THE EXHIBITION.

One of Most Successful Eyer Held in St. John.

The Attendance Ran Away Ahead of Recent Years, and But for Wednesday's Rain,

It Would in All Probability Have Crowder Close Up to Seventy Thousand-Everybody Delighted With the Result of the

The dark sky and threatening wea ther of Tuesday caused a marked falling off in the attendance, and although quite a number of excursion trains arrived from Fredericton and points on the C. P. R. and I. C. R., it was not until some time after din-ner that the grounds presented any-thing like the lively appearance of

The pregramme of out-door enter-tainment was more elaborate than usual, a slack wire performance and some other features being introduced by the Japs, in addition to their former acts. The Roman charlot, flat and other saces were very exciting, and Nata's thrilling high dive was most neatly executed, but in the eyes of the great mass of the multitu parade of the prize horses and cattle, and the exhibition of Mr. Sanborn's op of French coach horses. Sanborn was given an ovation as he appeared on the track. The perform ance in amusement hall was liberally patronized and the side shows and tands generally did a good busine The carriage makers and the plano men report excellent sales, and, generally speaking, much goods have been ally speaking, much goods have disposed of during the progress of the

The quantity of stuff carried away from the city by exhibition visitors beats all records, and demonstrates that an exhibition is a harvest time for merchants as well as hotel keepers, the butcher, the baker and the dle-stick maker.

P. D. ISLAND'S DAY. The most prominent visitor of the day was Hon. P. A. McIntyre, lieutenant governor of P. E. Island, who arrived in the city Monday night and was escorted to the Royal Hotel by the exhibition executive. On Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock his honor, in company with President McLaughlin, J. H. McAvity and R. B. Emerson, through the various departments. much pleased with the prinpiple features of the show, Govern McIntyre expressed much gratifica-tion over the excellent showing that Island had made, as recorded the prize awards, and gave it as opinion that the island's interest exhibition would be

evening, it was impossible to give the display of fireworks, and it was therened until tonight, when Hand will make a strong

every point to make the closing day a success, and to that end have ardly list of attractions. If fine there should be a large

It rests with the people of St. John, the masses, to make this exhibition in point of attendance the high-water

Only 1,481 more admissions are needed to bring the total attendance up to As a matter of local pride these figures should be capped today-the last day of the exhibition.

THE AFTENDANCE.

The attendance Tuesday was 7,548, against 5,141 in the ninth day last year and 5,182 and 2,683 on the corresponding day, respectively, in 1837 and 1896.
The attendance to date is 58,519, which is 11,080 ahead of the total attendance last year. The figures by

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1891. | 1530. |
|---------------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| First day | . 590 | 1,207 | 3,381 | 400 |
| Second day . | . 3,970 | 3,283 | 2,701 | 2,258 |
| Third day | . 4,877 | 4,473 | 4,356 | 5,063 |
| | .10,491 | • 5,590 | 2,838 | 6,945 |
| Fifth day | .11,082 | 7,724 | 7,175 | 5,589 |
| Sixth day | .10,972 | 4,947 | 5,041 | 4,459 |
| Seventh day . | . 8,989 | 12,411 | 6,681 | 7,964 |
| Eighth day . | . 7,548 | 5,141 | 5,182 | 2,633 |
| Ninth day | • 1000 | 2,633 | 2,827 | 4,127 |
| | | | | 00 411 |

Totals 47,439 40,182 PRIZE LIST.

Class 63-Birds, Insects, Fish and

Collection of native insects, repre-enting the seven orders (1 entry)—W. McIntosh, city, 1st.

Collection of native insects injurious of cultivated plants and domestic als (1 entry)-W. McIntosh, city

Collection of native in to herbaceous plants and trees (1 en-try)—W. McIntosh, city, 1st.
Collection of fish, reptiles and am-phiblans (1 entry)—Chas. F. B. Rowe,

tion of native woods (4 entries) —S. I. Peters, Queenstown, 1st; A. W. Purdy, Upper Jemseg, 2nd. Collection of medicinal and poisonon of medicinal and position of medicinal and position of medicinal and position of the mounted (1 entry)—Annie

us plants, mounted (1 3. Honeywell, city, 1st. Class 64-Boonomic Minerals and Ores

diection of gypsum (1 entry)— Ifg. Co., Hillsboro, 1st. ness ores (1 entry)—The Min Albert Mfg. Co., Hill

eral Products Co., Hillsboro, ist; also J. D. Chipman, St. Stephen, for exhibit of nickel ore, ist.

Copper ores (1 entry)—The Fern Dam Milling Co., Fairville, 1st.

The sales in the stockyards have M. H. Parice of Sussex is reported to

have disposed of sixteen or his prize sheep and swine.

In point of attendance it ran ahead of the show of 1898 by about 12,000, and but for Wednesday's heavy rain, morning, afternoon and night, and the unfavorable weather of Monday, the

There were but 995 admissions yes-terday, and in consequence of the storm all outdoor sports and amuse-ments had to be abandoned. The attendance by days for the past

four years was: 1898. 1,207 400 econd day ... 3,970 Third day 4,877 5,590 7,724 ...11,082 Fifth day ...11,082 Sixth day10,972 7.175 Seventh day .. 8,989 12,411 Eighth day .. 7,548 5,141 Ninth day ... 995 2,633 5,182 2.827

Totals 59.514 47.439 40,182 39,411 While this year's exhibition lasted but nine days, that of 1898 continued for ten days, the closing day's attend-

ce being 403. Amusement hall added considerably to this year's income, and so did the grand stand, but with an up-to-date system of selling admission and re-served seats, the revenue from these two sources can be largely augmented

WHERE THE PRIZES WENT.

A comparative statement of the prizes obtained by the different provnces is of interest at the close of the exhibition. New Brunswick leads in the number of its first, second and third prizes, in which it practically loubled its nearest rival, Nova Scotia. to firmly fix the individuality, that The grand total stands: First prizes— New Brunswick, 339; Nova Scotia, 155; the variety will revert to one no better than the one from which it was Maine, 73; Prince Edward Island, 67; wick, 213; Nova Scotia, 116; Maine, 42; Prince Edward Island, 32; Quebec, 24; third prizes-New Brurswick, 141; Nova Scotia, 71; Prince Edward Island, 18; Maine, 13; Quebec, 10. In the grand aggregate, New Brunswick leads with 693 prizes of all kinds, Nova scotia second, with 342, Maine third with 128, Prince Edward Island fourth, with 117, and Quebec fifth, with 71. New Brunswick obtained its largest number of prizes in the poultry class, aggregating 139; this was also Maine's class, and in it she had 102 prizes. New Brunswick led in ten departments, horses, field grains, butter and cheese, poultry, field roots, garden getables, flowers, natural history ladies' work butter making and honey; Nova Scotia led in swine, catsheep, and close second in butter and cheese; neither Maine nor Quebec led in any department, although they had many good exhibits and gave the leaders a sharp run. New Brunswick exhibitors figured in the prize list of every department. Nova Scotia in all

out five, Prince Edward Island in five Quebec in four and Maine in two. Two towns in Maine furnished the prize winners, Lewiston in the horses, and Calais in the poultry; three exhibitors ptured the majority o nce of the thick fog last the prizes going to that province, R. is impossible to give the J. Pope, Guy Carr and Senator Cochworks, and it was therefor Nova Scotia, especially in the cattle department, where the Messrs. Holmes and other Amherst men

figured prominently among the win-ners. In the fruit department, Messrs. Johnson, Starr, Bent and Chesley were among the leaders from Nova Scotia Prince Edward Island has in Me New Brunswick prizes were distribut ed among a larger and more represenfrom the number of depart which she was represented. No one or two men are to be given the honor

ABOUT GRAINS AND ROOTS. W. S. Blair of the Experimenta questioned yesterday by a Sun re porter as to the difference between varieties of grains and roots. Mr. Blair said that without some prominent character to distinguish it, a variety could not originally have been formed. Many varieties of grain are, however, so much alike that to th

Do you remember how you felt in the mornings when you mornings when you were a boy? How good it was to begin a new day! How hunhow I wish I

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Discovery. Try it and join the
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Nothing is "just as good." If you
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"The praise I would like to give 'Golden
Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or
describe with pen." wites James B. Ambrose.
Rau. of 203% Millin St., Huntingdon, Pa. "I
was taken down with what our physician said
was indigestion. I doctored with the best
and here and found no relief. I wrote you
and here and found no relief. I wrote you
advised me to use Dr.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper covered

server there is no diffe The difference may be in the forma-tion of the head, the straw may be arger and stiffer in some sorts than in others, while others may be suscep-One variety is often more stable in its character and will withstand a varia-tion in soil and climate to better adof difference generally sought is an increase in yield. We find that the variety Early Blossom is a good yielder, early, good straw, and is not influenced by climatic conditions so greatly as some of the other sorts

ably has as large a range as any sor grown. It is later than the first named and of a rather different type. With of soll and climate is so pronounced that to recommend them is not advis able. It is due to the fact that the apparent difference of opinion exists as to the usefulness of variety tests. 4,127 I say the apparent difference of opinion, because, after all, presenting appears contradictory, while at the ne time the same principle is in volved. We cannot separate the use very well; but, with the majority of farmers, no doubt, the principle of selection has been kest sight of while ey have been vainly reaching for same end in obtaining new sorts After testing varieties for a m of years, those giving the largest avsorts to advise the farmers to grow. A variation in nature which is proounced makes an opening for man to step in, and by selection a variety con-forming to his ideal is obtained. Now it is quite reasonable to expect that if that prominent character has been

> We all well know the effect of th physical condition of the soil changing the type of potatoes. lisputes are arising as to the prope names of varieties exhibited. makes it necessary to select potatoes from hills that show the most typical ubers of the variety. Right there is a point potato growers bear in mind, that is, to select seed for planting from the most productiv hills. The selection can only be made at digging time. To select large potatoes from the cellar is not as good, productive hills have only one or two good large tubers, and these tubers again transmit their unproductive

The value of selection is very marked in market garden work. We know right well that a selected strain of purchased, while those not selected are very often unprofitable. The onion grower knows the effect of purchasing heap seed. Still the variety is equally important, and to get the best results they must and always will go hand in hand.

Questioned as to the best sort of grain to grow, Mr. Blair said that a difference of opinion as to the best orts of grains, roots and fruits to liable sorts cannot be had without pending, as we often do, time and placed upon the market. True, every farmer must, to be the most success ful, be an experimenter, but as a genmenal in their class are unstable and without vigorous selection will prove unsatisfactory.

Asked by the reporter as to whether New Brunswick farmers had made much advance in the selection of their grain, Mr. Blair said he believed hat during the last year or two they had, being aided to a great extent by the use of grain separators. The New Brunswick exhibit of grain was good this year, although it was not very large nor very representative. The smallness of the exhibit might possibly be accounted for by the fact that the exhibition was early and many of the farmers had not threshed much of their grain. Many of the later varieties would be practically untouched. The exhibit on the whole is good and superior to that of former good and superior to that of former years. Farmers have come to realize that there is no use in them sending play is much better, although perhaps smaller. A marked feature of the exhibit, and one that should be reme died, is the fact that the New Brunswick grain exhibit is mainly from one section of the province.

PRESENTATION TO HARRIS ALLAN.

The exhibitors and staff of the ma hinery hall, headed by J. H. V. Moore, called Supt. Harris aside last night and presented him with the fol-owing address, accompanied by a andsome carbuncle pin: Iarris Allan, Esq., Mechanical

e, the exhibitors and stair on hall of St. John Exhibition ourselves of the opportunity our appreciation of your unmanifested on our behalf and towards us in meet thus material

J. H. V. MOORE. Robb Engineering Co For the exhibitors and staff. Mr. Harris replied briefly, stating the leasure that he had in working with his colleagues and his thanks for the flattering address and handsome pres-

NOTES. Now for the exhibition of 1900. Pre

fittings in place for next year. A carload of Quebec poultry has already been promised for 1900.

The Havelock Mineral Springs Co. did a great business during the exhibition, and the company deserved

or agricultural mai, has the thanks the members of the press for a terous donation presented last night. wenty-six of the cheeses exhibited

ought by J. Dillon. A good many of the exhibits will be taken to Halifax, among them the C. P. R. grain show, London Foundry Pure Gold, Parisian Corset Co.. Co., Pure Goia, and Dunlap & Cooke.

Two keys, one a latch key, the other a padlock key, were found in the wilding yesterday.

Much of the credit for the smooth rounds and in the buildings went dur-ing the fair is due to William Taylor,

the superintendent. The association never had a better man. The government had several photographs of the different departments taken yesterday.

Through the courtesy of W. Paul

McCormick the members of the press were presented with copies of his now famous song, My Old Penobscot Home. Colpitts Bros. of the Maple Leaf Apiary, Pleasant Vale, Albert Co. generously remembered the newspaper reporters before the show closed its

The police management this year re flected the highest credit on Chief Clark. There was no disorder of any kind, and thieves and pickpockets gave the exhibition a wide berth.

Lt. Gov. McIntyre of Prince Edward
Island returned home yesterday. His
honor requested the Sun to publicly
express his appreciation of the kindess and attention shown him by President McLaughlin and officers of the Exhibition Association and by the

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

BUTTERMILK AND BILIOUSNESS (What to Eat.)

Here in the south, where we have to guard against malarial affections, we drink a great deal of buttermilk and have found it invaluable as a prevent ive of many ills of the flesh. For instance, there is nothing in the way of food product to take its place in case of bilious temperaments. It should be but on ice when perfectly fresh and drunk freely two or three times a day with or without solids; that is, either at meal times or between, but it is really very nutritious it, should be considered a part of one's meal and not a mere adjunct, like water. It is one of the most beneficial drinks for invalids, and may be safely given to children over two years old; but buttermilk must on no account be kept in tin vessels or left uncovered in hot close places, for under these conditions it absorbs odors and germs, and ferments, producing unwholesome if not actively polsonous gases. Down here where we use so much of it, we treat it almost as carefully as an epicure ars in a spring house or on ice, and immediately after emptying the jars they are submerged in clean, cold water to prevent caking and souring,

For very aggravated cases of bilious ness let the patient put himself on 's steady diet of buttermilk and bread or cereals for one week and he will be amazed at the result. Of course, care must be used not to take too much even of this plain food; fruit should buttermilk, but a moderate amount of bread, crackers, and plain—not fried meats may be taken with perfect

An appetizing and nutritious way prepare buttermilk for table use is to make buttermilk jelly. Boil one quart of fresh buttermilk in a granite kettle stirring occasionally to avoid curdlin in lumps; mix in enough rice flour previously moistened, to make a soft Beat in the yolk of while hot, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and pour into molds. Serve cold with cream. Another way is to flavor with lemon and add a handful of chopped almonds instead of the egg.

Buttermilk ple is far preferable to the ordinary custard pie, being pleasantly acid and more wholesome. It is pre-pared like custard, substituting buttermilk in place of sweet milk, and add ing to each cupful a heaping teaspoon of corn starch. One egg to each

BLOODLESSNESS

Or as Doctors Say "Anaemia" is Cured By Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

An anaemic person is usually weak, listless and pale. He gets out of breath on slight exertion, the pulse is rapid and weak and the sleep frequently disturbed. The feet and hands are cold, ankles swollen at night and there is puffiness under the eyes in

Since the cause of anaemia is lack of a sufficient quantity of red blood corpuscies in the blood, a cure can only be effected by a treatment which will increase the number of red corles and so improve the quality of

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food contains the very elements which are found lacking in the blood of an anaemic person. It creates new red corpuscles and on this account has proved wonderfully successful as a positive cure for pale, weak, men and women suffering the like of poor blood and exhauted nerves. 50 cts. a box, at an account and account account and account and account and account account account and account accoun dealers, or EDMANSON, BATES &

HOW TO GET PLUMP AND ROSY. Nature meant every woman to be plump, rosy and well developed, and if she has become pale, weak and nerv-cus, Dr. A.W. Chase's Nerve Food will estore and revitalize the wasted nerve ells, make the blood rich and pure and give new vigor and elasticity to the whole body. For ills peculiar to women there is no remedy so successful as this great food cure of Dr. A. W.

SUNDAY SCHOOL. THE INTERNATIONAL LESSON.

LESSON I.-October 1.

GOLDEN TEXT. I was glad when they said unto me Let us go into the house of the Lord

PLACE IN THE HISTORY.
The return from exile began B. C. 536.
The temple was completed in 520. We now are in the midst of the ret just after the completion of the tem

The date of this Psalm is unknown It fits best the times of David and

But whenever written, it belongs to a post-exilic collection, just as our modern hymnbooks are continually ob taining new hymns from very ancient days and revising them for present use The application was to the times after the return, which we are no studying.

JOY IN GOD'S HOUSE.—Psalm 122. Read Psalm 84. Commit verses 6-9.

A Song of Degrees of David, I, I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go (a) into the house of the Lord. 2. Our feet (b) shall stand within thy gates, O Jerusalem

3. Jerusalem (c) is builded as that is compact together: 4. Whither the tribes go up, (d) the tribes of the Lord, (e) unto the testimony of Israel, to give thanks unto the

name of the Lord. 5. For there are set thrones (f) of judgment, the thrones of the house

6. Pray for the peace of Jerusalem: they shall prosper that love thee. 7. Peace be within thy walls, and rosperity within thy palaces. 8. For my brethren and companions sakes, I will now say, Peace be within

9. (g) Because of the house of the Lord our God I will seek thy good.

REVISION CHANGES. Ver. 1. (a) Unto. Ver. 2. (b) Are standing. Ver. 3. (c) That art. Ver. 4. (d) Insert even. (e) For

testimony unto. Ver. 5. (f) For. Ver. 9. (g) For the sake of.

LIGHT ON THE TEXT. A Psalm of Degrees. The Psalm selected for our lesson today is one of fifteen psalms, 120-134, each of which is entitled in the C. V. "A Song of Degrees," and in the R. V. "A Song of Ascents." Others translate, "Songs of the Upgoings," "Pilgrim Psalms," "Th Traveler's Hymn Book." "The best modern scholars refer the word 'degrees' or 'ascents' to the succes Jews were accustomed to make thrice every year to the temple on Mount Zion. On such journeys it would be natural to beguile the tedium of the way or to cheer the nightly encamp-ment by the singing of familiar ballads, popular songs which were used in this way."—Henry Van Dyke. They were doubtless used on the return journeys then put together into the present little

booklet, "Songs of the Goings Up." I. Go into the house of the Lord-The central place of worship, and representative of religion and all divine

3. Compact together - No waste places between the houses, no vacant lots, a prosperous city. lots, a prosperous city.

4. The tribes go up—As required by law, two or three times a year. This brought unity among the people. Unto the testimony—Better as R. V., "for a testimony," a witness to God and religion, and their obedience, shown by their taking so much pains and ex-

5. Thrones of judgment-Justice Jerusalem stood for righteousness and a religion of holiness. Thrones of Da-

6. Peace—Embodying the prosperity, comfort and every good which would flourish when the nation was at peace with God, with their neighbors, and among themselves. They shall prosper that love thee Because that means the love of what Jerusalem stood for and was the means of imparting to the world—the knowledge of God, the character of God, all that was holy and loving and true.

7. Peace be within thy wa those who belong to the city and that which it represents—true Jews, true people of God, within the fold. Proserity within thy palaces—The inner dwellings, the homes of the people. sakes—He was not selfish in his hopes and prayers. His was no lonely heaven. He "breathed a spirit of the no blest and most unselfish patriotism."

9. Because of the house of the Lord—He will seek the good of the city, for the sake of God's house with-

GUIDING QUESTIONS. (For home study and for oral and written answers. Do some work

Reasons For Joy in God's Circumstances.-When did the exiles irst return from Babylon? What was their first great work? How long did it take to complete it? What two pro-

it take to complete it? What two pro-phets aided in the work?

I. Because it is the House of the Lord (vs. 1, 2).—Under what circum-starces was this Psalm sung? To what collection does it belong? Why were they called "songs of degrees?" What was the house of the Lord for? What is there in God's house to m us glad to go to it? (Psa. 84: 4, 10, 11; 95: 6, 7; Isa. 2: 3.)

II. The Goodly Company (vs. 2-4).— What were the tribes that went up? Of what is Jerusalem a type? (Gal. 4: 26; Heb. 12: 22; Rev. 3: 12; 21: 2.)

ind of people are there? (Rev. 8, 27; 7: 12-17.) To what was going there a witness?

III. The Blessings Found There (vs. 5-9).—What is the government in the kingdom of God? (Isa. 9: 7; 11: 3, 4; Luke 1: 74, 75.) Who sits on the throne of David? (Jer. 23: 5; Luke 1: 32, 33.) What is said of peace there? does he invite others ?

THE BURDEN OF TIME.

(From the Canadian Magazine.) forth
I reisned. I hung the universe in space,
capped earth's poles with ice to South and
North.
And set the moving tides their bounds and

smoothed the granite mountains with my hand.

My fingers gave the continents their form, rent the heavens and loosed upon the land The fury of the whirlwind and the storm. stretched the dark sen like a nether sky, Fronting the stars, between the ice-clad gave the deep his thunder; the Most High knows well the voice that shakes His mountain thrones.

I trod 'he ocean caverns, black as night
And silent as the bounds of outer space,
And where great peaks rose darkly towards
the light
I planted life, to root and grow apace. Then through a stilness deeper than the

grave's,

The coral spires rose slowly, one by one,
Until the white shalts pierced the upper
waves

And shone like silver in the tropic sun. ploughed with glaciers down the mountain glen.

And graved the iron shore with stream and gave the bird her nest, the lion his den, The snake long jungle-grass wherein to hide.

In lovely gorge and over hill and plain,
I sowed the giant forests of the world,
The great earth, like a human heart in pain,
Has quivered with the meteors I have
hurled.

plunged whole continents beneath the deep And left them separchred a million years; called, and lo! the drowned lands rose from sleep,

am the Lord and Arbiter of man;—
I hold and crush between my finger tips
Wild hordes that drive the desert caravan,
Great nations that go down to sea in ships In sovereign scorn I tread the races down,
As each its puny destiny fulfils,
On plain and island, or where huge cliffs frown.

Wrapt in the deep thought of the ancient

The wild sea searches vainly round the land For those proud fleets my arm has swept away:
Vainly the wind along the desert sand
Calls the great names of kirgs who once
held sway.

Yea Nineveh and Babylon the great
Are fallen—like ripe ears at harvest-tide;
I set my heel upon their pomp and state,
The people's serfdom and the monarch's
pride.

doom waits all-art, speech, law, gods hand that made them shall unmake again,
I curse them and they wither one by one. Waste altars, tombs, dead cities where mer

shall roll through space upon the dark-ened globe.

Till I myself be overthrown and God Cast off creation like an outworn robe.

A BIG SCHEME.

Proposition to Establish an Immense Stock Farm in Washington County, Maine.

ELLSWORTH, Me., Sept. 20.-A project of importance, which has for its object the making of Maine a beef, pork and mutton raising State, has advanced to such a point that its promoters already look upon it as assured. In brief, it is proposed to establish an immense stock farm or ranch, which will be stocked with cattle, sheep and swine. For this purpose 64,000 acres of land in Washington county have been secured. This land lies in the towns of Cherryfield, Debloise, Columbia and Township No. 18, and embia and Township No. 18, and embraces an extensive plain or high table land from 300 to 400 feet above the sea level. There is in the tract one plot of 20,000 acres, an which there is not a rock or a tree, and the whole piece can be cultivated with a steam gang plough such as is used in the west. The soil is a mixture of clay and loam. Where it has been cultivated it has Where it has been cultivated it has proven very productive. What first attracted cattlemen to the place as favorable for cattle raising was a species of winter grass which grows in great abundance and which will afford grazing for cattle early in April, or two months earlier than on the Maine sea coast. This grass is found in quantity in no other part of Maine. There is also in the tract fifty miles of streams, which would furnish an abundance of water for stock. The work of stocking the ranch will begin as soon as possible, and within three years, say the promoters, there will be 10,000 head of cattle on this ranch. But he plan does not stop here. It is proposed also to redeem the abando and impoverished farms of Maine, and from the Washington county ranch stock as many of them as will support cattle. When the owner of one of these farms cannot afford to pay, the farm will be stocked by the cattlenen and pay taken in cattle raised U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who has devoted much time to the study of the abandoned farms of New England, has given this project his ndorsement, and will soon send a commissioner to Maine to make an inspection of some of the farms and re-port as to the adaptability of the soil port as to the adaptability of the soil to etock raising purposes. Some work in this direction has already been done, and the reports are favorable. The men interested in the project are New York and western capitalists now interested in cattle raising in the west. They have an abundance of capital at their command. It is not the project and their command. neir command. It is not proposed to stablish competition with western attle, but rather to create a produc-

On the Market square yeste



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