

FOUND IN A POUND OF COAL.

Dyes, Food, Medicines, Perfumery, Heat and Light, and Other Things.

A pound of cannel coal is a lump about the size of a man's fist, says Answers. Out of this dye can be distilled sufficient to color the following lengths of flannel, three-quarters of a yard wide: Five feet of yellow, three and a half feet of scarlet, two feet of violet, two inches of orange, four inches of turkey red, and eight inches of magenta. Six judicious bleedings you can obtain 16 distinct yellow colors, 12 can obtain 30 red, 15 blue, seven green and nine violet; in all, 89 separate tints. These colors are made from the waste left over after the gas has been extracted, and distilled in a gas retort. It will give 10,000 cubic feet of gas, 25 gallons of ammoniac liquor, 30 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 15 hundredweight of coke, and 12 gallons of coal tar. It is this liquid which 40 years ago was burned in the furnaces or sold as cheap wagon grease at five shillings a ton, that now yields not only these lovely colors, but medicines and scents enough to stock a chemist's and perfumer's shop.

The first man who, 100 years ago, tried to experiment with coal tar—a German called Scheele—very nearly died from miliary eczema. It was 120 years before chemists learned to deal with coal tar and first obtained the beautiful aniline purple, mauve dye. Two million and a half of money was spent in 1899 on coal tar dyes in British factories.

So great was the excitement when the purple aniline dye was first discovered that a Parisian manufacturer made the city authorities an offer of \$40,000 if he might be permitted to take up the asphalt in one of the principal streets in order to distill it for use in his dye works. Purple became the fashion, and remained so for four successive seasons.

The newer coal-tar dyes owe their discovery to the guanine fumane of 1850. In that year guanine became so expensive that Professor Dewar and other scientists began experimenting to find a substitute which would do equally well to color the blood in fever. The first results of their experiments were the delicate yellows and browns obtained from benzene. Then quinoline was hit upon—a drug with just the same bitter taste as guanine, equally powerful in fighting fever, and leaving none of guanine's evil effects. Quinoline, also, costs less than half as much quinoline. And, even stronger and more lasting in its effects, and without any bitterness at all, was the next development. Hundreds of pounds of guanine have been shipped lately to South Africa, to help the doctors in their fight against enteric fever.

Small amounts of coal tar is the drug called thalin, which is much the best medicine known to cure a patient of the dreadful yellow fever. In all, 17 new medicines owe their existence to coal tar. "Extract of new-mown hay" and other similar delicate perfumes are obtained from a substance called cumarin, which a few years ago was extracted from sweet woodruff and other scented grasses. Dr. Perkin discovered that cumarin could be obtained by distilling the residue of the evil odor of coal tar. White hellebore is also made almost entirely from coal tar, together with seven other scents, generally known by the names of the flowers they used to be extracted from. The Island of Mauritius lost much of its scent industry through the rivalry of coal tar scents.

Vanillin, one of the most delicate products of coal, is used by the gallon in making the extract of vanilla, for flavoring custards and puddings. Besides these dyes and scents, coal tar gives us that greatest boon of the man whose doctor won't let him take sugar, namely, saccharin. Of this substance, one pound is equal to two hundredweight of sugar, as far as sweetening power goes. It is quite wholesome, and is into fact, a capital disinfectant. Jam made with saccharin ought to keep forever.

Coal tar dyes and scents are by no means cheap and nasty substitutes. They are all harmless—sometimes more harmless than the original preparations they have superseded. And, in spite of the evil odor of coal tar, not one workman has ever been made ill by dealing with it.

KRUGER WRITING A BOOK?

Paul Kruger is said to be busy writing a book in the seclusion of his Hliverum location which will place several well-known Englishmen in a very awkward position, for Oom Paul means to make a clean breast of the matter, and he will state the facts of the case as he understands them, quite irrespective of the possible complications which his statements may bring about. The book will not be published so long as the war goes on, but when the last card of South Africa, and when the dream of the Afrikaner nation is entirely a thing of the past, there will be nothing to restrain him, and then, so the story goes, it will be time for those in England who have played their country false to look out.

The book will be furnished with maps and plans, and will contain facsimile reproductions of the letters he has received from the Englishmen in question. There can be no evasion of facts, for the hand-writing will condemn them. That is held to be Oom Paul's object; he wishes them to be condemned, because their promises misled him.

Edwards Captured. Memphis, Tenn., June 17—A special from Monroe, La., says Prince Edwards (colored), the alleged murderer of John Gray Foster, of Shreveport, has been captured.

MUCH-TRIED DR. KENNEDY AGAIN FACED BY JURY THAT DISAGREED.

Result of Third Trial in Famous Murder Case--The Jury on the Last Ballot Were Eight to Four for Acquittal.

New York, June 16—The 12 men who, since 12.15 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the judge's charge, considered the evidence against Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy for the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds, reported to Judge Newberger at 12.25 o'clock this morning that they were unable to agree on a verdict. The judge at once discharged the jury from further service and remanded the prisoner to the Tombs.

All through last night the jurymen struggled with the evidence. They breakfasted at 7.30 this morning and again took up the case. At 10.15 o'clock Judge Newberger ascended the bench, having been informed of the failure to agree. Ten minutes later the jury filed in. The prisoner was brought over from the Tombs. The judge asked the foreman if it was true that it was useless to hope for an agreement and the foreman answered: "That is right."

For a second Dr. Kennedy seemed to comprehend. Then the tears came to his eyes and his face showed the effort he was making to control himself and crush his disappointment. Then the smile that has marked his face through most of the trial came back and seemed to grow to a brightness as he caught the eye of Mr. Moore, his attorney.

Five ballots were taken. The first stood three for conviction and eight for acquittal with six blanks. The last was four for conviction and eight for acquittal.

Mr. Moore will ask District Attorney Philbin to move the quashing of the indictment. In case of failure to have the indictment quashed, Mr. Moore will move that his client be admitted to bail in a moderate sum or released on his own recognizance.

Mrs. Kennedy bore the disappointment cheerfully. One of the jurors said tonight that the principal point which caused the eight to be in favor of acquittal was that they did not believe that the identification of Kennedy as the man who was seen leaving the Grand Hotel early in the morning after the murder, was reliable. If the employees of the hotel had obtained a full view of the man's face it would have been different.

NEW IRISH NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES.

Chicago, June 15—Michael Davitt, founder of the Land League, is coming to Chicago to inaugurate a new Irish national movement. The importance of his mission in the United States is reflected in the preparations for his reception in this city on August 15, which are already under way. It is expected by local Irishmen that he will start a propaganda that will surpass in its fervor the agitation in behalf of Ireland, which swept the country a quarter of a century ago.

THE LANCASTER DISPUTE.

Civic Sub-Committee Hears Claims of Exclusive Sewer Rights.

A sub-committee of the water and sewerage board had a conference last night with the residents of Lancaster who claim the exclusive right of the sewer in that district. Nine of the residents paid \$30 each to the city to have the sewer connected. Afterwards the city granted a permit for the privilege of the sewer to G. S. Mayes, for a fee of \$10, hence the dispute. The sub-committee will report to the regular meeting of the board.

WESTERN RAILROADS.

Far-Reaching Arrangement for Insuring Perfect Harmony.

New York, June 17—The Commercial Advertiser says: "The acquisition by Union Pacific interests of a dominant interest in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad is incidental to a far-reaching arrangement between powerful financial interests by which the control of all of the important western railroads is to be conducted, as to insure permanent harmony in traffic and rate matters."

Good Results Showing.

Secretary Shaw, of the Tourist Association received yesterday a letter from the New England Summer Resort Association of New York relative to literature descriptive of New Brunswick. The N. E. association is a distribution centre and in the letter a liberal supply of the N. B. Association's literature is asked for, particularly of the publication, "St. John River, the Rhine of America." The letter states that so many applications have been received for literature relative to the resorts in this section that much can be disposed of to our advantage. The St. John river being specially mentioned in the letter, indicates that there are many enquirers which forebode an influx of tourists. It is now for the river residents and hotel keepers to be in readiness for them with such accommodations that will tend to make their visit fully pleasurable.

Allan Ledingham, who went to South Africa on the Tanagra, has returned home.

WILD ANIMALS IN WINTER.

Peculiar Provision Made by Nature for Almost Complete Suspension of Life.

The devices of animal life to bridge over the winter season, and the habits during this time, present an interesting, indeed fascinating, page of nature. Charles F. Holder, in the Scientific American, why certain forms should defy the elements and roam abroad, seeking a precarious livelihood, while others, much stranger and apparently better equipped by nature to survive the struggle, enter the strange and remarkable winter sleep with all their functions in abeyance, and stay away the winter, is one of the problems that is of more or less interest. The fox will illustrate the former with its winter habit of prowling over the snow.

At the approach of winter, animals are affected in various ways. In the north all the reptiles—snakes, lizards, frogs and toads, a vast concourse—clasp their life in a most marvellous manner. The snakes enter holes and crevices, projecting themselves far into the earth as possible, and, coiled tightly, assume a condition, a state of coma, in which they remain until the heat of the sun comes to waken them in the following spring, when they appear vigorous, and eager for prey to rehabilitate them physically after months of fasting. The frogs plunge down into the mud of the ponds where they hibernate during the long summer; and the same is true of turtles. Lizards affect the same places as snakes, and when taken out at this time are apparently lifeless, in a most marvellous manner the functions of life are arrested. There appears to be a minimum consumption of tissues; nature apparently making an exact calculation, the functions of life being so almost completely arrested that they are enabled to live in this quiescent state without food or water or until the food supply comes again, and the conditions are favorable to outdoor life.

This is the case with the reptiles of the eastern and middle states, or wherever there is a cold winter, ice and snow; but on the Pacific slope, in Southern California, in the same latitude as above, a different condition holds. Here—and the San Gabriel Valley may be taken as an example—the lizards are subjected to winter and summer every 24 hours. There is no snow, the days are bright and beautiful, resembling a cool eastern summer, and insect life does not disappear. All winter I have found lizards basking in the sun on these bright days, but as the winter day wears on and 4 o'clock approaches there is a very material change—a strange chill that affects reptilian life at once. It is their winter, and just as the eastern lizard creeps down for hibernation, so the California lizard crawls out of sight beneath rocks, into crevices or under the bark of trees, and in a few days is dead and lifeless. It seems to shrivel, becomes seemingly entirely cold, often stretches out its entire length, and lies, to all intents and purposes, dead and lifeless. This curious sight comes in, so far as appearances go, identical with the winter sleep of eastern lizards. The functions are arrested for the time and lie in its lowest ebb. In observing these sleepers have found them by turning over the piles of stones early in the morning, and have often found a row of them, limp, cold and apparently dead, lying in the sun, to watch the gradual return of life. It came very gradually; these lizards plucked on their backs, showing signs of life by a quivering of the limbs, which were then drawn up; then the long tail would move, and finally the little steeper would chime out an upright position; and as the direct rays of the sun struck and warmed it into life its eyes would grow suddenly, and, although through touch by some magic wand, its head would be lifted high, the blue breastplate gleamed in the light, and, with an air of astonishment, it would stare at the observer. The approach of winter season is one of the remarkable features of life. The crane, as an example, and several others, migrate from the north to the south, and in the autumn return to the north, where there is a food supply; in the spring to the north, to the fields they know so well, and the nesting places where the young are to be raised. Much of this migration is carried on at night high in air, and during stormy nights of winds are often confused and killed by dashing blindly into the light-houses that mark the highway. At Heligoland Light the ground in the morning is frequently strewn with birds, from ducks and geese, to the small songsters. In the interior the birds follow valleys and the mountain ranges.

On the Pacific coast the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada Mountains constitute a well defined line of travel. In Southern California the flight of cranes and geese along this pathway is a remarkable sight. The birds, especially the crane, cover long distances by soaring, gradually reaching within rifle shot from the ground; when they stop and begin a spiral movement, turning in graceful curves, flashing like silver dollars in the sunlight as they turn and dip, and rising ever higher until they are a mile or more above the valley, above the summit of the Sierra Madre; and, as though at the command of the leader, they turn, and in long lines soar away with remarkable velocity, literally sliding down hill, covering six or seven miles or more before the manoeuvre is repeated.

Oil Prospects in Westmorland.

A great deal of interest has been aroused in the province over the discovery of crude petroleum oil of excellent quality, at St. Joseph's, near Memramook, in Westmorland county. Yesterday a member of The Telegraph staff visited the oil fields and viewed the new well, near St. Joseph's College, which has been found to be a producer. For some time the New Brunswick Petroleum Company have been making explorations for oil at various points, in what is known as the oil belt of Westmorland. The first ground tested was at Dover, about seven miles from Moncton, where a well was sunk to the depth of 1,400 feet. Oil bearing sands were found, but no oil. This, however, was probably due to the fact that the operations had not been carried to a sufficient depth. Last autumn the company sank their second well behind St. Joseph's College. At 385 feet the oil sands were reached, and oil was obtained in small quantities, but the well was not deepened, which should have been done to ascertain the value of this sand.

The company, however, continued boring until the drill had reached a depth of 1,100 feet, when it was decided to test every layer of oil sand separately. Consequently, a new boring was commenced about a mile to the westward of the college, but before reaching the oil sands a quack sand was encountered, which offered difficulties and the boring was abandoned. Early in May a new well was commenced on the college farm, just back of the LeFebvre Memorial Hall, and at a depth of 300 feet the oil sands were struck and a quantity of oil obtained. This is the well which was seen yesterday and from which oil was being obtained.

The operations have just reached the first oil sands and, notwithstanding that fact, considerable work has been obtained and of a particularly good quality. The company reports sinking about 100 feet deeper and then torpedoed the well, which should enable them to obtain reliable information regarding the true worth of the first sands of this district.

The exhaustive reports of Professor Shaler, of Harvard University, and Professor Goodrich, of Boston, who had made a thorough geological survey of the province in the interests of the company in 1890, were given to The Telegraph for perusal, and the following extracts from

Men's Spring Overcoat.

Two special lines in new mode shades—the latest colorings for this season—beautifully tailored and correct in every particular, \$12.00 and \$13.50.

The newest shade of olive green Covert Overcoats, \$12.50.

New Raglan Overcoats—very fashionable, \$16.50 and \$20.

Other prices in Men's Spring Overcoats, \$8.50 to \$14.00.

No garment is allowed to leave our establishment unless it is a perfect fit.

M. R. & A'S UNRIVALLED \$10.00 SUITS FOR MEN.

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DOWLING BROTHERS, 93 King Street. The Largest Retail Distributors of Ladies' Ready-Made Jackets, Capes and Blouse Waists in the Maritime Provinces.

New Spring JACKETS.

A magnificent showing of beautiful Jackets, Capes and Bos for shoulder and neck wear. The new jackets are tight-fitting or loose, short or long, elaborate or plain and the variety gives unprecedented possibilities of gratifying the tastes and fitting the forms of all. The styles and values we offer are nowhere else to be found. Over 200 garments to select from.

DOWLING BROTHERS, 93 King Street.

OIL PROSPECTS IN WESTMORLAND.

A Visit to the Property Where Fine Oil Was Struck Wednesday--Company Met Decided to Develop--Analysis Being Made.

These reports are of special interest. Professor Goodrich says: "However, the preliminary investigation shows that in an area of many hundred square miles, petroleum exists not only in the form of albertite, but in the fluid condition. Wherever oil sands outcrop they are found saturated with petroleum. The oil being present, the question arises: Is it in paying quantities? The field discoveries show that, although large quantities have escaped during past ages, still enormous quantities must remain. Even at the Albert mines, the locality of the greatest escape of petroleum in the province, its conversion to the solid state has not been by any means complete. Among all the facts together, it seems that, under favorable conditions and with intelligent locations of borings, the returns should be great. The facts demand and the chances warrant a thorough test of the entire field by many borings. These alone can prove the available quantities of petroleum."

"In view of the facts, it appears to me to be an excellent mining venture to prosecute the inquiry under the conditions of your concession from the authorities of the province. A few thousand dollars should determine the matter, and if oil is found it is likely from the samples yielded by the wells above mentioned to be of excellent quality. It will be near transportation-means, indeed, than any other source of supply to the open market. The conditions for refining will be excellent and the market unlimited. You are doubtless aware of the fact that there is a prospect of a considerable increase in the price of petroleum. The sources of supply are waning and no important new fields have been discovered of late years. In my opinion it will not require more than half a dozen wells to determine, in a sufficient manner, the prospects of the country. It is not likely that these need be made of great depth, so that the aggregate expense would be extremely moderate in proportion to the prospects of profit in case of success. The search for petroleum has always to be undertaken with a chance of failure, but I have not seen any field where the general conditions were on the whole more satisfactory than they appear to be here. You may say to any of your friends that I am decidedly of the opinion the field is one eminently fit for exploration, and that the chance of finding oil is extremely good. In fact, I have seen an unexplored district which promise is more distinct than that region in which you are now boring. In another portion of Professor Shaler's report, he specially mentions the place where the largest oil producers of the Westmorland district will be found. This is not the site of the well which is present producing the oil, and a well be sunk in this more favorable district at an early date. The oil obtained from the well at present yielding is of a dark brownish-green color, with a pronounced fluorescence characteristic of crude petroleum. It is free from empyreumatic odor and the specific gravity at 60 Fahr., as determined from a sample taken from the well yesterday, was 0.880 (water=1.00). The gravity of the American crude oils varies between 0.79 to 0.88, and even higher, while the distillation of Scotch shale ranges from 0.82 to 0.885. The company have not, as yet, had the oil analyzed, but from its appearance and specific gravity it was probably yield at least 30 per cent of burning oil, 15 per cent of lubricating oil, and 10 per cent of solid paraffin. The actual tests may be a good deal better than this, as American oils of the same nature average as high as 50 per cent of burning oil. The company are now having the oil analyzed in New York, and will soon know the actual results. The quantity of the output from the present well will largely depend on the results of the torpedoing. At a meeting of the directors of the company, held yesterday at Memramook, it was decided to push operations. The present well will first be driven to a depth of 400 feet, when it will be torpedoed to give an opportunity for freer output. It was also decided to sink a number of other wells in the same district. After that has been done, the company proposes to have Professor Shaler, of Harvard, visit the oil fields and locate another territory in the oil belt for further operations. Altogether, the prospect of oil production on a large scale with a first-class product in this district, is certainly very bright. If this expectation be confirmed, that portion of New Brunswick will receive a development more rapid than the most optimistic has ever dreamed.

BIG FIRE IN BOSTON LUMBER YARD.

Boston, June 17—C. W. Leatherlee's lumber yard, corner Albany and DeLima streets, was burned about 1 o'clock this morning, and is probably a total loss.

It is thought there were between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 feet of dressed lumber nearly all of which was destroyed. The same lumber yard was burned on the night of July 3, 1900, when 2,500,000 feet of lumber were destroyed at a loss of \$100,000. The dryhouse is entirely gutted, but there is very little damage to the other buildings of the plant. The loss will probably be much less than at the fire a year ago.

Choice Molasses!

50 Casks, Tierces and Barrels Porto Rico, Barbados and St. Croix. 400 Bags Feed Flour, at \$1.25 per bag. Hams and Bacon.

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