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POOR DOCUMENT

THE PAPER The Times THE PEOPLE'S READ

The Evening Times.

THE WEATHER.
Moderate winds, fair and cool. Fair tomorrow.

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A MODEL CITY FOR CHILDREN AND THE WORK DONE THERE

How a Worcester Clergyman is Teaching the Children to Become Good Citizens--The "Garden City" is Populated and Governed Entirely by Children.

(Boston Globe).

In an effort to teach the boys and girls of the "Island district" of Worcester—of whom there are 20,000, representing 22 nationalities—how to become useful citizens of the heart of the commonwealth, Rev. Robert J. Floody has undertaken the task on lines different from any other person engaged in a similar line of work in that section of the state.

He has established a city within the city and his municipality is engaged in the work of reclaiming a waste section of Worcester. At the same time, it is keeping the boys out of mischief, teaching them to respect the rights of others and giving them training on lines that may be of benefit to them in later life.

His city is inhabited solely by boys and girls who have elected their own council, drafted their own ordinances and see that their laws are enforced and obeyed.

The city council was inaugurated a few weeks ago with exercises which attracted a bigger crowd than ever attended the inaugural program of the real city. In the latter case, it has been the custom for a few hundred men and women to fill Horticultural hall.

The Garden City, as it is called, ushered into power its officers in the presence of a crowd estimated at 10,000 persons, and representatives of the real city took part in the program and showed their appreciation of what the boys and girls are doing by congratulating them on their work and encouraging them to continue on the lines mapped out for them.

The Garden City has already worked a wonderful transformation in a part of Worcester that was formerly a public dump filled with the worthless articles that are cast away by such people as may be supposed to inhabit the tenement house district where 22 nationalities are herded together.

This dump last year was an eyesore and a desease breeder filled with decaying animal and vegetable matter, discarded matresses and other household furniture, tin cans and street sweepings. Now it is a place pleasant to look at, filled with pretty flowers and useful vegetables growing in little gardens, 400 of which have been apportioned among the children of the district.

The Garden City is bounded by Bigelow, Sigel and Ellsworth sts., close to Crompton park, but a returned resident of Worcester would hardly know the place now. The undertaking received the official sanction of the city by allowing some of its employes to get the place into shape.

After the great lot had been cleared of the rubbish, it was filled in with 500 loads of loam, and this spring employes of the city passed 10 days in plowing and harrowing it for the use of the boys and girls. The lots were staked out so that each garden is 10 feet by 20 feet, they being arranged in groups of four, with a street four feet wide around the block.

There are 1½ miles of streets in the little city and each one is named after either a dead or living model for the children to follow, including such names as:— McKinley, Washington, Lincoln, Graton, Logan, Griffin, Crompton and Overlook ave.

When the place was staked out, Rev. Mr. Floody assigned the gardens between boys and girls from 5 to 15 years of age, giving each one a red ticket which designated the child as a property owner in the Garden City and gave him dominion over his garden, which he was at liberty to cultivate as he chose.

These deeds gave the children a sense of ownership, and the lots cost each child 5 cents, this being done to drive out the drones and to give the little ones an idea that they had something which cost them real money. The nickel came hard in some cases, and it was earned by the boys and girls "junking," that is, collecting bones and iron, etc. and selling them to a junk dealer in the neighborhood.

Some of the little gardeners had a very vague idea of what they were expected to do at the start, and their knowledge of seeds and planting was amusing. One child wanted seeds to raise eggs, another wanted poppy seeds because he thought he could raise puppies from them, and another he would get a harvest of spunkin seeds.

When the gardens were ready for planting in the spring, Rev. Mr. Floody distributed 2,900 packages of seeds among the children, mostly vegetables, the seeds being given by Congressman Charles G. Washburn, Walter D. Ross, Theodore A. Small and Adin A. Hixon, secretary of the Worcester horticultural society. The tools for working the gardens, including hoes, rakes, wheelbarrows, etc., were contributed by David A. Scott, Dr. Melvin G. Overlock, Charles McCann and Duncan & Goodell.

Water for the gardens was provided by making a connection with a neighboring house for barrels set around the gardens, each child getting his supply from these barrels and taking it to his own garden. The crops have prospered better than many of the grown-up gardens around the city, this year, because the children saw that their gardens were watered daily, something it was impossible for the grown-ups to do with their bigger plots of ground during the drouth.

Vegetables have already been harvested from some of the gardens, and Mayor Logan and his family have had on their bill of fare offerings from the children. Many of the families on the island district are enjoying for the first time in their lives vegetables fresh from a garden, and many of the children have made a few cents by selling some of the garden truck.

Some of the girls have gone in for flowers more than for vegetables, and there are 540 flowering plants in the section, most of them in Graton square, which is named after Mrs. Henry C. Graton, who has proved herself a friend of the undertaking in several ways.

Prizes are to be given at the end of the season for the best gardens—50 of them—and all the children are planning to make displays in the horticultural society's exhibits in August and September. Every child exhibitor will be given a gratuity, whether he wins one of the special prizes or not, and these gratuities will give each child a return of 15 cents on his original investment of five cents early in the year.

But the financial reward is nothing compared to the lessons the children are learning. First of all the movement keeps the boys off the streets, out of the "gang" and out of crime. Last year the police received complaints of 20 teams being driven away by the boys of the district. This year there hasn't been a team driven away by a boy in the district.

Last year, the night before the Fourth, Willie Dunn was caught at the head of a "gang" pulling into a dump a wagon of a poor junk dealer as fuel for a bonfire the boys were to have. He was talked to by Rev. Mr. Floody like the "Dutch uncle," and this year "Mayor" Willie Dunn and his gang sat up all the night before the Fourth to guard their Garden city from a raid by boys from another section of the city.

They have been taught the value of property and the meanness of stealing. They have been taught thrift and how to make use of waste places. They are given a start on practical lines of gardening, and are given an idea of business methods by seeing what a return they get from their original investment of a nickel.

They are shown how to adjust themselves to their neighbors and how to respect their neighbors' rights on boundary lines. They are given a chance to supply their own tables with fresh vegetables, taught how to enhance the value of property and how to improve the health of the community.

The boys are also given practical lessons in politics, and they have organized a city council, with Willie Dunn as mayor Patrick Simpson, Edward Simpson, George Pollinger, Walter Nally, Albert Johnston, Robert Rice and Alfred Desroches as councilmen.

Patrick Simpson is tool commissioner, his duties consisting of keeping track of the garden tools and distributing them among the residents of the city for use every day. Edward Simpson, as street commissioner, sees to it that the streets are kept clear of obstructions and that no weeds are thrown into them from the gardens. George Pollinger, as garden commissioner, has a general supervision over the gardens and prods those who are liable to let their sections run down.

If his warnings are not heeded, the garden is taken away and given to somebody else. Alfred Desroches is water commissioner. He looks after the supply for irrigation purposes and sees that the barrels are filled at the proper time every day. Walter Nally is the animal commissioner, and his duties consist of feeding and otherwise caring for the pets of the little community. Robert Rice is the flower commissioner and he sees that this section of the Garden city is taken care of.

The ordinances of the Garden city are few and so far they have been respected more rigidly than those of the real city. There is no stealing in the garden, and at the inauguration of the city council a few weeks ago it was reported that not so much as a flower had been taken since the work was started this spring. Any boy who uses profane language has his red ticket taken away from him and he is exiled from the settlement.

The children have learned their lessons so well that Rev. Mr. Floody can go away at any time and he will find that the work has all been done as carefully as though he were on hand to see that every duty is performed. The representatives of the real city, who have looked into the work, think well of it, and are giving Rev. Mr. Floody much encouragement.

NEW SCHEDULE ON CANADA EASTERN

Express Trains to Run Through to Newcastle This Fall Instead of Loggieville.

(Fredericton Gleaner.)

It is believed that when the fall and winter time table of the Intercolonial Railway is issued it will call for the express train leaving here by the Canada Eastern branch to run into Newcastle instead of to Loggieville.

The changes are many and varied and, while nothing definitely has been announced as yet, it will not surprise the trainmen, at least, if orders such as outlined above come this autumn.

Just now a lot of work is being done on the Indiantown branch from Blackville to Newcastle and especially on the Renous bridge. This bridge will be about 650 feet long and will include two seventy foot approaches with concrete abutments. A new concrete pier at the west end of the bridge is being erected and the other piers are being encased in concrete so as to make them larger, heavier and stronger.

Two curves, which have always hindered the running of a heavy train on the Indiantown branch, are also being taken out and a large arched concrete water way is being erected which will make it so that the heavy curves can be cut out.

The train arrangement contemplated is believed to be that the express trains will run between this city and Newcastle instead of Loggieville and that the Chatham branch train will run out as far as Blackville, instead of Chatham Jct., and as far as Loggieville, instead of only to Chatham. The freight trains will, it is believed, continue to run to Loggieville from this city.

The Chief Commissioner of Public Works is asking for tenders for the galvanized iron piping work in connection with the fan system of heating being installed at the Provincial Hospital at Fairville. The work is to be hurried along and tenders close on the 8th of August.

NOTHING IN THE STORY

Halifax Denies the Report That H.M.S. Indomitable is After a Mail Record.

Halifax, N. S., August 1 (Special).—There is nothing in the story that comes from Montreal that H. M. S. Indomitable, which sailed from Quebec on July 29 is after a record in the carriage of mails between Canada and England. The statement that warships do not usually take a mail is certainly incorrect. It has long been the practice to send mails from Halifax by warships whenever this could be done, and they never arrive from the West Indies without one. The practice is invariable and there is no doubt that in despatching mail by the Indomitable the postoffice was only following the custom, without any thought of a record.

AN IMPORTANT FEATURE FOR EXHIBITION.

Mr. S. C. Druary leaves for Boston this evening, where he will spend the next few days acquiring information regarding the building of a Mystic, Maze which will be the leading feature of the pike at the exhibition. Mr. Druary will get his ideas from the maze in Wonderland Park, which was designed by a Japanese architect who makes a feature of such constructions. It is interesting to note that this will be the first maze ever built for a fair in Canada, as the expense is such that they are found usually only in established amusement resorts. Doubtless many thousands will patronize this decided novelty.

GOVERNOR MCGREGOR SAFE.

St. John's, Nfld. July 31.—Governor McGregor, who left last week for Labrador in the cruiser Finoa was landed at Rigolette. The Fiona reached Domino, Wednesday night homeward bound. Hon. Mr. Dawe says communication with Rigolette is impossible now, but there is nothing whatever to warrant or suggest the statement that the Governor is missing. No lives are reported lost as the result of the storm.

Harry Akerley was remanded this morning in the police court and several other cases were disposed of.

TO BEAUTIFY KING SQUARE

Ontario Landscape Gardener Has a Plan for Making it Attractive.

Ald. Frink has received a letter from Brown's Nurseries, Welland County, Ontario, asking for a plan of King Square. The writer, who is a landscape architect, has apparently heard of King Square, whether as a playground for dogs or a bandstand site he does not say, but he thinks he could improve greatly on its appearance. He asks for information as to the description of trees, the foliage and the formation of the flower beds, etc., that are there now. He suggests that proper trees planted, the flower beds laid out in attractive form and the pleasure spot generally improved.

Ald. Frink said he would have Engineer Hunter make a plan of the square and send it to the architect and see what he suggests.

When asked if the dogs would not speedily destroy the flower beds, etc., if improvements were made, he said the dogs would have to be kept away.

MADE TROUBLE FOR BIG JACK McLEAN

Former St. John Ball Player Made an Exhibition of Himself in a Boston Game.

The Cincinnati team went utterly to pieces in Monday's game at Boston, and the Post says:

The trouble was started by one Mr. McLean, a one-time resident of Boston. Mr. McLean had essayed to cover Capt. Ganzel's territory about first in the second clash, a proceeding which was witnessed by an inebriate gentleman in the first base bleachers with keen interest. It was this same thirsty soul who helped to put Cincinnati to the bad.

In the fatal sixth inning when Boston was at bat and the score 1 to 0 in the Doves' favor, this enthusiastic bleacherite began shouting audible encouragement to "Bunty," McLean's old nickname among the Cambridge gentry. He insisted on encouraging the aforesaid "Bunty" to such an extent that the latter turned about for a moment to request him to shut up, and in the meanwhile Campbell hurled the ball to first and "Bunty" let it go through his hands.

McLean made a wild stab for the ball, while the crowd yelled murder. Then he picked it up and threw wildly to third. A moment later the next batsman hit to McLean; the latter held the ball a couple of seconds too long and then slammed it at Schlei, who couldn't afford to let McLean have anything on him, so he muffed, too.

The result was three runs and a hopeless chance for Cincinnati. McLean showed the effects of the mercilees joshing thereafter in his play, and it was rumored last night that he was going to cross the Cambridge bridge on a still hunt for his unknown friend.

PERSONALS

Mrs. H. J. Hardy and children will leave this evening on the Calvin Austin on a visit to Brooklyn, N. Y.

E. O. Jones and his niece, Miss Sadie Davidson, have returned from a trip to Arlington and Dorchester, Mass., where they were visiting friends.

Mrs. E. A. Titus and Masters Louis and Harold Titus, of St. Martin's, left on the steamer Sincennes this morning on a visit to Mrs. Titus's sister, Mrs. H. H. Mott, at Norwood-on-the-Washademoak.

E. A. Titus, of St. Martin's, was in the city yesterday and returned home to-day.

Miss Avis Cowan, of 97 Spring street, is visiting at D. J. Purdy's Westfield Beach. Miss Florence Cowan is visiting at Mrs. W. P. Bonnell's, Woolastook.

Mrs. P. J. Feeney of Bangor left this morning for her home after visiting Mrs. William Fleming, St. James street.

GRAND LAKE NEWS.

Young's Cove, August 1—Farmers are busy haying and crops are looking fine.

Rev. Marshall Mott and family are here visiting his parents.

Mrs. Spafford Belyea and little daughters, Daisy, Perle and Marjorie, are visiting Mr. Brunswick Smith.

Rev. Mr. Summers is to preach in the Methodist church Sunday, also Mr. Edgar Tobin, of St. John, in the Episcopal church.

Mrs. Wm. Flemming, Manchester, Mass., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Hannah Gale.

ENGLISH CRICKETERS WIN.

London, August 1.—The Surrey eleven defeated the Gentlemen of Philadelphia by a score of 122, with 7 wickets on hand in the cricket match that came to an end at the Oval here to-day.

Sixteen deaths were reported at the office of the board of health during the present week as follows:—Convulsions, heart disease, Bright's disease and consumption, two each; old age, inanition, accident (fall), accident (burns), cholera infantum, cancer of tongue, strangulated hernia and congestion of the lungs, one each.

DAMAGE DONE BY STORM AND FLOOD

Cloud Burst in California Has Caused San Gabriel River to Overflow--Storms in North Carolina.

Azusa, Calif., Aug 1.—Fifteen feet of water is sweeping down the big fork of the San Gabriel River, carrying trees and driftwood with it as the result of a cloudburst in San Gabriel canyon. All stages have been tied up and communication with the camps is cut off. A rescue party has been formed and will start for the mouth of the canyon to offer assistance if it is needed.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 1.—Two children drowned, traffic tied up on railroads, and most of the navigable rivers, crops badly damaged, and large areas of lowlands entirely destroyed, is a partial record of effects in Eastern North Carolina of a storm that raged on the Atlantic coast Thursday and yesterday moved inland, accompanied by a very heavy rain.

SHERCK AND JOHNSON WILL MEET IN OCTOBER

Chicago, August 1.—A despatch to the Tribune from Cincinnati, O., says: Mike Schreck, of this city, and Jack Johnson, the colored heavyweight, have been matched to box twenty rounds at the National Sporting Club in London on October 19th. Frank Kelly, who is now managaing Schreck, received word yesterday from the club.

Schreck and Johnson will fight for the world's heavyweight championship. Johnson now claims the title, Tommy Burns having refused to meet him, under reasonable conditions. They will receive a purse of $5,000 and all expenses.

NO ELECTION BETTING ON NEW YORK CURB THIS YEAR

New York, Aug. 1.—There will be no election betting on the curb market this year as has been the case in recent years. The curb provided a centre where in some elections, as high as $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 was laid for principals by the curb brokers, but on account of the new betting, brokers said today there would be no open betting this year.

So far Wall street has nothing to divulge in the matter of election odds.

AN OLD TIME RACE

The Halifax Recorder's account of a race which took place 30 years ago yesterday will be interesting:

"After daily postponements during the past week a race between Ross, of St. John, and Hanlon, of Toronto, was rowed this afternoon on the Kennebeccasis. The stake was $1,000 a side, and the distance two and one half miles and return. The start was made at 5.08.29 be referee Sheriff Harding. Ross took the lead, pulling 32 strokes to the minute, while Hanlon pulled a longer stroke with 30 to the minute, and in short time passed Ross and increasing his stroke to 32, Ross reducing his to 30. Three hundred yards from Appleby's wharf, three-quarters of a mile from the start, Ross' boat capsized, and he, was picked up by a boatman. Hanlon then finished course. Time of race 36.58.

THE BALL GAME

The Every Day Club grounds are in splendid condition for this afternoon's ball game in the championship series and every facility has been provided to accommodate the large crowd.

A TEMPERATURE OF 108.

Helena, August 1.—Weather Director Young last night reported Miles City to have had a temperature of 108 yesterday. This is the highest record in the country. There was one death and one prostration at Butte, where the temperature was 94.

LIGHTNING STROKES.

(From 'Sunburn Life.')

Fire insurance men estimate that 40 per cent. of barn fires are due to lightning, 10 to 15 per cent. to carelessness, 8 to 12 per cent. to overheated flues, the rest to other causes, including incendiarism. According to the report of the weather bureau of the Department of Agriculture for 1900, the total number of strokes of lightning in 1899 which caused damage was 5,527, the number of buildings injured 6,256, value of property lost $3,016,520, number of deaths by lightning 563, number of persons injured 820, number of live stock killed in the field 4,251.

Tall chimneys emitting smoke that carries moisture with it are more often struck than other objects, barns containing hay that gives off moisture by evaporation, and porous tree barks are frequently struck. For the same reason icehouses are more attractive to lightning than other storehouses.

There was a good supply of produce of all kinds in the country market this morning. Raspberries were particularly plentiful and large quantities were sold for preserving. Vegetables are coming in freely and the prices are quite reasonable. Butter and eggs keep high, 25 and 26 cents being asked for the former and 22 to 26 cents for the latter.

NEWS FROM FREDERICTON

New Insurance Rate Does Not Meet With Complete Approval.

Fredericton, N. B., August 1—(Special)—Citizens are complaining that the new insurance rate for this city, which went into effect today, is not quite all that was promised by the underwriters. A reduction of fifteen cents per hundred has been made in commercial rate, but it is claimed that to offset this an increase has been made in read estate in many sections of the city.

Indications are that the Dominion Government will shortly lay down a granolithic pavement around the military property here.

Mayor Chestnut is in correspondence with Major Elliott of the Militia Department on the subject, and in the letter received this morning stated that work will be commenced without delay. The cost will be in the neighborhood of twelve hundred dollars.

Men have been at work for some time making improvements in the Intercolonial Railway station. Lavatories have been installed and the building has been wired for electric lights.

Rev. A. A. Rideout left this morning for Lewiston, Me., on a well earned vacation. He will attend the conference of religious workers at Northfield before returning.

Chas. Pitcher, of Kingsclear, had in the market this morning a thirty-five pound salmon which he caught in a net last night.

It is said that a leading Fredericton business man lately cleaned up $4,500 on a deal in Union Pacific stock.

H Company of the Royal Regiment is expected to return from Quebec this evening.

MAKING AUTOMOBILE ROADS DUSTLESS

The biggest problem to-day in connection with the automobile is not in making them big enough and fast enough, or even sure enough to keep moving—it is the handling of the roadbed over which the auto must perforce pass. The big machines tear the top off an ordinary road much as a sharp knife will peel an orange. Then again the dust from automobiles is a serious nuisance in all suburban and urban districts.

Recent tests in various large cities promise a cure through the use of certain liquids in which tar and its kindred substances play the important part. These substances are being placed in a strong solution in water intended to be spread over roads. A heavy solution is first used. Afterward weaker solutions can be relied on to keep the dust down and even to bind the top of the road so that it resists the awful pull of the auto tires.

THE SPACE MAN.

"Is Mr. Champion in this car?"

The question, uttered in a loud, anxious, and even appealing tone, arrested the attention of everybody in the elevated railway coach, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

"I mean Mr. W. J. Champion."

All eyes were turned upon the speaker, a tall, wild-eyed West-Sider, who was clinging desperately to a strap and trying to steady himself without digging the brim of his hat into somebody's eyes or stepping on some helpless passenger's corns as the car lurched from side to side.

"I ask again! Is Mr. Champion—I beg your pardon, sir—in the car?"

"What do you want of him?" gasped the surly passenger clinging to the next strap.

"Do you see that sign?" howled the tall man, pointing with his free hand to one of the advertising cards near the ventilators. "It says, 'For Space in This Car apply to W. J. Champion.' I want space! I want it understood that I am applying for space in this car right now? If Mr. Champion is not here, gentlemen, is there any person legally authorized to represent him? I want space enough to live in—space enough to breathe in——"

But here the train stopped at a station, and the rush of passengers who wanted to get off swept the tall man, protesting at the top of his voice, out into the open air.—The Chicago Tribune.

A ROLLING PLANT.

(From the "Technical World.")

Curious among vegetable growths and one which is seldom seen of men is the rootless cactus of the California desert. This plant, a round, compact growth, rolls about the level floor of the desert for some eight or nine months of the year tossed hither and yon by the winds which blow with fierceness over all of California's sand plat during those months. At coming of the rain, or rather, the cloudbursts, which sweep the desert in its spring-time, this cactus takes root wherever it happens to have been dropped by the last wind of which it was the plaything, and immediately begins to put out all around it small shoots, which in turn become cacti, exactly like the parent plant. These young growths increase in size rapidly, sucking the moisture both from the parent plant and from the surrounding earth. The roots do not penetrate the soil deeply, but spread often over a circle whose radius is not less than ten feet. These roots, too, are small, but practically innumerable and they get every bit of moisture and plant food to be had in the territory they cover.

STEAMSHIP LINES ADVANCE THE FREIGHT RATE ON GRAIN

Rate From New York to Antwerp Has Been Doubled and to a Number of Other Ports it Has Almost Doubled--Montreal Reaps Benefit.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Times today says: The ocean freight rates on grain from New York to ports of continental Europe have been advanced by the steamship lines. To Antwerp the rate has been doubled and to a number of other ports it has been nearly doubled. This advance, coming at a time when the steamship lines are protesting to the railroads against what they term a discriminatory freight rate that has diverted grain shipments from the northwest from New York to Montreal, has caused comment among railroad men. The steamship men say, however, that the increase has nothing to do with the railroad rate question and the reason of cost of transporting corn, wheat and other cereals from New York to continental ports has been put up is because large orders for grain have been placed recently in New York by European agents and that this has caused a shortage of freight space in the holds of grain carrying ocean steamships. The rise in ocean rates on grain went into effect a few days ago and is likely to hold until shipments from the port fall off. The lines on which the new higher rate now prevails are the Hamburg-American, running to Hamburg, the Red Star and the Pheonix running between New York and Antwerp, the Holland-American, running to Rotterdam, and the Fabre line, running to Mediterranean ports.

The rate to Antwerp, which prevailed until the recent advance was 1 1-4d per bushel (sixty pounds of grain). The new rate is 2½d per bushel. The old rate on grain from this port to Rotterdam was 2 1-2 cents per bushel. The new rate is 4 1-2 cents.

To Hamburg the old rate was 25 Pfennings per one hundred pounds, the new rate is 34 pfennings. The old rate on grain to Mediterreanean ports was 1s 9d per quarter (450 pounds). The new rate is 2s 3d. The ocean rate on cotton to Liverpool has also gone up. Until very recently it was ten cents per 100 pounds between New York and Liverpool. Now it is 12 cents per 100 pounds. There have been big booking of cotton here for Mediterranean ports, and the old freight rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds has been replaced by a new rate of 25 cents per 100 pounds.

There is a general advance in ocean rates coming all along the line, the steamship agents say. On September 1, the trans-Atlantic lines running between New York and Liverpool will put the rates on provisions from 12s 6d per 100 pounds to 15s. The rate to Manchester will be the same. The rates on cotton oil, lubricating oil, tallow and kindred commodities is also expected to take a jump. Steamship men say that the prospect was never better for higher rates and good business during the fall and winter, as bumper crops are reported all over the country.

The steamship people, however, are making a spirited protest against the high railroad rate on grain east of Buffalo. A letter of protest signed by managers of the regular trans-Atlantic steamship lines out of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, has just been sent to the Trunk Line Association.

THE FIRST DOCTOR KNOWN IN QUEBEC

Apparently Surgery Was Practised in Canada 73 Years Before Champlain Landed.

Although Canada has just celebrated its three hundredth birthday, the history of medicine in Quebec province dates back to seventy-three years before the landing of Champlain.

This and other interesting details concerning the progress of medicine and surgery in the province is shown by a paper which was read by Dr. Herbert S. Birkett, of Montreal, at the last annual congress of the American Laryngological Association, held in Montreal.

On Sept. 14, 1535, Jacques Cartier built a rude fort on the banks of the St. Charles, opposite the Indian villiage of Stadacona. After giving certain instructions to his men as to the way to construct shelters for the approaching winter, he went up stream as far as Hochelaga villiage.

Upon returning to his men's settlement at Stadacona, he was astonished to observe that scurvy had broken out.

Perhaps the first post-mortem examination ever conducted in Canada occurred at this time. Among the crew was a man possessing a knowledge of surgery, and he determined, if possible, to ascertain the cause of the man's death and also to prevent the remainder of the men catching the dreaded complaint. At this time about fifty persons had been stricken down with scurvy and died.

After Bonnerme, the surgeon who accompanied Champlain to Canada in 1608, came Adrien Duchesne, a medical practitioner of Dieppe, France. He landed in Qnebec in 1618 and his practice extended from Quebec to Three Rivers.

The next surgeon to arrive was also a Frenchman, Robert Giffard, who landed in the Ancient Capital in 1628, who was born at Mortagne au Perche, France, in 1587. He came to the new country as a surgeon to the company of "The Hundred Associates."

Jean Madry, a surgeon of Quebec, in 1658, visited France and obtained from the Sieur Barnois, Premier Surgeon in Ordinary to the King, "Letters of Surgeon," approving him practicing surgery throughout the whole of Canada.

Shortly after this the teaching of medicine was taken up and Jean Martinet, who was born in Monstiers, Bourgogne, undertook to give lessons to his cousin, Paul Prudhomme. The medical records show that Prudhomme was the first pupil taught the art of medicine and surgery in Quebec province.

Michael Sarrazin came to Canada as surgeon-major of the French troops in or about the year 1639. Sarrazin was one of the cleverest physicians of his day and in recognition of his extensive researches he received a pension of five hundred and fifty pounds.

Mademoiselle Jeanne Mance's name will go down through all the ages as one of Canada's benefactors.

Francois Blanchet, who was the chief medical officer of the province during the war of 1812, went abroad to study medicine, although he received his preliminary training at the seminary at Quebec. Jacques Labrie was the next student who went across the sea to get a better knowledge of the work. He completed his course of studies in Edinburgh.

Quackery flourished abundantly in these early days, but in 1750 it was made compulsory for anyone who practiced medicine to pass an examination.

In 1847 by an act which was passed by parliament, the medical profession in Lower Canada was incorporated under the name of "The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada," and was empowered under certain restrictions to frame its own statutes for the regulation of the study of medicine in all its departments, and by-laws for its own government.

Two years later an amendment to this act was passed which authorized the Provincial Medical Board to issue licenses.

DECLINED IN REBUTTAL.

Authoress (of the budding variety)—I got level with the editor last night. He always rejects my manuscripts. But I have had my revenge.

Friend—How did you do it?

Authoress—I declined his son, with thanks.—Pick-Me-Up.

ACCIDENT AT INDIANTOWN

T. C. Crawford Painfully Hurt This Morning---Jammed Between Yacht and Scow.

T. E. Crawford, of New York, nephew of Dr. G. R. J. Crawford, of this city, was quite badly injured at Indiantown this morning by being jammed between the yacht Opati and a scow.

Mr. Crawford and Dr. Crawford with whom he is spending his vacation had intended spending the day on the river in the doctor's yacht.

They started from Indiantown early this morning and had proceeded but a few lengths when the tender went adrift. Turning to recover it the yacht was carried by the tide against a scow and Mr. T. C. Crawford was badly jammed. The ambulance was summoned and he was taken to Dr. Crawford's home. He is suffering severely from the shock but Dr. Crawford said this morning, his condition was not serious.

THREE MOST TERRIBLE OF DISEASE GERMS

While modern medicine has been busy for two decades in isolating and labelling the germs that produce various forms of disease, it is only within the past few months that the most terrible diseases known to attack the human body have been placed in the correct relative positions due to their virulence in attack and ability to last against the best efforts of man.

For instance, rabies has a germ that never fails to slay its victim once it has produced a single symptom in a human body. No case of rabies has ever been cured after the disease had shown its true nature. Often the disease has apparently lain dormant and asleep in a human body for six months, and even in a few cases a whole year has gone by between the time of the infection from the rabid dog and the beginning of the disease in the human victim.

The second of the deadliest of all diseases is glanders—a disease that men can get from horses. It does not often spare the horse, but no man has ever been infected with glanders who had the least possible chance of recovery. The germ of glanders was discovered in 1882. First come chills and then fever. Next, after three days of agony, the head, neck and joints bloten over in horrible fashion, and every joint in the body swells and bursts. Death comes any time after the seventh day, but no human being ever recovers.

Anthrax is the last and most virulent of the three "diseases terrible." Anthrax shows in the form of huge boils, which swiftly eat into the body like magic cancers. The anthrax germ is the largest, the toughest, the strongest, the wickedest and most virulent germ known to medicine. These germs are the wolves of germ life. No amount of cold can hurt them. They have to be boiled at least for 10 minutes to kill the smallest. They can be found alive and biting in leather that has been tanned for two months.

It lives for years in the dead bodies of cattle, and animals have caught the disease by grazing over the dead bodies of other animals, the worms in the ground bringing the anthrax germs to the surface of the ground. Anthrax can kill in a few hours—a day or two is the longest it takes to devour a living human body.

Leprosy is mild after the three diseases mentioned above. Leprosy and smallpox and bubonic plague are classed as curable compared with rabies, glanders and anthrax—the three most frightful germs known to human science. They are uncurable, unconquerable and invincible.

HER OBJECTIONS.

Benham—Why do you object to my wearing a beard?

Mrs. Benham—It isn't the beard itself I object to. It would be all right if you would only raise one which would harmonize in color with some of my dresses.—The Bohemian.

Norwegian steamer Talisman sails at noon to day for Havana, Cuba.

THE TIMES NEW REPORTER

HIRAM SURPRISED.

Mr. Hiram Hornbeam says that if he had known what was doing in politics in this province some fifteen years ago he would have missed some of the most joyous experiences of his life. It was his custom to attend all the meetings held in the interests of the provincial government in those years, and he believed implicitly all that was said to him about the purity of the administration.

"No, By Hen!" said Hiram, "I find I might jist as well gone into the lumber bizness an' had the stumpage paid at the public expense. Why when I used to hear them fellers talk I thought they was the finest specimens of patriots to be found anywheres in the world. It made me feel good that I could give 'em a vote, so's they could keep on savin' the country. Well, well, well! We live an' learn. I wonder how much Sile Jones got. Sile alwus got his nose in when the' was anything goin'. I bet he could tell a lot. They say things is rotten in politics in the States, but I cal'late we git our share. If I was a preacher I'd let up on the next world fer a spell an' strike out fer a square deal in this one—I would, By Hen!"