of the Chinese fleet; we occupied the most salient points of Chinese territory, including Port Arthur; and we crippled China as a military power--in fact, we had the great Chinese empire at our feet. Then, after nine months' fighting, we made peace. Remember that a member of the Japanese legation had been killed some years before, that China had attempted to set up a suzerainty over Korea, that she even refused the reforms we demanded in the treatment of Japanese subjects in that country, and that in the end we contented ourselves with demanding the independence of Korea, save only that we stipulated for the retention of the territory actually conquered. What happened? All Europe turned upon us like a tiger, and called 'hands off' Not one of the objects for which we fought were we allowed to have. We yielded, and except that we crippled China's power to injure us, we had gained nothing by the war." He then proceeded to say that the wisest of the west thought that they had done a very clever thing in letting Japan put the Chinese chestnuts out of the fire for them. "Russia proceeded to take Port Arthur, England, Wei-hai-Wei; and Germany, Kiao-Chow. Thus, practically the whole of the coast around which we had fought, fell into European hands. Not a thought was bestowed upon Japan. And you see, we Japanese knew better, and we bided our time. We were in no hurry--the east never is. When we fought we had only to wait for the Chinese army and navy. You have to fight the whole Chinese people. You know that you cannot succeed.--(New York Evening Post).

McKinley's Despatch Praised. Berlin, July 26.--The German foreign office, which has received no additional news from China today, points out that the conditions for mediation demanded by President McKinley, published in Berlin this morning, place the United States in substantially the same position as Germany and France. Nevertheless, the German press continues to assert that the Washington government is trying to part company with the powers. The Vorwaerts contrasts President McKinley's answer to the Chinese note with Count Von Bunsow's training President McKinley's as a masterpiece and saying: "The American president plays upon the Chinese's sympathy without in the slightest degree committing himself. While he states certain conditions clearly and energetically, he avoids every threat and all role rattling of the sabre." The Chinese minister at London, Lo Fung Lo, is understood to be one of the most intimate of Li Hung Chang's peculiar Chinese circle. He was personally attached to the great viceroy's household, as was Mr. Wu, the present minister to Washington, and it is assumed that the

agency of Li Hung Chang in the Chinese councils at this time mean the free employment of these two agents in the effort to reestablish amicable relations between the Chinese government and the powers. Bishop, Priest and Converts Killed. London, July 27.--The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Express writes as follows, under yesterday's date: "An Italian priest has just arrived from Hen Sien Fu, in southern Fu An, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred after the most heinous and atrocious brutalities. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. The priest who escaped had a perilous journey to Hong Kong. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for seventeen days."

Lisum's Successor. Washington, July 26.--Col. Charles F. Robe, formerly Lieut. Col. of the 17th infantry, who succeeded to the command of the Ninth infantry on the death of Col. E. H. Lisum, has been ordered to proceed at once to China for the purpose of assuming command of his regiment. Col. Robe has been on active field duty with his regiment in the Philippines for several months past and is now at Manila awaiting transportation to Taku.

Wounded Prisoners. Washington, July 26.--Surgeon General Sternberg has made every arrangement for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers on Chinese soil. Provision has been made by the quartermaster's department for the immediate transportation of an abundance of medical stores and supplies, including a full supply of hospital tents with flooring, stoves, etc. The nature of the situation precludes the establishment of a general hospital. It has been decided to confine present efforts to the establishment of a suitable field hospital in the immediate vicinity of military operations. Major John Van R. Hoff, surgeon, has been charged with the establishment and care of the proposed hospital. He is now on duty at San Juan, P. R., and will leave there immediately for Washington for consultation with the surgeon general of the army as to the best course of procedure in China. There already is a large corps of medical officers in China and others will be sent to the assistance of Major Hoff. He will take the first available steamer across the Pacific.

Another Hopeful Report. Tokio, Tuesday, July 24.--A message received here from Shanghai yesterday makes the following assertions: "Yuan Shi Kai (governor of Shan Tung) has received a letter from Peking dated July 18 declaring that a legation courier was captured by the Chinese guards on July 16 and that thereupon General Yuan Lu petitioned the throne to employ the courier as a messenger to communicate with the ministers." "This was carried out and a reply was received that all the ministers were well and were unanimous in favoring the restoration of peace." "An official of the Tsung Li Yamen affirms that the

American Commissioner to China. Washington, July 26.--Special Commissioner Rockhill will leave Washington Saturday with Mrs. Rockhill for San Francisco. This will enable him to reach San Francisco in time to take the Japanese legation message of the date of July 18. State department officials decline to discuss the story of the theft of the code book, but they deny that they ever entertained a suspicion that it had fallen into the hands of the Chinese government. It is known that several years ago a copy of the old state department cipher, which since has been changed, was made. A copy of this, the authorities have strong reasons to believe, found its way into the possession of another government--not the Chinese. This old code has been out of use many years, but Minister Conger is one of the few officials who has been using it. He does not employ the new code.

ST. JOHN INTERESTED. Counterfeit Bank of New Brunswick Bills. CIRCULATED IN QUEBEC. A Number of People Have Been Deceived by Good Representations of Bank of New Brunswick Five Dollar Notes. Quebec, July 26.--Counterfeit five dollar bills of the Bank of New Brunswick are in circulation in this city and several persons have been deceived by them. Charles H. Hoyt Afflicted. Widely Known Manager and Playwright Committed to an Asylum for the Insane at Hartford. Hartford, July 25.--Charles H. Hoyt, manager and playwright, was taken to the insane asylum here tonight, suffering from nervous prostration and mental derangement. This is the second time Mr. Hoyt has been an inmate of such an institution. The first time was about a year ago. His symptoms at present are similar to those of a year ago. He was unable to care for himself when taken into custody and the authorities deemed it best for him that he be placed under restraint. His friends in Boston and New York have been apprised of his condition by wire. Physicians hope that his ailment is only temporary.

MONEY TO SAVE LIFE.

The Indian Famine Relief Work Cost Money.

MILLIONS OF POUNDS

Were Spent by the Indian Government--A Surplus of a Few Years Ago Changed to a Deficit by the Demands of Starving Millions.

London, July 26.--In introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons today with secretary for India, Lord George Hamilton, commended the past, resignation, courage and abstinence from crime with which 32,000,000 of people in the stricken area have faced famine. The latest reports from India, His Lordship said, were anything but satisfactory. On the other hand, there were certain compensating advantages in the shape in which the revenue year closed. There was, he said, a substantial credit balance of £2,870,000, but the famine expenditures and remission of taxation would turn this into a deficit of £280,000. The government proposed to apply the unexpended balance of £3,000,000 of the former loan towards relief. This would, he hoped, meet all demands. If the resources of India did not suffice to save the lives of the famine-stricken then an appeal would be made to the imperial exchequer. In the last two years Lord George Hamilton said £23,000,000 had been expended in famine relief.

MASONS ON THE BORDER.

The Knights Templar Owned St. Stephen for a Day.

A PILGRIMAGE

Made by the St. Elmo Commandry of Machias--Returning a Visit of the St. Stephen Encampment Which was Made Last Year.

St. Stephen, July 26.--(Special).--Today the order of Knights Templar had possession of St. Stephen, it being the occasion of a pilgrimage of St. Elmo Commandry of Machias, who were returning a visit to this town last year of St. Stephen Encampment Knights Templar, under command of Major J. D. Chipman and N. and E. Commander Andrew Mungall, formed in procession at 11 o'clock in the Masonic temple, and proceeded to the W. C. Railroad depot, Calais, where they met the visiting brethren in the number of 40 who, after the usual greetings, fell into line and, headed by the Machias band, all marched to the St. Stephen hotel, where the visitors and local members enjoyed a sumptuous lunch and refreshments. After spending a few pleasant hours, carriages were furnished and a drive through the four towns on the St. Croix gave the visitors an opportunity of viewing the splendid scenery in the different places. At 4 o'clock all repaired to the Windsor hotel, where Mr. Hoat McDonald, of that house, had pre-

SOME PUNITIVE WORK.

Natives Punished for Killing an American Soldier.

HIS HEAD CUT OFF.

Company of Infantry Fell Upon the Village in Which the Killing Occurred and Took the Lives of Eighty-nine Natives--The Town Was Then Shelled.

Manila, July 26.--At Oroquieta, in northern Mindanao, two soldiers entered a native store for the purpose of buying food. While there one of them was killed by a bolo and his head severed from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm. A company of the 4th infantry, stationed at Cagayan, repaired to Oroquieta and killed 89 natives, thirty of them being in a single house. Subsequently the gunboat Caliao, commanded by Lieut. George B. Bradshaw, shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouses. One of the crew was killed. A force of the enemy estimated to number 500, under the leadership of Alvarez, formerly the insurgent president of Zamboanga, is now persistently troubling northern Mindanao. A marine at the outpost of Isabela DelBastin was boled by natives, and so badly wounded that he died.

ENGINES CRASHED TOGETHER

A Bad Wreck Occurred on the Grand Trunk.

TWO TRAINMEN KILLED.

Engines Meet on a Curve and Were Destroyed--Two Cars Also Broken Into Pieces--A Number of Passengers Were Badly Injured--No One is Blamed Yet.

Belleville, Ont., July 26.--A passenger train bound north and a Peterboro train bound south on the Grand Trunk collided this afternoon on a curve about half a mile south of Madoc Junction. The engines, which met head on, were badly smashed and two cars were broken into matchwood. Two trainmen were killed and several passengers were injured. The killed are Archie Edmunds, of Lindsay, engineer, scalded to death. He leaves a wife and four children. Samuel Bard, of Belleville, brakeman, cut in two. He was unmarried. The injured are Bagshawman Dan Thompson, of Lindsay, bad scalp wound. Brakeman Bert Hawkins, bruised badly. Mail Agent A. Gillis, of Belleville, slight scalp wound. Mrs. William McCoy, of Cobysville, nose bruised. Her little son was also bruised. Fireman W. Nugent, of Lindsay, leg scalded. The bodies were brought here and an inquest will be held to-morrow. The blame for the accident has not yet been fixed.

PACKING BEGINNING.

The Eastport Sardine Factories Beginning Work.

RETIRING CHIEF REMEMBERED.

Col. Dibblee, Former Chief of the Woodstock Firemen, Honored.

Woodstock, July 26.--(Special).--The members of the Woodstock fire department met in the engine house tonight and presented the retiring chief, Col. F. H. J. Dibblee, with an address and a handsome silver berry set, suitably engraved. John Tattersall, the newly appointed chief, read the address and made the presentation. Col. Dibblee made a suitable reply, regretting the cause which led to his resignation from the department. Refreshments were served during the evening and a social time was spent.



Desperate Negroes and Fighting Officers.

New Orleans, July 24.—Police Captain John T. Day and Policeman Peter J. Lamb are dead, and Policeman Peter J. Mora is suffering from severe wounds...

Harry Briggs, a Young Brakeman, Lost His Life There Tuesday Morning.

Monoton, July 24.—(Special)—The west end of the I. C. R. yard here was the scene of another fatality about 4.30 this morning...

Alfred E. Crow, whose Launch Blew Up, Does Not Know His Wife and Boy Were Killed.

New York, July 24.—Alfred E. Crow, who was injured by the blowing up of his launch Saco yesterday afternoon, and whose wife and 11-year-old boy, Harold, were killed by the explosion...

The Record for Ocean Speed Lowered by the Deutschland.

New York, July 24.—The Deutschland, according to a cablegram received today by Emil Bass, American agent...

The Commercial Cable Company Land Another Line.

Canoe, July 24.—(Special)—The cable steamer Silvertown, engaged in laying a cable for the Commercial Cable Company...

Provincial Act Upheld.

Quebec, July 24.—(Special)—Chief Justice Sir L. N. Casault dismissed today the petition of Orlia Demers for a brief of prohibition against the revenue inspector...

Fifteen Hundred Strikers Threaten to Kill

Vancouver, July 24.—(Special)—Three magistrates at Steveston last night called upon the governor of British Columbia to hurry troops to that place to protect Japanese and Indian fishermen...

Lord Dufferin Praises the Work of the Canadian Minister.

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—(Special)—Lord Dufferin, writing from Clarendon, Ireland, to a "dear old friend" in Canada on June 23rd last, says of Hon. David Mills' book on South Africa...

Fifteen Hundred and Fifty-four Standard—A Warship at Lunenburg.

Halifax, N. S., July 24.—(Special)—The steamer Albatross sailed this evening for Liverpool with one of the largest coal cargoes ever sent from here...

Captain Smetzer, Who Filled Captain Seaboyer's Berth, Dies at Sea.

Halifax, N. S., July 24.—(Special)—A cable was received at Lunenburg Saturday from Buenos Ayres announcing the arrival of the barquentine Abeona from Boston...

Provincial Rifle Association Secretaries Asked to Send Resignations.

Ottawa, July 24.—(Special)—The minister of militia having authorized the issue of free ammunition for provincial rifle matches...

For the Death of His Father.

London, July 24.—(Special)—Gerald Sifton, aged 29, is under arrest here in connection with the death of his father, Jos. Sifton...

Trolley Collision.

Lynn, Mass., July 24.—A rear-end collision occurred on the Lynn & Boston street railway at Lynnhurst this evening...

No Election Complaints.

Toronto, July 24.—(Special)—The first meeting of the royal electoral commission was called for today at Osgoode hall...

Peace and Prisoners Freed.

Caracas, July 24 (via Havtlen cable)—President Castro has officially proclaimed the re-establishment of peace throughout the republic of Venezuela...

The Harvesting of Grain in Full Progress.

Washington, July 24.—Following is the weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions: Rain is very generally needed in the Atlantic coast districts north of Florida...

Three Cases Imported from the Cape Nome Camp.

Ottawa, July 24.—(Special)—Three cases of smallpox were discovered at Dawson some time ago. The latest information from there on the 14th of July was that they were doing well and that the disease was not spreading...

Evidence That the Old Aztec Priests Were Skilled in Mechanical Tricks.

"In the fall of 1897 I spent several days examining the ancient ruins of Uxmal, in Yucatan," said a gentleman who was for some time in the consular service...

General Carrington and His Rhodesians Heard From.

London, July 24.—A new element has been added to the South African war with receipt of news that General Carrington and his Rhodesian force, has had his first fight, attacking the Boers...

Marital Law Will Continue.

Cape Town, July 24.—In the Cape assembly today the government indignantly refused to accept a motion in favor of the repeal of the marriage law of the Cape Colony...

Canadian Invalids.

Toronto, July 24.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says that the Canadian contingent of the army in Africa, now in this city, completely lacks means to pay for lodgings and as a result have to sleep out in Hyde Park...

St. Stephen News.

St. Stephen, July 24.—Trinity church Sunday school will have their annual outing tomorrow at Campobello. The steamer Arbutus will carry the children and their friends...

Alter Operation Fails We Cure Cancer.

Sometimes people write and ask us if our treatment will cure them even after they have been operated on and the operation has proved a failure. We say emphatically, yes, unless you are absolutely in the last stages of the disease...

The Militia Department is Arranging to Put Men on Horseback.

Ottawa, July 24.—(Special)—The Manitoba Dragoons and Brandon Infantry are to be converted into mounted rifles...

Life on Califf's Island Down the Bay.

Down on Califf's Island in Charlotte county the Y. M. C. A. boys, who are in summer camp, are enjoying to their hearts content a happy holiday life. With a whole island for play ground and his chum to keep him company the boy would be hard to please who would not find the Y. M. C. A. an ideal place for part of his summer vacation...

The Neptune Club's Annual Display.

The illuminated water parade under the auspices of the Neptune Rowing Club in the harbor Tuesday evening, was an immense success. There were about fifteen boats in the parade which started from the club house about 9 o'clock...

Plan to Rob a Train in the Great Western City.

Chicago, July 24.—According to the police a daring attempt to hold up the Big Four passenger train due here at 3 p. m. was foiled yesterday by the timely warning given by the authorities...

Deaths in Fredericton.

Fredericton, July 24.—The deaths occurred here last evening of George M. Clarke, son of William Clarke, and of Mrs. Jane Sampson, mother of Charles A. Sampson, secretary of the Fredericton school board...

Great Bargain Opportunities for Money-Saving People.

LADIES' JACKETS At Half Price, and many less than Half Price to Clear. 15 BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, sizes 32, 34 and 36 at \$1.00 each. Some in the lot were as high as \$6.00.

The Marksmen Will Bring Home Some Money.

Toronto, July 24.—The telegram's special cable from London says the private winnings of the members of the Canadian team in the competitions in which they competed at the Bisley rifle meeting have been made up as follows:

Table listing names and amounts: Anand, capt. 10; Blair, lieut. 11; Bosley, bomb. 9; Corrigan, sergt. 4; Crooks, lieut. 5; Carruthers, staff sergt. 3; Fleming, gunner. 6; Graham, lieut. 2; Kirkpatrick, capt. 3; Morris, sergt. 3; Miligan, pte. 2; McVittie, sergt. 10; McCrimmon, lieut. 3; Ogilvie, sergt. 2; Smith, lieut. 5; Smith, sergt. 1; Tink, pte. 2; Total. 80.

German Commercial Conquest.

Germany's method of "conquering markets" is due primarily to the "floating expositions" sent to all parts of the world. A syndicate of merchants chartered a steamer, loads her with goods carefully selected for foreign buyers, sends her from port to port, in accordance with a schedule prepared with characteristic German attention to detail.

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DOWLING BROS., 95 KING ST., ST. JOHN, N. B.

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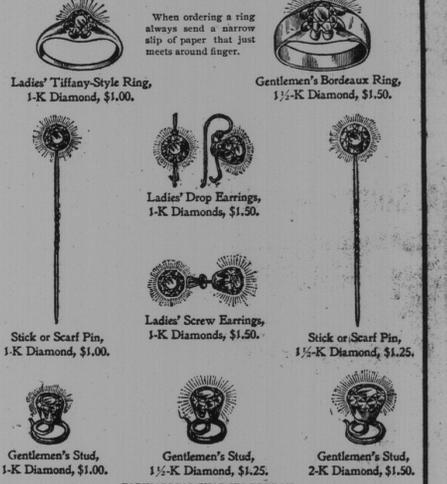
Plan to Rob a Train in the Great Western City.

Chicago, July 24.—According to the police a daring attempt to hold up the Big Four passenger train due here at 3 p. m. was foiled yesterday by the timely warning given by the authorities...

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.



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

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. An eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunlop, Business Manager; James Hensley, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper—each insertion \$1.00 per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 5 lines or less. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications as to the misdirection of letters received to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents who send money for the Telegraph to do so by post office order or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

REMITTING BY CHECKS OR POST OFFICE ORDERS. All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of The Telegraph, St. John.

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THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

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, Travelling 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., JULY 28, 1900.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. The British people are naturally becoming somewhat impatient at the long delay in bringing the war in South Africa to a close. As the Boers are not thought to have more than fifteen thousand men in the field it seems remarkable that they should be able to resist the British advances, and even to strike counter blows of some severity, such as the capture of a convoy train and a hundred soldiers on the line of railway between Kroonstad and Pretoria. This last affair seems to have taken place about thirty miles north of Kroonstad in the vicinity of the Rhenoster River, and as a result of it the British line of communication with Pretoria was cut when at the same time the western line between Potchefstroom and the east, and the south, these riders which are said to have been under De Wet ought not to be allowed to escape. What is very remarkable is the fact that the Boer forces seem to move about as they please without any regard to lines of communication or of supplies. In what way do they sustain themselves? It is by leaving upon the country way to a larger extent, seeing that they have the means for paying liberally for whatever they may take from the farmers. A good many minor operations are going on to the westward of Pretoria and some successes have been gained there, but we hear nothing of movements to the eastward, although it was repeated the other day that Middleburg was being attacked in force by the British. It may be that General Roberts is meditating some masterly movement with a view to the capture of the Boer forces, but the ease with which they seem to be able to work through the British lines does not encourage us to hope that it will be entirely successful. No doubt the difficulties of advancing in that country are great and the question of supplies is one that must always be foremost in the mind of the commanding general, yet it really seems as if greater haste might be made in bringing the war to a conclusion.

We observe that it has been stated by the governor of Cape Colony that some 10,000 inhabitants of Cape Colony, British subjects, enjoying the protection of the British flag, joined the Boers. The question of punishing these rebels is one which is now engaging the attention of the Cape Colony legislature, and it is to be hoped that no weakness will be displayed in dealing with them. As these men had lived under the British flag and enjoyed every right that appertains to a citizen of the empire, their rebellion is wholly without excuse. They were suffering no injuries or wrongs, they were free to remain on their own farms and to keep the peace, yet they engaged in a quarrel with which they had no connection whatever. It would not be too much to expect that these people to deprive them wholly of their property and drive

them out as outcasts, but perhaps a more prudent course would be to leave half of their property to them and give the other half to be occupied by some loyal British subject, who would serve as a check upon the rebellious tendencies of his Dutch neighbors. It would be worse than madness to let these men escape without punishment after they had done their best to pull down the British flag which had so long protected them.

THE CHINESE SITUATION. In view of the assurances in regard to the safety of the foreign ministers at Peking, which have been given by the representative of the Chinese government at Washington, it is difficult to doubt that those men have been guarded through all the troubles by the authorities of Peking and that they will be restored to their countrymen without having received any serious injury. It seemed incredible that a nation even so badly governed as China should surrender the representatives of foreign nations to the fury of a mob, or that in its own capital it should be unable to protect those people whom it was bound by every tie of honor to preserve in safety. Of course until the foreign ministers are actually heard from direct there will be many who will doubt that they are still alive, but it seems to us that the probabilities are in favor of the truth of the statements made by the Chinese minister at Washington.

If it should turn out that the foreign ministers are safe, it would greatly simplify the Chinese situation and make it very much easier to bring about a condition of peace. It will be shown that whatever may have been the actions of the Boers or the conduct of the mob in the cities of China, the Chinese government has not been at war with civilization, therefore an advance against Peking would become unnecessary and the existing Chinese difficulties might be easily patched up and matters go on as before without it being necessary to engage in any of those drastic schemes, which seem to be favored by Russia and in part by Germany. No doubt the death of the German minister will make that nation hard to conciliate, but the act of a mob which for the time had overcome the authority of the government will not be taken to throw the responsibility on China of so unfortunate an occurrence. It is greatly in the interest of Great Britain and also of the United States that the Chinese difficulty should be brought to a close speedily. They at all events have no interest in seeing China divided up among the great powers of Europe. Their desire is to see China established strong and prosperous, for it is only in this way that they can increase their trade with the great mongolian empire. On the other hand Russia and France are greedy for more territory, and no doubt they will be unwilling to let the present occasion drop without resorting to extreme measures against China. The true policy, however, of the friends of civilization is to place the Chinese government in such a position that it cannot be coerced by any single nation, and that it can defend its own territory wherever they are attacked.

RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES. Ever since the American civil war there has been a sort of sentimental friendship between Russia and the United States based on the attitude of the Russian government towards Great Britain at the time of the Trent affair. Good Americans are taught to believe that the czar then placed his fleet at the disposal of the United States, although if he had done so it would only have been a pious fraud, for the Russian fleet, which then outnumbered that of Russia five to one. Many times since then the absurdity of this sentimental attachment between the greatest despotism of modern times and a free republic has been pointed out, and there is no doubt that the Russian-American entente has only been kept alive by mutual dislike of Great Britain. It has been a part of the politics of the United States to be anti-British, and as Russia was steadily and consistently anti-British, they became friends. This alliance was now likely to be broken up as a result of a shock during the war with Spain, when it was discovered that Russia united with the other continental powers in an attempt to bring pressure on the United States, which action was only prevented by the attitude of Great Britain. Much stronger reasons than any arising from the events of the Spanish war have come to the front since then. The people of the United States have developed a large trade with China, and this trade has been threatened by the attitude of Russia towards the mongolian empire, any possession which falls into the hands of Russia being at once closed to the commerce of other nations. In fact Great Britain is the only European nation which opens all its ports to American vessels on equal terms, it being in that respect far more liberal than are our neighbors across the line. The British ports are free, as British commerce is free, and whatever views the Americans may entertain with regard to their own side of the Atlantic, they have a strong desire to see all the ports in China kept open.

It is now believed at Washington that Russia has plans of her own with respect to China which are not in accord with those of Germany, Great Britain and the United States, and that in fact the Russians desire to get possession of Peking themselves so that they may exact indemnity in the shape of territorial compensation they may choose to demand. We may expect therefore to see during the next few months a great cooling off in the friendship between Russia and the United States. In fact it is quite possible that before long their attitude may be one of hostility to each other. This will be a great gain to the cause of civilization, because this absurd friendship between Russia and the United States was one of the chief elements in keeping the United States and Great Britain apart, and preventing them from doing good work in union with each other for the extension of commerce and the promotion of civilization.

"A BRITISH EXAMPLE." This is the title of an article which the Sun published on the 30th of June last, with regard to the action of the British government with reference to the complaints which had been made respecting the management of the hospitals for the sick and wounded soldiers in South Africa. When the matter was brought up in the British House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, the government leader in that house, announced that they would assent to the appointment of a competent committee of medical men and others to investigate the whole matter. This prompted the Sun to explain in its most enthusiastic fashion, "that is the British way." And then the Sun went on as follows: "Had such a matter been brought up in the Canadian parliament the government would have resented all efforts to have an investigation, and when forced by the current of public opinion to take action would either have appointed a partisan committee to whitewash the wrongdoers, or a commission with restricted powers, who would not be permitted to get at all the facts. That is the un-British way."

Mr. Balfour had been of the same class of statesman as Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. He might have moved for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the hospital service at the time of the Crimean war or the Indian mutiny, ignoring the demand for such an investigation. But one cannot imagine a British government stooping to the tactics of a Laurier, a Blair, a Tarte, or a Dr. Borden.

After this our readers will be prepared to believe that the commission appointed by the British government to inquire into the South African hospitals gave unlimited satisfaction to the public, but this, it appears, is not the case. Mr. Herbert W. Paul, who sends cable letters to the New York Herald, to which he signs his own name, and who is also a leader writer on the London Daily News, states that the commission is very far from satisfying the public. It consists of one judge, two doctors, the British of Glasgow and a railway manager. One of the members of the commission, Prof. Cunningham, of Dublin, is objected to because he holds an appointment under the war office, but the chief objections to the commission are its limited scope. On this point we quote Mr. Paul's words: "Far graver grounds for dissatisfaction are the limited powers of the commissioners and the restricted scope of their inquiry, which Mr. Balfour's comments have commented forcibly in the papers."

"Lord Justice Roper has, of course, no judicial authority when not sitting in court. Neither he nor his colleagues can compel any one to come forward as a witness or insist upon any witness who is not come forward, answering any question he does not like."

"The confidence of the nation will not be secured by such a nondescript tribunal, which is neither a parliamentary committee nor a royal commission. It results that the military medical authorities will supply the commission with such witnesses as they may think proper to produce."

"A statutory commission created by act of parliament, such as the Parnell commission of 1888, would have possessed all the requisite powers, but then the whole subject, including the powers of the commissioners, would have been open to parliamentary debate."

"That is just what Mr. Balfour, for years best known to himself, has done his best to avoid."

"He has refused to give as leader of the house a single hour for the purpose."

"It is only by exercising his right of moving an adjournment that Mr. Labouchere could raise the inadequacy of the commission as at first composed by three members. The effect of Mr. Labouchere's timely interposition was the immediate yielding to the demand of the members not connected with the medical profession."

It appears from the above that the British example, which the Sun regard with so much favor, instead of being one which the Canadian government should follow, is one which they should carefully avoid. Instead of doing his utmost to facilitate the inquiry, Mr. Balfour seems to have done his worst to limit its scope. It is not the way the government of Canada dealt with Mr. Monk's army rations investigation. A commission was quickly appointed, the evidence was taken, a report was made, and the whole evidence is now in possession of the public in the form of a blue book which was issued before the rising of parliament. We are inclined to think that the Canadian way is a better way than the British way, if the British way is properly represented by the action of the government with respect to the hospitals in South Africa. But it suited the Sun to make the comparison because the government of Canada is a Liberal government while that of Great Britain is Tory.

THE CLIMATE OF CHINA. Most people are accustomed to think of China as a tropical country and so it is in part. Southern China touches the equatorial degree of north latitude which

is the latitude of Central India, of Nubia and of Cuba, but if there is a campaign this autumn against Peking, it will be in northern China, and Peking is on the fortieth degree of north latitude, the latitude of New York, Columbus, Ohio and Springfield, Illinois. It is unnecessary to inform a reader who has been born on this side of the Atlantic that these cities do not enjoy a tropical climate. The climate of eastern Asia corresponds very closely with the climate of eastern America, except, perhaps, that it is rather more severe. Peking has a cold winter temperature and a hot summer temperature; rains are frequent in summer and consequently the air is humid. Winter begins at Peking as early as the first of November and the air is cold and dry. The Peiho River is frozen and conditions are very similar to those which prevail in New Brunswick. A winter campaign in Northern China would therefore be difficult, so that the best time for the allies to make an advance on Peking would be to start as soon as the summer heat is over and endeavor to finish the campaign before the cold of winter sets in.

THE BOER DELEGATES. The Boer delegates when last heard from were in Paris and now they appear to be making another tour of Europe, not because they hope to obtain any support from any of the nations of Europe, but simply for the reason that they have nothing else to do. If not exactly in the position of men without a country they are men without a home. Since they left Pretoria a few months ago everything has been changed. Their countrymen have been defeated and the capitals of the Free State and the Transvaal republic have been occupied by the enemy. Their homes and lands are now in possession of the British, and their leader is a fugitive lying in a Pullman car on some portion of the line of railway between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay. They therefore have no other means of spending their time and waiting the course of events but by remaining in Europe, but unless they were very well supplied with money before they left home, their board bills are likely to remain unpaid for it is understood that there is nothing in Europe for them to draw upon and President Kruger has no money to spare himself.

The total failure of the Boers' mission to Europe is interesting, because there is no doubt that before the war commenced Kruger received assurances of European support in the event of a war with Great Britain. It would not be difficult to identify the persons who made these promises, but it is easy enough to see why they were not kept. The unexpected display of military and naval strength shown by Great Britain served as a warning to the nations to bethink their hands off, and the Boers were left to fight the battle alone with the result that these two South African republics have practically ceased to exist.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. The Sun yesterday made an attack on the postmaster general which is a remarkable illustration of the lack of political acumen which now affects the Tory party. The postmaster general is one of the members of the Liberal government whom the Tories cannot forgive because he has been the means of unearthing Tory recalcitancies. The blue book published by which he showed the manner in which contracts for the carrying of the mails were let and the preference given to political favorites by the late government, angered the Tories more than anything else that had occurred in connection with the change of government. They tried to make it appear that the letters which were published in the blue book were private letters, as if the marking of "private" on a letter relating to public contracts made it cease to be a public document. Since then Mr. Mulock has incurred additional ill-will from the Tories because he has been able to reduce the postage on letters and that without any interference with the postal revenue. Achievements of this kind are considered to be good grounds for attacking him, and for trying to make it appear that he is a minister not worthy of the confidence of the people. We are inclined to think that the more Mr. Mulock is attacked by the Sun, the higher will rise in the public estimation. A man who has been able to save money for the government and to reduce the rate of postage to the people is not likely to suffer any injury from the attacks of the Sun.

THE PHILIPPINES. The Philippine question is likely to be an important feature in the coming presidential election in the United States. Among the most strenuous opponents of imperialism was Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, he being very much opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine Islands, the acquisition of which was the subject of the declaration of President McKinley as the candidate of the Republican party. Senator Hoar has announced his intention of supporting him in preference to giving his support to the Democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan, although the latter is opposed to the Philippine policy of the administration. In a letter addressed to Governor Boutwell Senator Hoar excuses himself for supporting McKinley as follows: "While President McKinley has undertaken to subdue the Philippine Islands, and declares they belong to us, and not to the people that dwell in them, making in that declaration a great mistake both of principle and of policy, yet both he and the Republican party have committed themselves so secure to their local self-government so far as they shall be found fit for."

"I see no other road out of this business."

It will be seen from the above that Senator Hoar thinks that President McKinley will be compelled to grant independence to the people of the Philippines, yet it does not appear that there is anything in the present situation to warrant such a belief. The people who are supporting President McKinley most strongly are strong advocates of an imperialistic policy, and believe in the right of the United States to acquire territory in any part of the world. Many of them have declared that where the American flag is raised it must never be hauled down, and Mr. McKinley himself has never made any statement that would warrant the belief that he would be disposed to agree to give up the Philippines. There is no doubt that this new acquisition of the United States is likely to be a very costly one, and that the policy of imperialism will not be so popular a year or two hence as it is at present. We can hardly think that the reaction will come early enough to do any good to Mr. Bryan, for many reasons would be a most undesirable president.

THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE. The horseless carriage has not been much in evidence on the streets of St. John, although one or two of our citizens have invested in that kind of vehicle. Yet we believe that the horseless carriage is destined to effect a very considerable revolution in all the cities on this continent, and if it does so St. John will hardly escape the prevailing influence, although perhaps its streets are less suited to the horseless carriage than those of many other cities. The advantages of the use of this vehicle are so obvious that they hardly require to be mentioned. Apart from the first great cost of the horseless carriage, which of course is a very serious item, the maintenance of it is far less than that involved in keeping a horse and carriage which does regular work. The speed of a horseless carriage is superior to that of any horse that ever looked out of a collar, and it can be maintained without difficulty for any length of time. A horseless carriage does not tire, does not get winded, is not subject to disease and is always ready for the road. The one feature in our climate conditions that is opposed to its use is that for a short time in the winter season our streets are covered with snow, and possibly at that time a horseless carriage could not be used, or at all events, not as advantageously as in summer. Yet even this difficulty might be overcome. Certainly our streets would be much

cleaner and kept in a better condition if the horseless carriage was substituted for the horse.

The Sun continues its efforts to defend Mr. Sproule and his Tory allies and to justify the brutal attack made on the son of the minister of militia who the other day was killed in South Africa. It says that "all Canadians sympathize with Dr. Borden in his great loss, but they do not forget the fathers of the fifty other Canadian heroes who lie dead in Africa, and of the hundreds who are yet in danger and in suffering." That no doubt is true in part, although we take leave to doubt the sympathy of the Tory members with Dr. Borden after the manner in which he has been treated by them. But the fifty other Canadian heroes who lie dead in South Africa were not attacked by a member of parliament. Their fathers were not told in the House of Commons that they were nowhere where they were likely to be in danger except from sickness. No insults have been cast upon them or upon their parents as was the case with respect to Dr. Borden. The fact remains, and the people of Canada will not soon forget it, that Dr. Sproule with the approval of the other Conservatives in the House of Commons, made a bitter and uncalculated attack on the gallant young officer who has since died for his country, the only ground for that attack being that his father was the minister of militia in a Liberal government and therefore politically opposed to them. Dr. Sproule and his friends in the House of Commons enjoy the distinction of being the first Canadian public men to bring a vindictive spirit into Canadian public life.

The Cuban teachers who arrived in the United States recently to the number of some 800, for the purpose of studying methods of teaching in the latter country,

have had a very unpleasant experience. A great fuss was made over their arrival in the United States, but it seems that since they left Cuba new regulations have been made with regard to the schools, which are likely to deprive many of them of their salaries. The salaries of the teachers have been reduced by more than 20 per cent., and a regulation has been passed requiring all teachers to present themselves for examination by a certain date. As it will be impossible for most of the teachers now in the United States to return in time, the effect of this regulation would seem to be to deprive them of their situations, which is rather a melancholy outcome of their trip. The astonishing part of it is that these regulations have been approved by General Wood, the governor of Cuba, although he must have been aware that it would injure about 800 teachers, who had gone to the United States with his approval to learn the United States methods of teaching.

The report of the engineer and superintendent of the sewerage and water supply for 1899 contains a very full account of the operations in connection with the laying of the new main from Spruce Lake to Carleton. This main, as our readers are already aware, is 24 inches in diameter and has a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons per day. The other 12-inch main has a capacity of 650,000 gallons. The overflow of Spruce Lake, the source of supply for the west side, is estimated to exceed upwards of 13,000,000 gallons a day. The entire cost of the Spruce Lake works up to the 31st day of December, 1899, including land and water rights and rights of way was \$166,029, of this sum not less than \$43,295 went for land damages. The engineer explains that these land damages were increased by the fact that the council ex-

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CHINA PREPARING GENERAL RISING AGAINST EUROPEANS.

London, July 26. A. M. Mr. Conger's letter, the substance of which has been transmitted to the United States Secretary of the Navy through Captain Thomas, of the United States cruiser Thetis, has increased the belief in London that there is no hope for the foreign legations in Peking and that the elaborate fabric of despatches which the Chinese are building to persuade the civilized world that the ministers are still alive, is only intended to enable them to gain time to complete preparations for war.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that a Chinaman, who was employed at the British legation as a writer and interpreter and who escaped from Peking to Niu Chwang and that he declares that, at the time he left Peking, most of the members of the legations were dead, and that the Chinese officers were hopeless. He says that Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese inland maritime customs, died on July 2. The correspondent goes on to say: "No other dates are given in the message from Niu Chwang. The leading Chinese newspapers have published a report that only about 300 persons are left alive in the legations and, if there is any delay in the arrival of the relief force, I fear that none will be left to receive it."

This letter is regarded as Shanghai as authentic. "Strange enough, it says nothing of any assistance to the legations by Prince Ching or General Lung Lu."

China Preparing to Fight.

While these brief sidelights as to the fate of the Europeans leave little ground for hope, Shanghai sends a number of reports indicative of preparations for hostilities on the part of the Chinese. It is alleged that the Yang Tse viceroys have sent deputies to Shanghai to discuss the prospect of raising a foreign loan, ostensibly to pursue military operations against the Boxers, whose movement is steadily growing in strength and has reached a point where the provinces of Shang Tung, Ho Nan and Shan Si meet, leaving behind it a trail of burnt missions and murdered Christians.

Simultaneously there is a movement northward of Southern Chinese troops to join the main army gathering in the vicinity of Shanghai. The strength of this principal force is now estimated at 300,000 men.

It is believed that another two or three weeks must elapse before the Chinese preparations are complete. It is reported that 3,000 Chinese troops and more are being sent to Shanghai. The force of the Kiang-Yin forces, commanding the entrance to the Yang Tse Kiang, 90 miles east of Nanking.

Chang Chi Tung, viceroy of Wu Chang, on the Yang Tse Kiang, telegraphs that he is apprehensive that he will not be able to restrain his troops for more than another ten days.

He says that he has thrown the breach blocks of the guns commanding Hankow into the river.

threaten to hamper united action and to encourage Chinese resistance. A conference of the admirals at Taku, called to settle the questions regarding the management of the restored railway decided in favor of Russian control, only the British and American admirals dissenting.

The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail insists upon the necessity of a single leader and of a general headquarters, with an intelligence office. He says: "Much valuable time is wasted by the present system. Little scouting is done and very few guides are employed. The allies have no intelligence regarding the position of numbers of the enemy. The supplies of food and medical stores, as well as the number of surgeons are insufficient."

The Chinese have burned Lavoigne to prevent Russian concentration there and are now trying to smash communication between Port Arthur and Niu Chwang. The critical situation has forced the Russians to withdraw a number of troops from Tien Tsin, while 5,000 troops have been sent from Port Arthur. It is reported that an entire army corps is being mobilized at Chosen for transport to Taku by the volunteer fleet.

It is reported from Niu Chwang that the Russians are concentrating forces at a point fifteen miles east of that town and are awaiting reinforcements before advancing on Mukden, Manchuria. The Boxers have wrecked the bridges of the Shanghai Kwan and Kin Chai section of the railway. Admiral Seymour and General Sir Alfred Gasele are consulting West-Hai-Wei.

The morning papers do not comment upon the reported differences of policy between the United States and Europe, probably preferring, as the Daily Graphic says, to wait for more authentic information in the subject. There appears to be a difficulty, owing to the Russian censorship, to get an accurate idea of the situation in Manchuria. The government despatches block the available wires and little private news comes through. Nevertheless there are rumors that Russian representatives to be and that the officials have been driven back while trying to save the southern portion of the eastern railway.

Tribute to American Valor.

Tien Tsin, July 16, via Chefoo, July 24.—General Dowdell, the British commander, has sent to the American commanders a letter in which he says: "I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done to them in saving alongside of their comrades of the American army and of the high honor accorded me in having them under my command."

"I blame myself for the mistake made in taking their position by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops fresh to the scene of action and untried in the excitement of attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took and gallantly stuck to and the undaunted bravery they showed in the face of an enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese."

General Dowdell also expressed sympathy with the Americans in the loss of Col. Llewellyn, commander of the regiment, and Captain Lewis, of the marine corps. He commended Lieut. Smalley Butler and Lieut. Henry Leonard, of the marine corps, and Lieut. Louis Lawton, of the regiment and praised them for their gallantry and the withdrawal of the regiment. (Chinamen from the walled city describe a reign of terror inaugurated by the Boxers before the city fell.

These signs of unrest in the southern provinces are coincident with Li Hung Chang's presence in Shanghai. They are supposed to be the beginning of a general declaration against the foreigners. In this connection the Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes Tuesday sends the following important news: "Viceroy Taku Su today published the following manifesto: 'An important royal decree was issued on the 23rd day of the 6th moon. It says: 'We have lost Tien Tsin and great preparations are taken in Peking. No peace can be obtained without going through a war. In the time of Chang an agreement was made that no murder can be inflicted upon ministers from abroad. It is a month since the minister of Germany was assassinated by Boxers and strict measures have been given for the arrest of the murderers. We are trying our utmost to preserve the lives of these ministers and to send them to their homes. We fear that the viceroys and governors may understand the intention of the decree, resorting to the use of force to enforce the decree for making peace and taking no heed whatever to prepare for attack and defense. The neglect to fortify the cities under their jurisdiction will bring endless calamity. Viceroys and governors are to pay attention to and to urge on preparations for coast defense and they are to be held responsible for the consequences in case of any territory being lost entirely through their carelessness.'"

"Europeans here understand thoroughly the last part of the edict, which means that the viceroys and governors are commanded by the Emperor Dowager to prepare for a Chinese war against the allied powers. Viceroy Taku Su is bitterly anti-foreign, and he is increasing his army and armaments, military and marine. He has ordered an order to four small gunboats, two French, one American and one British, that are here to safeguard the lives of foreigners and to keep the coast clear of the Boque forts."

"His plans will be unmasked shortly after the allied powers ascertain definitely the facts concerning the massacre at Peking. Chinese gunboats infest the channel at the back of the Shamen, and 18 Chinese gunboats lie awaiting orders below Canton. The daily becoming more hostile and the situation is critical. Business is almost at a standstill and leprosy and plague claim fresh victims daily. The Chinese Christians assert that the notorious Black Flag Chief Luo, who inflicted reverses on the French in the Tonquin war, now wishes to obey Li Hung Chang's command to go north and fight the Boxers. His soldiers are here and compose the crews of the gunboats in the Shamen."

"According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, Li Hung Chang is residing at the residence of Liu, who was the envoy of the Emperor Dowager in the secret mission to Japan. He has received secret instructions to remain at Shanghai and to endeavor to open negotiations with a view of preventing the European advance."

RELEASE THE LEGATIONS.

Brussels, July 25.—The foreign office today received the following despatch: "Shanghai, July 25.—Li Hung Chang told me the Chinese government is arranging for the guaranteed retirement of foreigners in Peking towards Tien Tsin. (Signed) 'DE CARTE' (E. DeCartier de Marceville, secretary of the Belgian legation at Peking.)"

Must Know the Legations are Safe. London, July 25.—Genie British premier and minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury, today notified the United States ambassador here, Mr. Joseph Choate, that it was impossible to accept the evidence so far submitted by the Chinese or that transmitted by the United States regarding the safety of the foreign ministers at Peking as conclusive, and that until their release and that until their return the British government would be able to discuss any question of mediation on kindred matters.

Berlin's Attitude. Berlin, July 25.—The imperial minister of foreign affairs, Count von Bulow, has given a Bremer Haupt to report to the Emperor. The press of Berlin continues to support Count von Bulow's reply to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Wang. The National Zeitung says Germany cannot consent to support China until she has atoned for the murder of Baron von Kettner.

The Boerzen Zeitung says: "At all events Peking will learn that the attempt to detach one or other of the powers from the coalition is a futile venture. The feeling is growing in official circles that the ministers at Peking are alive."

From the New Commander. Washington, July 25.—Adj. General Corbin today received two cable messages from Major General Chaffee both dated from the Kwan and Kin Chai section. "Transport arrived at this port on the 24th. All are well. Transport will leave this port on the 26th. Taku."

Accept promotion to major-general. Similarly the London afternoon papers report that the British commander, Lord Roberts, has sent to the American commanders a letter in which he says: "I desire to express the high appreciation of the British troops of the honor done to them in saving alongside of their comrades of the American army and of the high honor accorded me in having them under my command."

"I blame myself for the mistake made in taking their position by the Ninth regiment, not remembering that troops fresh to the scene of action and untried in the excitement of attack were likely to lose their way. Still the position they took and gallantly stuck to and the undaunted bravery they showed in the face of an enemy from turning the right of the attacking line and inflicting serious loss on the French and Japanese."

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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
123 do. 3 1/2x3 1-4
461 Massey 3x3 7-8
223 Patterson 3 1-4
175 Wood 3x3
25 do. 2x3 1-8
288 Buckeye 3x3 11-16

Orders subject to stock on hand.

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

The Americans are in for a Who the Men at Netley are and Their Condition.

The great quarrelsome boom in political campaign paraphernalia has now begun. The demand for forches, marching uniforms, and transparencies will now be felt until late in the fall, when torchlight processions begin, but orders for street flags and banners started almost at once. The demand for these items is increasing every day.

Any sign-painter can construct some of the most beautiful and profitable work of the business has come into the hands of the few firms employing special artists for their portrait work. These firms are now in the receipt-making campaign of 1896. As soon as the nominating committee of a party is formed, the artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate.

On the artist's sketch they are then painted in colors. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate.

Every tendency in political platform or policy is reflected in the campaign banners. On the artist's sketch they are then painted in colors. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate. The artist is called in to make a portrait of the candidate.

Chicago, July 24.—A raid was made on bird stores yesterday, and mocking birds and other songsters held by the dealers in violation of the State law were confiscated. Twenty-one birds were taken from two dealers, who were summoned to appear before Justice Everett.

A NEW COMET DISCOVERED. It is in the Constellation of Aries, and was Seen by Dr. Brooks of Smith Observatory. Geneva, N. Y., July 24.—Dr. William R. Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory, discovered a new comet this morning in the eastern heavens. Its position at discovery, July 23, 12h 30m, declination north 10 degrees, 30 minutes with a velocity of 100 miles per hour.

Man Killed on the C. P. R. Tracks and Another Drowned—Member to Resign. Ottawa, July 25.—(Special)—Joseph Roy, a young man, was killed on the C. P. R. near Plantagenet today. Roy was lying on the rails, and it was impossible for the express to stop.

Our Ministers' Holiday. Montreal, July 24.—The Star's special cable from London says Hon. Mr. Tarte has changed his plans and instead of sailing for Canada today, he left this morning for Dublin, and will await the incoming Canadian ministers.

Excise and Inland Revenue. Ottawa, July 25.—(Special)—The amount of excise revenue accrued during the fiscal year 1899-1900, which ended on June 30th last, was \$9,222,112, and the total gross inland revenue was \$10,030,190.

Lightning Starts an Explosive Fire. Spencer, Mass., July 25.—Lightning this afternoon set fire to the barn of H. W. Lyons, two miles east of this village, and when the fire apparatus arrived the building and its contents, 60 tons of hay and farming implements, were in ruins, and the dwelling adjoining, after a contest of 35 minutes, the firemen got the fire in the upper portion of the house and controlled it before much damage had been done.

A Motion Made to Reduce the Secretary's Salary.

London, July 25.—Discussion of the colonial office vote led to a spirited debate in the House of Commons today, in the course of which Liberals again aired the old charge against the colonial secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and indulged in criticisms of the war in South Africa. Finally Sir Wilfrid Lawson moved a resolution of Mr. Chamberlain's salary as a mark of censure of his policy.

Mr. Chamberlain replying, welcomed the issue raised by the motion, which he declared meant that the war was wrong and that consequently, annexation of the South African republics was wrong and their independence should be restored to them. In his opinion, however, the war was just and righteous and should not be judged by its consequence in loss of life.

Mr. Chamberlain charged the radicals with condoning rebellion. The policy of the government, however, was not vindictive and instead of subjecting the rebels to the penalty of imprisonment, it only proposed to disarm them politically for ten years. As regards the future there would not be an indefinite military occupation. At the earliest moment a civil administration would be established. The government desired to give the states of the past seven years had furnished substantial ground for him to be suspected in all his actions.

The opposition did not spare Mr. Chamberlain. Liberal members sharply interrupted him and charged him with misquoting other speakers and reminding him that the whole history of South Africa since the first day of the war had furnished substantial ground for him to be suspected in all his actions.

Butter Factory Opened. Some Festivities at Napan Over the Event. Chatham, July 25.—(Special)—The new butter factory at Napan was opened this afternoon for the first time. A very large number of people were present from Chatham and the surrounding districts. Speeches were made by Mayor Loggie, Hon. L. J. Tweedie and others. Tea was served on the grounds during the evening and dancing to music furnished by the Loggieville Brass Band was kept up till midnight.

Big American Book Producers Meet for Mutual Benefit. New York, July 25.—Several publishing houses in the United States were represented at a meeting held in this city today. The call for the meeting was issued by J. D. Appleton & Co., Century Company, Doubleday & Co., Harper & Bros., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., D. MacMillan Co., D. P. Putnam Sons, and Charles Scribner Sons. The object is the formation of an American Publishers' Association and the consideration of a plan for correcting certain abuses connected with the sale of books.

An Incident of Life in Chicago—Bandmaster as a Financier. Chicago, July 24.—In Lincoln park things are not what they seem. The water, grass and flowers are real, but the band that gives afternoon concerts is a deception.

Only Ten a Month Can Gain Admittance to Canada. Ottawa, July 25.—(Special)—The dominion government was advised today by the imperial authorities that the Japanese government had advised all its agents and consuls concerned that passports for only ten immigrants from Japan to Canada per month would be issued to the Japanese government. Five would be given to those going to the United States. The Japanese agent at Vancouver was notified of this. During the month of April last, about 4,200 Japanese arrived at Vancouver. The new regulations were to come into effect in May. The date of the Japanese letter to the British government was 17th May.

Frederick News. Fredericton, July 24.—(Special)—The remnant of the corporation debt will soon be in the season has been a very favorable one to Contractor Aitken, who is reported to have cleared ten thousand dollars.

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THE DIVINE HEALER.

ILLNESSES OF THE WORLD FALL BEFORE HIS MIGHTY POWER.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALING

Rev. Dr. Talmage Preaches on One of Christ's Great World Works.—The Mission of Christ in an Unusual Light.—The Intimacy Between the Mind and the Body and Its Effect.

Washington, July 22.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage (who is now traveling in Europe) puts in an unusual light the mission of Christ and shows how divine power will yet make the illnesses of the world fall back to text, Matthew xi, 5. "The blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear."

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THE DIVINE HEALER.

ILLNESSES OF THE WORLD FALL BEFORE HIS MIGHTY POWER.

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALING

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The New Russian-American Built Cruiser.

Boston, July 25.—The new Russian cruiser, which was given her builders' trial of the New England coast today, developed a maximum speed of 21.6 knots, 151.3 revolutions of her propellers.

A Miraculous Rescue at Grand Bay.

George Campbell, aged 16, was heroically rescued from an awful death Tuesday afternoon at the Grand Bay, Grand Bay.

TRICKS OF RESTAURANTS.

The Artful Diner a la Carte Knows Them All.

PRINCE AS FASHION LEADER.

Tailors Who Have Owed Their Fortunes to Fancies of the British Her Apparent.

GOOD WORK OF NATIVE POLICE.

General MacArthur Recommends and Secures Promotion for Three in Manila for the Capture of Pio del Pilar.

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Was Some Good.

Fair Painter.—"I hope you don't mind my being in your field."

Was Some Good.

Fair Painter.—"I hope you don't mind my being in your field."

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What do You Drink in Hot Weather? When you are warm, tired and thirsty, spirits make you feel worse, and feed drinks furnish only temporary relief. A teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a glass of ordinary cool drinking water is the most refreshing and cooling drink obtainable. It not only quenches the thirst, but lowers the temperature of the blood. It is better and cheaper than any mineral water or so-called summer drink. A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

