

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 5, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

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.

C. J. MILLIGAN, Manager.

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 insertion of six lines or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.
In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.
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.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.
Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all is paid.
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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.
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.:
W. A. FERRIS.
Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 5, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada, a given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

OTTAWA, ONT., AUG. 16.

To Press Publishing Association, Toronto:

Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.

A. BLUE,
Director of Census.

As soon as final figures can be obtained, the awards will be made.

PRESS PUB. ASS'N.

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST PRESERVATION.

Another frightful forest fire has been reported in our despatches from Quebec. To a province like New Brunswick, which has built up a great commerce in timber and has yet vast forests to draw upon for supplies as well as to preserve and protect, the report strikes a chord of sympathy and emphasizes a problem to which much study has been given, but to which probably not enough practical attention has been directed as yet to ensure a full appreciation of its importance. It seems to be still a question as to whether the true value of our forests is understood by the people at large and even by the authorities in charge of them—a question whether the best means for the preservation of our forests are thoroughly comprehended.

It is not surprising that these questions have been neglected or their importance misapprehended in the remote past, because it is only in recent years that the forests of North America have begun to show depletion and the diminution of the forests in the more settled sections has shown the natural consequences in floods and climatic changes and pauperization of the soil. It has also been emphasized that the second growth of timber cannot begin to compare in value with the original, and that repeated burnings over an area are very disastrous. But a closer study of the matter in the light of economic conditions has disclosed a

newer and even more important phase of the advantage of preserving timber lands. This is that very often the timber itself is much more valuable than anything else that could be raised upon the land, consequently it is not good policy to always sell forest land to the man who desires to establish a farm in place of the aboriginal foliage of nature and hew for himself a home in the wilderness.

This topic in general has at various times been touched upon to a greater or less extent in our columns, but the facts and figures recently adduced by a writer in Red and Gun may throw some additional light upon the subject. He says in regard to the great Temiskaming fire, which started on June 20 and was not extinguished until rain fell in the latter part of July, the destruction of an area of thirty by forty miles of splendid pine timber having resulted, that the sum of \$300,000 would not be an extravagant estimate of the value of the timber destroyed. It will take sixty years at the lowest calculation to place this tract of land in any of the same position as to value of its timber again, and meantime the government is losing in royalty at the rate of \$1.30 per thousand on white pine and of 65 cents on red pine, the sum of \$27,000 every fifteen or twenty years, that being the ordinary period of the rotation of the crops of timber. This is not nearly the only consideration, however, for in this case it was shown that the risk of fire was very greatly increased by permitting settlers to go upon the land, and that the land was in general so poor as to condemn the settler to a struggle for bare existence. The figures given in regard to the latter point are that the land if devoted to farming would return to the occupant not more than \$7.40 per acre per annum, while if left in its forest state it would continue to make a return of \$12.50 per acre per annum merely for the cutting of the timber. It would seem probable that these figures would be increased if the value of the timber land for the supply of modern pulp mills were calculated, for the lumber manufacturers of Maine are now saying that they cannot afford to pay as high prices for timber land as can the pulp mill owners, who clean the land much more thoroughly than can be possible for ordinary timber purposes. In view of this aspect of the subject, Hon. S. W. Matthews, chief of the Maine Bureau of Industrial and Labor Statistics, says that if timber-land owners will see to it, the forest area of that state will be made to yield a perpetual annual income.

So far as our own province is concerned, it is only fair to remark in this connection that during late years the provincial government have given the subject an increasing degree of their attention, and no doubt will from time to time adopt such active measures as may be necessary for the greater protection of our timber. It is well, however, that the general public be made aware of the importance of the subject so that they may appreciate the governmental measures accepted and carried out, and so that they may intelligently co-operate with all proper measures taking cognizance of the aims to be attained.

It is particularly worthy of note that the principal of the Baltimore School of Forestry considers that Canada may supply the whole world with timber at the end of another century if her forests are developed carefully, and that before the dawn of the next century Canada may have the richest natural resources of any country on earth, provided that she conservatively manages her forest preserves. He urges that every acre of land unfit for the plow should be forested and that every sapling in the forest should be as carefully preserved from fire as if it were a dollar bill.

TORY ANNIHILATION.

The result of the elections in Nova Scotia Wednesday surprised no one, except in the completeness of the Liberal victory.
It was a foregone conclusion several weeks ago that the Murray government would be retained in power by a large majority, but few anticipated that the government would make such a perfect sweep of the country. The victory is a notable one, in view of the fact that the leader of the Conservatives in the dominion parliament, Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., entered the fight and assisted in marshalling and directing the Tory forces throughout the campaign. The utter annihilation of the opposition in Nova Scotia is a blow at the prestige of Mr. Borden as a leader in dominion as well as provincial politics, and will doubtless cause the ambitious and disappointed Tory leaders of Ontario to point to his great weakness at home.

In reviewing the political situation several days ago, it was difficult to find any constituency that could be classed as certain to return a Conservative. We anticipated a close contest in Colchester and the returns indicate that such was the case. However, contrary to all predictions, that hard fighter, Speaker Laurence, instead of being among the doubtful, leads the poll. The defeat of Mr. John F. Stairs will probably end the active political career of this gentleman as he has been rejected by Halifax and Colchester in turn.
The election of Mr. McLeod, Conservative, in Cumberland, is somewhat of a surprise, and upon him will devolve the duties of leader, chief whip and all the other functions of the opposition. The result in Cumberland is, in part, due to the dissensions among the Liberals of the county. Pictou, which has always been regarded as a Tory stronghold, has

been captured by the Liberals. The people of this province will be pleased to hear that E. M. MacDonald has been elected by a large majority. In Hants, Hon. Arthur Dymally has succeeded in electing his running mate, Mr. McHaffey, and defeating the ex-leader of the opposition, Mr. Wilson.

The Tory candidates in Lunenburg met with a crushing defeat yesterday and there is no doubt many Conservatives had hoped that there was a fair chance of their success in view of the small majority of the Liberals in 1897. While the returns are not complete for Halifax, it is quite evident that the three government candidates have been elected. The Liberals in all the other counties were elected by safe majorities, and in a number of instances the Tory candidates will lose their deposits.

In the campaign the Halifax Herald endeavored to introduce the race cry, and was continually informing the electors that Hon. Mr. Tarte and Mr. Ernest Pacaud were daily urging the French voters to support the Murray government. The object of these tactics, on the part of the opposition press in certain constituencies, was quite apparent; but it is probable that it did not have the result which was anticipated.

The people have evidently paid but little attention to the false cries and canvasses of the opposition, and have voiced their entire satisfaction with the administration of the affairs of the province as conducted by the Murray government. Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., and his lieutenants, have met a more severe defeat than did Sir Hibbert Tupper when he endeavored to bring the province back to the Conservative fold in 1897. Just what effect the defeat will have on the political standing of the leader of the opposition in the upper provinces is very difficult to say, but it is certain to demonstrate how deeply weak the Tory party is in Nova Scotia.

Within the past three years the various leaders of the Tory party in the maritime provinces have met with defeat. Hon. George E. Foster constituted himself leader of the fight against the Emmerson government, and disaster resulted, followed by his own defeat in this city a year ago. Sir Charles Tupper met a similar fate in Nova Scotia, and now Mr. Borden suffers in the contest of yesterday.
The Liberals of Nova Scotia have won an altogether unprecedented victory and are to be congratulated upon their success. There is no doubt that Premier Murray will continue his progressive and economic policy and when the time arrives for another appeal to the electorate he will be able to present an equally strong platform for their endorsement.

CONCERNING ROYAL HONORS.

A rather unseasonable discussion has been carried on among the Montreal papers over the question of honors which should have been distributed by his royal highness during the Canadian visit. The list of favors already announced has not, apparently, commended itself to some of our journalistic friends and they have freely given expression to their views on the subject. The controversy seems to have had its foundation in the expectation that his royal highness would confer knighthood upon the mayor of each Canadian city visited, than which nothing could have been more unreasonable.

One can understand why the notion might have been entertained that the mayor of the metropolitan city of Montreal would be singled out for decoration, or that the municipal heads of two or three other cities would be selected as the recipients of royal favor; but to have looked for the distribution of K. C. M. G.'s all along the line of the journey could not be regarded as reasonable.
It is apparent that the bestowment of titles must not depend upon the mere conjunction of events. If we are to have one citizen picked out from among his fellows for life-long distinction, it is quite clear that the honor will only be a genuine honor if it is conferred for exceedingly meritorious services to the state or the community. For any lesser reason the thing would be scoffed at.

The list of honors already made public has been, we think, generally acceptable. The new knights have clearly established a claim for special recognition, and are men who can afford to maintain the dignity of their title. There are quite a number of C. M. G.s in the list; but this rank in the order of Michael and George, is evidently not much thought of, inasmuch as it is popularly believed that at least two worthy gentlemen were offered and refused it. There are, of course, scores of other municipal dignitaries in the land who would not have resisted even a C. M. G.; but the two who declined the distinction appear to have done so on the ground that full knighthood was the least they could possibly accept as the heads of influential cities. They certainly displayed courage in so deciding.

There will always be, as there always has been, a great deal of mystery surrounding the selection of members in the order of Michael and George. If it could be assumed that some absolutely independent and wise man, acting with the impartiality of the goddess of justice herself, was charged by the crown to select at intervals for elevation those who in the highest and best sense had served their fellow men, a title would then be something worth having, whereas if it merely turned upon the coincidence of municipal office with the visit of an heir to the throne or some other passing event, the ribbon and cross would mean nothing of real value. Clearly enough, an honor that

is cheaply won will be as cheaply regarded by the community.

His excellency the governor general is said to be the advisor of the imperial authorities on the subject of titles. Looking back over the past, however, the fact that during the long period between 1878 and 1896 none but Conservatives were singled out for decoration, rather affords ground for the suspicion that in some way political considerations play a part; and it would seem to be more than a coincidence that since 1896 the recognition of Liberals has been practically exclusive. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the opportunity for rendering distinguished public services occurs chiefly to those who are identified with the dominant party; but even this reasonable explanation will not eliminate from the popular mind the idea that politics comes in at some point as a leverage. There is the additional explanation, of course, that worthy Liberals who were so long slighted under Conservative regime have now been afforded opportunities for just reward.

One thing would appear to be certain: If the mayors of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver have not been selected for honors, the heads of our maritime cities need not lose any sleep over the fear that an exception will be made in their cases. In fact, a calm view of the matter shows how foolish was the expectation that the tour of their royal highnesses would be marked by a line of jewels and insignia, regardless of the claims of those who were the recipients of such extraordinary favors. It would be much more fitting to regard the star of Michael and George as the proof of long and specially distinguished services to humanity, rather than as the mark of a particular event. This would seem to have been the controlling thought with his excellency.

WE MUST PREVENT SMALLPOX.

Early in the year we had occasion to point out some of the methods necessary for the prevention of the spread of smallpox. At that time this disease was quite prevalent in several of the counties of the province. In another column of this morning's issue, we announced that a case of smallpox has been discovered in this city. This fact should not cause any panic feeling among our citizens, as we have at hand the necessary appliances to prevent the spread of this most infectious, dangerous, disgusting and disfiguring disease. It is the duty of the board of health to first isolate the smallpox patient and then locate every person who might possibly have been infected either directly or indirectly with the disease. These persons should be vaccinated and quarantined until after the incubation period has elapsed. All suspected articles should be thoroughly disinfected and every scientific method adopted for the prevention of the spread of the disease. The cause causes smallpox is not known, and therefore we are unfamiliar with the conditions necessary for the destruction of the cause of the disease. In view of this fact, it is best to look upon it as an organism possessing great powers of resistance, and the method of disinfection employed should be the best attainable.

We have already pointed out the great value of vaccination in the prevention of the spread of smallpox and would urge our readers to give this matter their immediate and serious attention. The inoculation only gives an immunity for seven years, so that all persons who have not been vaccinated since 1894 should at once be re-vaccinated. Smallpox is quite prevalent in Canada and the United States. The press informs us that "Ottawa is seeding with smallpox," the disease exists in Halifax and other portions of Nova Scotia, as well as in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

We have daily communication with these infected provinces, and the liability to infection is very great; therefore, as a safeguard, every person should be vaccinated and by adopting this precaution voluntarily good citizens will materially assist in stamping out smallpox in this province.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES WITH AUSTRALIA.

The fact that there are two or three ships now in St. John harbor loading for Australia emphasizes the interest our people naturally feel in trade with the antipodes. The advent of Mr. J. S. Larkie, Canadian commercial agent in Australia, to Mr. George H. Hees, chairman of the tariff committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, are therefore of moment to our readers. If our manufacturers are seeking markets abroad, he says, they will find that the Australian colonies are most attractive fields to explore. A perusal of his letter leads us to infer that not only the comparatively raw material of lumber which we ship, but almost anything in the way of manufactured goods can be placed very readily among the distributing facilities of the new commonwealth and the outlying islands. Certainly no one would think of exporting wool, mutton or butter to Australia, but there are thousands of articles natural to Canada and desired among our friends on the other side of the world, which it would really pay us to send them. Mr. Larkie's abilities to supply information in regard to the markets under his cognizance, ought to be taken advantage of by Canadians anxious to extend their export trade.

Ex-President Felix Faure, of France, says that if the French shore question is not settled satisfactorily to French fishermen he would prefer to go ahead and fortify St. Pierre, Miquelon, rather than accept any proposal of compensation in Africa or Asia. Probably no one would object.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Three-quarters of 1901 are gone.

Will Colchester turn down stairs?

The Bluenose Tories are feeling blue.

One month more of St. Lawrence navigation.

October has opened up with a fine line of fall weather.

It will take more than a Tanner to elect the Conservative trio in Pictou.

The Liberals will carry Cumberland county today, although it is a Black-Smith fight.

John A. Macdonald is not the prestige of the premier in Victoria county, N. S., although he is the bearer of an illustrious name.

There ought to be a pun somewhere with the word "win" and "wind." Perhaps somebody will find it after the race today.

A better demand for pig iron is recorded in New York and the iron market generally is stronger, which implies a better solidity to business in general.

The Schley investigation took on a new feature of interest to our readers yesterday with the evidence of a St. John man, who has earned just fame during his recent career in the service of New York newspapers.

Hayti is reported to be accumulating an extensive assortment of second-hand firearms, including many relics of the war in Cuba. It is probably about time to watch for another revolution in the black republic.

The American tea trade is reported to be in a very depressed condition. This surely does not imply anything like the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Boston in 1775, however.

The enterprise of American manufacturers knows no bounds. They are now exporting rugs to Turkey. A short time ago the United States seemed anxious to "mop up the floor" with Turkey.

Our soldiers in South Africa will learn with regret that the most able and enterprising American army in the Philippines have not yet been able to complete their task of the pacification of the natives.

A man who was much heard of during recent years in the United States was Senator Hanna. His fame has been assassinated with McKinley's body. Roosevelt will brook no "power behind the throne."

The Hague arbitration court have decided that they cannot take any action on the appeal of the Boer representatives in Europe. When Paul appealed to Caesar he did so on the ground that he was a Roman citizen. Oom Paul is under the disadvantage of not being a citizen of any country.

The remark of the New York Sun that "never in the world's history did the death of a ruler excite such world-wide interest" as that of President McKinley, must have caused the Britishers in New York to smile. What about the demise of our late most noble Queen?

Lord Kitchener evidently does not intend that his automobile columns shall be run upon automobile principles. He has discovered, it seems, that the forces which he ordered to be made mobile have been carrying about with them furniture, kitchen ranges, pianos and harmoniums. Lord Kitchener's ear for music is not open when he is attending to business.

The latest triumph of wireless telegraphy has been the communication between each other, in mid-ocean, of two Cunard steamers for a period of two hours, at distances varying from thirty-three to sixty-five miles. It seems to be the only power that can perfectly penetrate fog.

Anyone who imagined that the Spanish-American war would engender lasting hatred between the two countries may have the notion dispelled from the fact that the largest cargo which ever left the United States for Spain sailed from New York the other day, including 300 railway cars for the principal Spanish road and 2,000 hogsheads of Kentucky tobacco for mixture with the domestic growths by Spanish manufacturers, the whole being valued at about \$300,000.

"A Great Unifying Career" was the title of a recent article in the New York Journal of Commerce in regard to the late President McKinley. There is no doubt that it was the great distinction of the late President that his name is indissolubly connected with events that have brought all parts of the English speaking population of the world closer together than ever before. The Spanish-American war had the effect of throwing together the British and American nations in a bond of sympathy divided from the Latin nations.

The advantages of the Canadian banking system are becoming more and more steadily realized in the United States. Eminent bankers in New York now venture to predict that within a few years the principle of federal institutions, with numerous branches and sub-offices, will be carried into effect so thoroughly that there will be 15 to 20 banks of large capital and surplus doing the business of the community to much better advantage than is now being done by nearly 100.

Heavy Clothing!

Overcoats.		Our Fall and Winter Overcoats and Suits		Suits.	
\$ 4.00	\$ 4.75			\$3.00	\$ 4.75
5.25	6.00	are going fast these cold days. Quality, make and price sell them at sight. "Never saw such values," is what our customers say. Call and see them for yourself.			
8.00	10.00			5.00	6.00
12.50	14.50			6.50	7.50
15.00.				8.75	10.00
				12.00	up to 14.00.

J. N. HARVEY, Opera House Block, 199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

We Have a Large Stock of Shooting Supplies:

English and American Single and Double Barrel Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns.
Winchester and Marlin Rifles.
Davenport Guns and Rifles.
Hazard's Black and Smokeless Powders.
Riley's Cartridge Cases, Caps, Wads, etc.
Pocket Flasks. Air Rifles.
Winchester and Dymond Carttridges.
X. L. and Automatic Revolvers.
Gun Implements. Decoys.
Game Bags.
Cartridge Belts.
Dog Collars. Game Traps, etc.
We like to show goods.

A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main Street, N. E., St. John, N. B.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't

wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor.

Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap.

Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

Washing tells the tale.



BACK FROM BUFFALO.

S. Z. Dickson Doesn't See That We're Behind Others in Many Things.

S. Z. Dickson, who returned on Wednesday night from a trip to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, was disappointed to find such a poor representation of Canadian exhibits. A few stuffed animals was all he could see to give the stranger an idea of New Brunswick, and in the Canadian show generally some samples of northwestern grain seemed to be the only item of note. He was glad to notice that The Telegraph was on file at the exposition, the only New Brunswick paper there.

Mr. Dickson went hence by way of Montreal, Toronto and Niagara Falls, to Buffalo, returning via Albany, New York and Boston, making the trip all rail except the Hudson River journey of 190 miles, from Albany to Manhattan.
He was particularly pleased with the quality of meat he found served everywhere along his route, and was much impressed with the splendid fruit, such as peaches, grapes, etc. grown in the peninsula section of Ontario. The fact that Canada can grow such beautiful fruit as is there abundant was a revelation to him and a matter that he thinks is not fully realized by Canadians who have never been there to appreciate it.

As for the markets of the various cities, so far as he had an opportunity to inspect them, Mr. Dickson came to the conclusion that St. John has considerable reason to be proud of her own market. There may possibly be room for still greater perfection here, but not many cities of greater pretensions can show an example of doing better. Even the Fulton and Washington markets of New York, although larger and much more busy, did not strike the visitor from St. John as cutting a pace for anything that we should strive to particularly emulate. He did not like the New York rush and hustle for business, and the tremendous crush involved by the multitudes of people getting to and from their work with apparently reckless speed. That sort of thing, remarked Mr. Dickson, "is well enough to look at once in a while, but it is calculated to make one of my natural proclivities better satisfied to stay at home. The style of downtown modern buildings in New York is enough to make a visitor shudder at what would happen if they ever had an earthquake. Such a trip as a whole, however, has a fine educative effect, and one that everyone should endeavor to take. The expense even of a stay in Buffalo, may be made as economical as one chooses by taking a room at \$1 per day and finding

meals at 35 to 50 or 60 cents, if one cares to do so. The Buffalo fair people seem so eager to make money, however, that all sorts of fakes are perpetrated in most unscrupulous fashion upon the unwary."

MISS HALL'S "WIFE."

The Strange Story of Woman Who Died on Steamer from New York.

New York, Oct. 1.—Miss Rosalia Baldelli, who passed as the "wife of Miss Caroline Winslow Hall, who died on the steamship Citta Di Torino, from Italy, told today on board the vessel the story of her acquaintance with Miss Hall.
She met Miss Hall in Milan, Italy, ten years ago while she (Miss Baldelli) was a government school teacher. Miss Hall explained that she was an art student, whose home was in Boston. The two women became great friends. Miss Hall adopted men's garb because it was easier for her to work in such clothes in carrying on her studies at the art school in Milan. The two travelled over Italy, but it was not until 1897 that Miss Hall decided to assume the guise of a man. She took the name of Charles Winslow Hall and asked her Italian friend to assume the guise of her wife under the name of Edward Early. Menner was a co-saucous when he reached the hospital but the doctors there stated that he was in a precarious condition.
In 1899 her health began to fail, and, learning from the physicians that she was suffering from tuberculosis, she expressed a desire to go home to die at her home in Boston. It was upon this that the two took passage to this country.

ESCAPING PRISONER SHOT.

Received Bullet in His Hip as He Made Break from Escort.

New York, Sept. 28.—Charles P. Meiner, of Yonkers, one of a number of military prisoners who were being escorted aboard the steamer Hamilton, bound for Norfolk today, tried to escape and was shot about the right hip by one of the marine guards, Edward Early. Meiner was a co-saucous when he reached the hospital but the doctors there stated that he was in a precarious condition.

La Grande Duchesse Disabled.

New York, Oct. 3.—By the bursting of a feed pipe, the steamer La Grande Duchesse was disabled while returning from the yacht races this evening, and the 2,000 people on board did not get back to the city until after 8 p. m. The steamer had on board a party of Newark enthusiasts.