POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH

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The following agent is authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz:—

Wm. Somerville.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., NOVEMBER 16, 1904.

NARROW VIEWS

Some provincial newspapers are expressing rather narrow views of national affairs since the elections. By some it is suggested that the West is going to control Canada hereafter, to the detriment of the East. By some it is hinted that the Dominion will be governed largely from Nova Scotia and that Halifax will profit immensely through Mr. Fielding's great and increasing influence. The development of the West should, and no doubt will, be accompanied by a considerable development of the East, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick included. The Telegraph fought the government's railroad policy from the first, yet it can see no reason why St. John should now suffer more than Halifax because of the outstanding weakness of the railroad policy. St. John business men have never urged or hoped that this port should be favored at the expense of Halifax, but they have insisted and will insist that St. John has certain geographical advantages which are valuable to Canada and to its own citizens, and which must ultimately count in its favor. Until the surveys have been completed and a route definitely laid down, many points in connection with the transcontinental must be regarded as unsettled. That Portland has certain advantages which is was unnecessary to concede is the general opinion both here and in Portland.

For all that, it is surely unwise to assume that New Brunswick will throw the helve after the hatchet by abandoning all hope of the future development of this seaport. Rather, we suppose, the representatives of all the Maritime Provinces will unite in efforts to lessen, as far as possible, the evils which we believe are threatened by the Grand Trunk contract, and to gain for the people they represent every possible advantage during the coming years during which the progress of Canada should be phenomenal. The country, fortunately, has got its stride. No city, no province will long look backward. It is a mistake to assume that sectional influences will prove as potent as some of our contemporaries seem to fear. Not many of us will move to Portland—or even to Moncton.

THE GLOOM OF GOLDWIN

Goldwin Smith is a brilliant man but a gloomy one. Frankly speaking, he is one of the poorest guessers unlung. Therefore when, on Saturday in his address to the Canadian Club, he deciphered the handwriting on the wall for the enlightenment of his fellow citizens, they who heard and they who read may be pardoned if they suspect the professor of dwelling too much on the dark side of the picture. The distinguished lecturer, after prophesying that dire things are going to come to pass within a generation, said he wished he could look in upon us twenty years hence and see how we were making out. Mr. Smith expects, naturally enough, that he will die before very long. We hope he will be long spared—but, if die he does and things go as far wrong as he suspects they will, it would be small satisfaction to him, and none at all to us, to have him look in and see the wheels go round.

His speech will delight the pessimists whose chief he is. On reading a synopsis of it one cannot but be struck by the outstanding fact that he crossed a great many bridges before coming to them—bridges, indeed, the timber for which has yet to grow, if indeed the seeds ever sprout.

The professor reminds us that whatever future is in store for us, our legitimate aspirations must be confined to this continent. We trust he means our half of it. We have as yet displayed no desire to meddle with affairs outside the Dominion, and it must be confessed that of late years no one outside has evinced any determination to interfere with us. Mr. Smith intimates that the British Empire will fall to pieces. We do not know where he detects any symptoms of approaching dissolution. He anticipates trouble in and from the United States. The United States certainly faces many grave problems, but a nation that survived the Civil War may well be confident.

Albeit it is difficult to confound a prophet, Sir Wilfrid Laurier came near to it when he opposed the Smith jeremiad with his simple optimism.

A GREAT LOSS, IF TRUE

Japan is strong in great generals, but she has lost a man who will be missed if the Russian report of General Baron Kuroki's death is true. There was a rumor, some weeks ago, that the commander of the Army of the Yalu had been wounded during the ten days' battle at Liao Yang, but it has lacked definite confirmation. Now comes a Russian correspondent's story that Kuroki died early in October, from wounds caused by a bursting shell. The Japanese will deny or confirm the story at once, probably. It seems odd that the death of so prominent a soldier should or could have been concealed for so long.

From the beginning of the war Kuroki has been a conspicuous figure. A man of sixty, of a fighting family, the son of a Pole who had a score to settle with Russia, Kuroki won distinction in Manchuria ten years ago, when Japan whipped China. In March last he led the Japanese army—the First Army—that crossed the Yalu, and won its way through the Motien pass to participate in the great struggle about Liao Yang. Kuroki became known as a great flanker. His great march around the Russian left made it necessary for Kuropatkin to abandon Liao Yang and cross the Taitse river to avoid having his line of communication cut behind him.

Kuroki may be dead. If he is, Oyama, Oku, Nodzu, Nogi and many others remain. Japan seems to have thrust great responsibilities upon many commanders; and thus far none of them has proved a broken reed.

CURIOUS RESULTS

William L. Douglas, Democratic governor-elect of Massachusetts, claims that his election is due to his advocacy of reciprocity. It is to be feared that Mr. Douglas sees things not as they are, but as he wishes to see them. It will not be his business to revise the tariff, but that of Mr. Roosevelt, whom no one has yet accused of yearning for reciprocity. Yet Massachusetts gave Mr. Roosevelt a plurality of 85,000, where it gave Mr. Douglas one of 25,000. On this basis the anti-reciprocity sentiment of the state is more than three times as great as that in favor of reciprocity.—Montreal Gazette.

Mr. Douglas received the Socialist vote, and his backing from that quarter has more significance than his reciprocity following. He had the solid labor support, and his opponent had committed political suicide before nomination day by his treatment of popular measures.

But the Douglas victory has no national significance. In Minnesota a Democratic candidate named Johnson becomes governor, though Roosevelt carried the state by a big plurality. There were more split ballots in Minnesota than in Massachusetts. Johnson is of Swedish descent, as are many thousands of Minnesota voters. The Republicans started the story that Johnson's father was a tramp and his mother a washerwoman. The story was true in the main; but use of such a canvass caused popular indignation and helped Johnson. The people were not voting for his father or mother, but for Johnson himself, the man who had won success in spite of a considerable handicap early in life. But like Massachusetts, Minnesota gave Roosevelt an immense majority. Many millers in that state favor a certain kind of reciprocity. But Roosevelt favors no kind of reciprocity that would be considered in Canada. He is a "stand patter."

ANOTHER PESSIMIST

"War is the only cure for war," is the view of Sir James Kitson, the British steel magnate, who was interviewed in New York the other day and asked for his opinion of the coming peace conference. Sir James is a friend of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, but he says Mr. Carnegie is only dreaming when he professes to see signs of a general abandonment of war as a means of deciding quarrels between nations. Sir James even says the idea has no practical value. In the end, he says, men will fight; brute force is the recognized resort when great differences arise between nations. But Sir James, who makes guns and armor, believes deadly weapons may cause the nations to think twice as long about fighting as they formerly did.

"As a preventive of war," he says, "more faith might be placed in the deadly and stealthy submarine than in any number of peace congresses, in my opinion. It looks as though the development of the submarine factor is to be the most far reaching and important event in the history of international armament."

The torpedo and mine, he says, have made it practically impossible for fleets to batter down sea-port fortresses. The submarine may do more. But while men and nations may agree not to fight he does not believe they will keep faith when the quarrel grows hot. Treaties, he insists, are but temporary. An act of war abrogates the best of them, and he sees no way of preventing acts of war under some circumstances. There are questions, in his opinion, which some countries do not now desire and never will desire to submit to arbitration. Mr. Carnegie foresees a sort of international police; but Sir James evidently thinks the constables would but get their heads broken.

WHY DELAY?

Before very long every enlightened country will support health resorts for the cure of consumption and enforce precautions against the spread of the disease. The work will not be merely philanthropic; it will be carried on for economic reasons as well, just as in future the more efficient military Powers will copy and improve upon Japanese sanitary plans for troops in the field. The wiser nations will be the first to eradicate consumption; the others will follow in time and be terribly punished in the interim for their ignorance and neglect. The subject is of pressing interest in New Brunswick, where public statistics continually remind us of the disease we tolerate.

A New York physician who is in touch with the most advanced methods of fighting tuberculosis supplies some facts and figures which go far to show how mistaken is the public policy which neglects the disease or treats it as a necessary evil beyond the field of government interference. He writes in part to the Evening Post:—

"According to a letter I have lately received from Dr. Edward Kaurin, of the Reknas Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Molde, Norway, where the method pursued is 'die hygienische-diatetische' of Germany, 69.23 per cent. were discharged as "free from symptoms;" 20.50 per cent. as improved or a favorable result of 89.74 per cent. Even in the advanced cases, there were 63.14 per cent. of improved, and death only occurred in the very worst cases, or 0.81 per cent. Lasting results were obtained in fifty per cent. of cases after four years' treatment. Dr. Bulstrode, in his Milroy lectures, even says:—

I am guilty of no extravagance when I say that one-third of you who hear me, wittingly or unwittingly, are, or have been, affected with tubercle.

"Dr. Norris, of Philadelphia, has found in autopsies that eighty-five per cent. of persons dying of various diseases, had been cured of consumption to finally die of something else."

The Post's correspondent uses other statistics to show how general the disease is, but here such proof is unnecessary.

The question should be taken up this year at Ottawa and in every province which has not already dealt with it. New Brunswick's duty in the circumstances has long been plain.

MORE "FLAG INCIDENTS"

Mr. William Robinson, formerly a subject of King Edward, went through the naturalization mill in Winsted (Conn.), the other day, and so became a citizen of the United States. This argued no great wisdom in Mr. Robinson, and, a little later when a political parade was passing, he decorated his house with a British flag and a Stars and Stripes. The flags hung side by side, and Robinson, who had paid the highest possible tribute to the United States by foolishly forswearing his allegiance to the King, meant no harm by displaying the bunting. A crowd gathered before the house and demanded that the British flag be removed. Robinson the recreant refused. The crowd became violent, but before an ambulance was needed some one entered by a rear door and tore down the British colors. The crowd cheered. Robinson was saved. Again there was peace in Winsted. Later on some Winsted genius will write a "poem" about it.

Still more striking is this, from the New York Herald:

"Clad in what resembles the uniform of the United States army, a big man took a British flag from a woman on the Cunard pier yesterday, crushed it in his hands, and then trampled upon it.

"O'Donovan Rossa was sailing on the Etruria to revisit Ireland, and several friends were there to see him off. Among them were a detail of Irish volunteers, in uniform, carrying guns and marching behind the band of the Catholic Protectory.

"A woman who carried two flags—one English and one American came down the gangplank to say goodbye to some friends. One of the men in uniform demanded the English flag she carried. She handed it to him. He broke its slender staff, and then, throwing it down on the pier, stamped on it in evident satisfaction.

"The woman was so amazed that she said nothing but fled back on the ship. Some of those standing by hissed the act, but the man resumed his place among his comrades.

"Mr. Rossa goes to unveil a monument to the 'Manchester martyrs' in his native town of Skibbereen, county Cork. The shaft is in memory of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, who were executed for killing a policeman during the rescue of two Fenian prisoners from the Manchester jail."

It appears that those who hissed the hero who took the flag from the woman escaped with their lives. These heroes who trample upon flags which are not protected should be recognized in some way. Such daring should not go unrewarded. Why this distinction between heroes and "martyrs?"

A NEW PHASE OF THE WAR

The war reporters at the front feel that the world must have news, even on dull days. Hence the newspapers received, on Saturday night, the following:

Mukden, Nov. 12—Quiet continues everywhere along the front. The weather has become almost like summer. One large village to the south is occupied half by Russians and half by Japanese. Both sides sit in their huts and shout "Get out of here!"

"This is our village!" yell the Japanese.

"Get out yourselves," answer the Russians.

Then follow volleys of abuse.

Perhaps so. But it sounds more like a woman's quarrel over possession of a clothesline. And since these gentlemen are near enough to exchange abuse (neither understanding a word the other says) one wonders why they have not come to blows, or bullets, or bayonets. The correspondent probably thought this was better than nothing; and so it is—but not much.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mrs. Olive, secretary of the Tourist Association, is criticized by the Fredericton Gleaner for saying that better steamers and hotels are required for the accommodation of St. John river tourists. The Gleaner defends the Fredericton hotels. Mrs. Olive admitted that Fredericton has some good hotels. Her principal contention is sound enough. The hotel and steamship people do not meet the demands of tourist travel or come anywhere near it, and the mistake is an injury to the province.

* * *

If the writer of the letter signed L. M. K. will send his name and address to The Telegraph the money he sent will be returned to him. Anonymous communications of any nature are not printed by this paper.

* * *

The tremendous popular majority for President Roosevelt—thought to be the largest in the history of the Republic—brings Mr. W. J. Bryan to the surface of the political pot like a cork. The nomination of Judge Parker was supposed to mark the end of Bryanism; but the vote seems to have an opposite effect.—Toronto News.

Indeed Mr. Bryan is generally hailed as the next candidate of the anti-trust party—whatever it may be called. Under his banner many good men will fight, but with them will be all the dangerous elements in the Republic. Property will be put on its defence.

* * *

The helpful manner in which The Telegraph is laboring to get out the facts (in the Library matter) must be greatly appreciated by the people.—Globe.

No doubt; no doubt; although the applause from the Globe office is not as hearty as we had looked for. That there was much delay and that there has been much complaint are facts agreed upon. Now if the Globe has other facts—say facts to back up its insinuations that there is a scandal in the Library business—let the Globe produce them. If there is a hidden job the public should know all about it.

* * *

When a few days or weeks hence Japan has possessed herself a second time of Port Arthur, once the lawful prize of her victorious arms, but of which she was basely defrauded, where is the power or the combination of powers that will attempt to wrest it from her? And should the attempt be made, what would be the chances of success, when those almost impregnable defences are guarded by such men as Nogi is now leading to the assault, such men as the victors of the Yalu River, of Nanshan Hill, of Liao Yang and of Shakhe River?—Charlottetown Guardian.

Japan did not go to war lightly. It is not probable that she will quit until she is satisfied that the problem of Corea and Manchuria is settled to her satisfaction. Russia may desire interference. Japan is likely to resist it unless the terms are wholly satisfactory to her.

* * *

In his address on Saturday Mr. Smith strongly impressed upon his audience the idea that Canada's sphere of influence was in America. He did not, however, give any indication of his views as to a time when the union suggested by Mr. Gladstone could come about.—Globe.

Perhaps Goldwin Smith, like a few others people on both sides of the international boundary, believes the annexation snake is scotched merely, and not killed. If so he is vastly mistaken. Could Mr. Smith live twenty years longer in Canada he might imbibe a little patriotism. Mr. Gladstone, the Globe will notice, made his suggestion about union nearly forty years ago. No one supposes, we take it, that he would repeat it if he were alive today. There never was a suggestion more unpalatable to Canadians.

* * *

A civic deputation, including Mayor Ellis and several of the aldermen, waited on the president of the Ottawa Electric Railway today to learn upon what terms the latter would sell out to the city. The head of the company asked time to submit a reply to the city's question. The road is earning a large dividend and the general expectation is that it will ask a very large figure for its plant and franchise, which has yet twenty years to run. If terms are agreed on the question of buying the street railway will be submitted to the electors at the next municipal elections.—Ottawa Journal.

The company may want a long price, but there is no harm in asking. It has been said that St. John might have bought the local street railway's plant and franchise a few years ago for a price which would now be regarded as very reasonable.

* * *

In that one of Rudyard Kipling's Pyecroft stories which is entitled "Their Lawful Occasions," the torpedo-boat which figures as hero does its work under cover of a fog and a trawler. Now of course the Russians and the Japanese, as well as every one else who is interested in war, read Mr. Kipling's stories. The one in question was enough to make Admiral Rojestvensky suspicious of all trawlers, as well as to make the Japanese appreciate the uses to which British trawlers might be put. Is Kipling to blame for that North Sea blunder?—Harper's Weekly.

This amusing query is the subject of an interesting story printed on another page of The Telegraph this morning. Mr. Julius Chambers says Mr. Kipling's story was responsible for the panic of the Baltic fleet, but the theory that vodka was to blame will be more generally accepted. Nevertheless, Mr. Chamber's ingenious argument is entertaining and will help to swell Mr. Kipling's royalties.

John—"Sally, ef I was to ask you if you'd marry me do you think you'd say yes?" Sally—"I—er—I guess so." John—"Wa-al, ef I ever git over this 'ere darn bashfulness I'll ask you some of these times."

Teacher—"Now, Johnny, what are the three personal pronouns?" He, she and it," Teacher—"Give an example of their use." Johnny—"Papa is calle 'he,' mamma is called 'she,' and the baby is called 'it.'"

Hay fever's gone, its reign is over,
That pest has given us the slip,
And yet we do not feel in clover,
For now we're subject to the grip.
—Chicago Chronicle.

ST. JOHN MARKETS

Review of Conditions in Leading Lines -- The Prices.

The most sensational feature in the market this month has been undoubtedly the unprecedented rise in the price of sugar. A further rise of 10 cents per 100 pounds took place yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The Acadia refinery advancing its prices for refined sugars that much. This makes a total advance of 45 cents this month in the local market. The dates on which these advances took place were Nov. 1, 10 cents; Nov. 3, 10 cents; Nov. 12, 15 cents and the rise of 10 cents yesterday. The stringency in the market from causes previously noted still continues and all signs point to still higher prices.

The flour market remains unchanged but firm. The outlook on Ontario patents especially is for higher prices. The reason for this is that very little Ontario wheat is being marketed. One miller writes: "Ontario wheat is practically out of the question and if it were not that we have some old wheat on hand we would be unable to offer Ontario full patents."

The cornmeal market is a little stiffer, having advanced five cents during the past week.

A short crop of tomatoes is beginning to have its effect on the canned article. They are quoted now at $1.25. It is reported that the Canadian Canners Co., Ltd., have been able to fill only 55 per cent of all the orders booked. The probabilities are that Canada will have to import American tomatoes early next year.

Very little change has taken place in the produce market. The scarcity of turkeys in the American market has induced some buyers to cross the international boundary to secure the birds. The local market is none too well supplied as it is, and the outlook is for dear turkeys for Christmas. Still it will be remembered the market was bare till a few days before last Christmas when the supplies began to pour in and the stringency was relieved.

For some time now cheese has been advancing in Montreal and the local market has advanced ½ cent, the quotations now being 10½ to 10¾ cents a pound. The following were the principal wholesale quotations yesterday:—

CONTRY MARKET.

Beef, western	0.08	to	0.08½
Beef, butchers	0.05	"	0.07
Beef, country	0.04	"	0.06
Lamb, per lb	0.05	"	0.06
Mutton, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
Veal, per lb	0.05	"	0.07
Pork, per lb	0.05½	"	0.05¾
Beets, per bbl	1.00	"	1.25
Carrots, per bbl	1.00	"	1.25
Potatoes, per bbl	1.00	"	1.25
Sheep skins, apiece	0.50	"	0.65
Cabbage, per doz	0.40	"	0.60
Squash, per bbl	0.75	"	1.00
Calf skins, per lb	0.10	"	0.00
Hides, per lb	0.06	"	0.00
Chickens, per pair	0.40	"	0.80
Fowls, per pair	0.40	"	0.70
Ducks, per pair	0.60	"	1.30
Turkeys, per lb	0.14	"	0.18
Eggs (case) per doz	0.20	"	0.21
Eggs (hennery) per doz	0.27	"	0.30
Tub butter, per lb	0.16	"	0.20
Roll butter, per lb	0.20	"	0.22
Woodcock, per pair	0.60	"	0.00
Black duck	0.60	"	0.00
Moose meat, by qr	0.05	"	0.08

FLOUR, ETC.

Oatmeal, roller	5.10	"	5.15
Granulated corn meal	4.20	"	4.25
Standard oatmeal	5.40	"	0.00
Medium patent	5.80	"	5.90
Manitoba	6.50	"	6.60
Canadian high grades	6.00	"	6.10
Beans (y. e.)	3.15	"	3.25
Beans (Canadian) h. p.	1.75	"	1.80
Beans, prime	1.60	"	1.65
Split peas	5.20	"	5.25
Cornmeal	3.05	"	3.10
Pot Barley	4.40	"	4.50

PROVISIONS.

American clear pork	18.00	"	20.00
American mess pork	17.50	"	18.00
Pork, domestic	16.00	"	18.00
Canadian plate beef	12.50	"	12.75
American plate beef	13.75	"	14.00
Lard, pure	0.09	"	0.09½
Lard, compound	0.08¼	"	0.08½

GROCERIES.

Cheese, per lb	0.10½	"	0.10¾
Rice, per lb	0.03¼	"	0.03½
Cream of tartar, pure boxes	0.22	"	0.23
Sal. Soda, per lb	0.01	"	0.01½
Bicarb soda, per keg	2.25	"	2.35
Molasses—			
Porto Rico (new)	0.37	"	0.39
Barbadoes (new)	0.28	"	0.29
New Orleans (tierces)	0.00	"	0.00
Salt—			
Liverpool, per sack, ex store	0.62	"	0.63

FISH.

Large dry cod	5.00	"	5.10
Medium	5.00	"	0.00
Small Cod	3.60	"	3.70
Finnan haddies	0.05½	"	0.06
Canso herring bbls	6.00	"	6.00
Canso herring, hf-bbls	3.50	"	3.50
Gd Manan herring, hf bbls	2.75	"	2.85
Kippling herring	2.85	"	2.90
Cod, fresh	0.02¾	"	0.03
Pollock	2.70	"	2.75
Halibut, per lb	0.00	"	0.00
Smoked herring	0.09½	"	0.10
Large smoked herring, 200 count	0.00	"	0.75

SUGARS.

Standard granulated	5.20	"	5.30
Austrian granulated	5.05	"	5.15
Bright yellow	4.90	"	5.00
No. 1 yellow	4.60	"	4.70
Paris lumps	6.25	"	0.00
Pulverized	6.25	"	0.00

GRAIN, ETC.

Middlings (car lots)	23.50	"	24.50
Middlings, small lots, bagged	24.00	"	25.50
Bran, small lots, bagged	22.00	"	23.00
Pressed hay (car lots)	11.50	"	12.00
Ontario oats (car lots)	0.41	"	0.43
Cottonseed meal	32.50	"	33.50

FRUITS, ETC.

Currants, per lb	0.05¼	"	0.05½
Currants, cleaned	0.06	"	0.06½
Dried apples	0.04¼	"	0.04½
Grenoble walnuts	0.14	"	0.15
Marbot walnuts	0.12	"	0.12½
Almonds	0.13	"	0.14
California prunes	0.05	"	0.08
Filberts	0.11	"	0.12
Brazils	0.14½	"	0.15
Pecans	0.14	"	0.15
Dates, per pkg	0.06	"	0.06½
Peanuts, roasted	0.09½	"	0.10
Malaga grapes, keg	4.75	"	5.50
Bag figs, per lb	0.04	"	0.05
New figs, per lb	0.10	"	0.12
Malaga London layers	1.90	"	2.00
Malaga clusters	2.75	"	4.00
Malaga, black baskets	2.50	"	2.60
Malaga connoiseurs clus	2.10	"	2.25
Raisins, Val. Layers, new	0.07¼	"	0.07½
Bananas	2.25	"	0.00
Lemons, Messina, per box	0.00	"	4.00
Cocoanuts, per sack	3.75	"	0.00
Cocoanuts, per doz	0.60	"	0.70
Evaporated apricots	0.34	"	0.14
New Canadian onions, bags	1.75	"	1.80
New Canadian, per bbl	3.75	"	4.00
Evap. apples	0.06¼	"	0.06½
New apples	1.00	"	2.50

CANNED GOODS.

The following are wholesale quotations per case: Fish—Hump back brand, $4.25; cohoes, 5.50 to 5.60; spring fish, 6.25 to 6.75. Other kinds of fish are: Finnan haddies, $3.75 to $4; kippered herring, $3.75 to $4.00; kippered halibut, $1.25; lobsters, $3 to $3.25; clams, $3.75 to $4; oysters, 1s., $1.35 to $1.45; oysters, 2s., $2.25 to 2.40.

Meats—Canned beef, 1s., $1.60; corned beef, 2s., $2.70; lunch tongue, $3; ox tongue, $7; pigs feet, 1s., $1.25; roast beef, $2.25 to $2.65.

Fruits—Pears, 2s., $1.75; peaches, 2s., 1.95; peaches, 3s., $2.90; pine apple, sliced, $2.25; pine apple, grated, $2.50; Singapore pine apple, $1.75; Lombard plums, $1.50; green gages, $1.65; blueberries, 95c to $1; raspberries, $1.50 to $1.60; strawberries, $1.65 to $1.75.

Vegetables—Corn, per dozen, $1.15; peas, 85 to 90 cents; tomatoes, $1.25; pumpkins, 50c.; squash, $1.10; string beans, 90c; baked beans, $1.00.

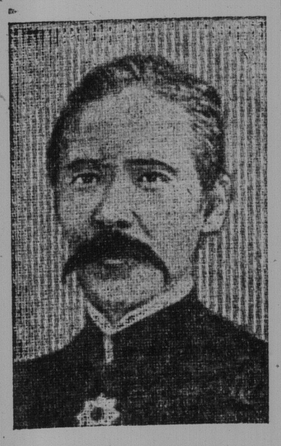
OILS.

Pratt's Astral	0.00	"	0.21
White Rose and Chester A.	0.00	"	0.20
High grade Sarnia and Arc-light	0.00	"	0.19½
Silver Star	0.00	"	0.10
Linseed oil, raw	0.00	"	0.49
Linseed oil, boiled	0.00	"	0.52
Turpentine	0.00	"	0.92
Seal oil, steam refined	0.00	"	0.58
Olive oil, commercial	0.00	"	0.95
Castor oil, commercial, per lb	0.07½	"	0.08
Extra lard oil	0.78	"	0.88
Extra No 1 lard	0.68	"	0.78

GENERAL KUROKI KILLED BY SHELL

Confirmation of the Report is Given---Breast and Abdomen Torn Open in Fight of Oct, 4---Nodsu His Actual Successor, Though Another Holds Honorary Rank.

Moscow, Nov. 12—Nemirovich Danchenke, the well known Russian war correspondent of the Associated Press, telegraphing from Mukden under today's date, says the reports of the death of General Kuroki are confirmed.



BARON KUROKI,

Japanese General Reported Killed by Russian Shell.

According to his version the splinter of a shell struck General Kuroki, tearing out a portion of his breast and abdomen. He died Oct. 4 at Liao Yang, and his body was sent to Japan.

A rumor is persistently circulated that a kinsman of the Mikado Sisasonai, literally "little third prince," has been appointed to succeed General Kuroki, but the actual command of the army has been entrusted to General Nodsu, who is reviewing operations.

"For the last five weeks" says Danchenko "we have practically not advanced at any point in the whole southwestern front, even a few versts. On the contrary we at several places have been obliged to retire several verts, but the present lines of defence must be considered permanent in view of the strong fortifications constructed.

Japs Close at Hand.

The Japanese positions at several points are only 800 paces distant from ours, and must be considered to be definitely occupied by the enemy. The latter's fortifications are acknowledged by all competent persons to be skilfully constructed. Their trenches in many places are so cleverly concealed as not to be noticeable a short distance away, the earth removed being carefully thrown in front of the trenches. The general position causes a great tension on both sides.

"Alarming news has been received from Port Arthur, but the absence of reports during the last few days makes it evident that the movement of the other Russian armies will be dependent on the course of events there.

"On Nov. 11 our forces on the right flank attempted to pierce the line of the Japanese, but were met with stubborn resistance and, finding the enemy strongly reinforced, retired."

GAMING SCANDAL AT LONDON CLUB

Young Man Well Known in Social World Reported to Have Won $70,000 in a Short Time at Hitherto Unsuspected Place.

London, Nov. 13—Much surprise is expressed at the discovery of heavy gambling at a certain very old established London club, where it was thought such a thing was not permitted.

It is understood that a young man well known in the social world won the sum of $70,000 in a very short space of time, while another young fellow lost $17,500 at one night's play, while with another man it was just touch and go as to whether he had lost $10,000, when luck turned and he "got home," as they say in sporting circles.

Periodically the papers announce grave scandals in connection with the cards, but as a rule they are without much foundation.

For instance, I have never been able to discover any one who would tell what was the house in Scotland where it was reported that an enormous sum of money was lost this last summer. Neither have I met any one who knew anything about the case where a young woman is said to have lost $25,000 at bridge. Then, it may be remembered, there was a deal of ridiculous gossip about an alleged card scandal at a certain very great house which proved absolutely untrue.

I have seen most people who were stopping at that house at the time, and all assured me there was not even the slightest foundation for the story which made such a sensation around the West End.

Still, there is undoubtedly a certain amount of large staking in connection with bridge, but not to any great extent, and it is practised only among a few. Occasionally some high play is indulged in one the trains. Then, as winter comes on there are many afternoon bridge parties when many women play, but not to such an extent as the cranks who worry themselves about the smart set and its sins would lead one to believe.

Poker is also played much more than used to be the case, and is quite likely to become very general this winter. Roulette is but seldom indulged in nowadays in private places. For one thing it requires a large party to make the game interesting, and few people care to play for the small stakes which generally prevail in country houses at this game.

The Grease Spot Fitted as Well.

Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, tells of an amusing interview that took place between a friend of his and a servant in the household of the latter.

It appears that the master desired the servant, a darky named Patrick Henry, to see to the cleaning and pressing of certain trousers.

"All right, sah," responded the faithful Patrick Henry, but he heaved a great sigh, for the trousers in question were those he had longed to possess for his own when his master had discarded them, and it rather seemed to him that the time had come when the coveted garment should become his property.

The next day Mr. Clayton's friend observed the trousers hanging over the back of a chair in his room. They were neatly pressed, but when the master came to examine them he discovered that there still remained a big grease spot on one knee.

Calling Patrick Henry, the master said to him: "Henry, can't you get that spot out?"

"No, suh."

"Did you try gasoline?"

"Yes, suh. I done succharated dem with gasoline."

"Did you try benzine?"

"Yes, suh, I tried most a quart of dat benzine."

"Did you try anything else?" queried the master.

"Yes, suh, I done tried all dem zines, but it tain't no use, sah, dat spot won't come out."

"Well, Patrick Henry," continued the master, a twinkle coming into his eye, "did you try ammonia?"

"Oh, yes, suh," responded Patrick Henry, with the utmost alacrity. "I done tried dim on, an' dey fits purfectly, sah, grease spot an' all."

"In politics, aren't you?"

"Yes."

"H'm! Are you a point-with-pride or a view-with-alarm?"—Puck.

WOULD REGULATE PRICES OF NECESSITIES

Boston Labor Union Will Petition Legislature to Pass Bill to Prevent Exorbitant Prices.

Boston, Nov. 14—It is time for the state to take a hand and regulate the selling prices of foodstuffs, light and fuel, the Boston building trades council believes, and yesterday it went on record as favoring action by the next legislature.

The ideas of the council were expressed in the following resolution:

"In view of the fact that when necessities of life, such as foodstuffs, light and fuel, are needed the most and cannot be well dispensed with, the prices are put to such exorbitant figures that after purchasing the same it leaves the wage-earner no income for other household purposes, and if he must get anything else it must be on the credit plan, from which indebtedness he finds it hard to extricate himself, even by the strictest economy and self-denial; be it therefore

"Resolved, That the next legislature be requested to create a commission, to be appointed by the governor, whose duty it shall be to regulate the selling prices of foodstuffs, light and fuel for the different seasons of the year, the same to be fair and reasonable to the purchaser and leave an honest profit to the dealer; also that all persons engaged in such trade as dealers in foodstuffs, light and fuel must receive a license or permit from the commission before they can transact or continue to transact business. And any firm or person charging in excess of the rates made by the commission shall be under the penalty of losing its or his license to do business in this state; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed by this council to draw up a suitable bill on this subject and petition the legislature to have it or some such similar bill enacted.

"We also ask all other central labor bodies and local unions to join in the effort in furthering the passage of such a measure."

Corporal Keefe.

Oh, have you heard of Corporal Keefe,
The soldier lad who done
Hot work, and was the bravest man
That fit with Washington?

The red coat of a Brittisher
Was such to Corporal Keefe
That nothing short of butchery
Afforded him relief.

'Twas in the fight at Monmouth Town
That Corporal Keefe done deeds
Which makes the usual laurel wreath
Look like a bunch of weeds.

The wonders which he done that day
Have not been handed down
In all their glory, but there's one
That's chockful of renown.

He fit from early morn till 3
P. M. that bloody day,
When General Washington rode out
And ordered him away.

The General, from his prancing steed
Was looking at the fight,
And when he seen how Keefe let loose,
He said it wasn't right.

He seen him chopping right and left
And shooting all around,
And piling up the helpless foe
In windrows on the ground.

He thought Keefe should be satisfied
With ordinary loss,
But when he seen him keep right on,
He put spurs to his hoss.

And riding closer to the scrap,
He dodged behind his shield
And yelled: "For heaven's sake Keefe, restrain your impetuosity and do not make a slaughter house
Of this here battlefield."
—Century Magazine.

Question of Provincialism.

A senator of Missouri tells of the reply made by a Kansas City man, who was visiting New York city, to a man disposed to patronize the Westerner. Said the latter:

"We visited Missouri. It's a fine state, and I like the people. There's only one fault in the inhabitants, and that is they are too provincial."

At this the Missouri man became angry.

"Let me tell you one thing," he shouted. "Missourians may be provincial in some things, but in one at least they're far less provincial than are the people of New York."

"Indeed?" queried the New Yorker provokingly. "And in what respect, pray?"

"In this respect, sir," responded the Missouri man. "No one in New York knows much about Missouri; but every one in Missouri knows all about New York."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Flies may be effectually disposed of without the use of poison. Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of cream. Mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate where flies are troublesome, and they will soon disappear.