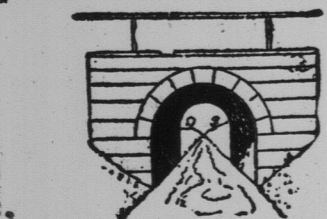


GOOD ROADS.

Some Advice on Operating the Statute Labor System—The Commuted Statute Labor System in Barton Township.



A CONCRETE CULVERT WITH WING WALLS OF CONCRETE.

The question of good roads is of more than passing interest just now when the time for performing the statute labor is at hand.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, provincial road instructor, recently addressed a meeting at Oakwood, Ont., and gave some sound advice to the farmers present on the working of the statute labor system and general roadmaking.

The great majority of the roads in Canada are under the control of township councils, and are built by statute labor, supplemented by money grants.

Councils commonly appropriate an amount of money each year to be spent on the roads. It is not always wisely spent in making complete and durable work.

When the statute labor is followed, Mr. Campbell advised a large reduction in the number of pathmasters. By the appointing of a supervisor by the council to have the oversight of the pathmasters and all the work and expenditure on the roads.

Every farmer in this country has had some practical experience with the working of the statute labor system of roadmaking and should be able to judge as to its good and bad points.

Mr. H. Bryant, writes that it is giving general satisfaction. The essential clauses of this bylaw are as follows:

(1) That the whole of the statute labor this municipality shall be commuted for at a rate of rates under one dollar, to be struck when the township and other commutation tax shall be added in a separate column in the collector's rolls, and shall be collected and accounted for like other taxes.

(2) That the amounts received from the collector of taxes shall be kept in a separate account by the treasurer of the township and shall be called the statute labor fund.

(3) The township shall be divided into as many divisions as the council from time to time may deem expedient and an overseer shall be appointed for each division, and also an engineer for road machine when deemed advisable.

(4) It shall be the duty of the overseers to see that all noxious weeds are destroyed on the highway in their respective divisions.

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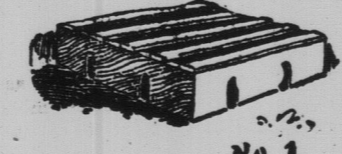
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FOR THE POULTRY YARD.

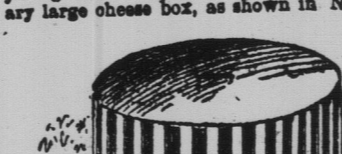
Three Feeding Contrivances the Introduction of Which Is Recommended by Experts.

No doubt some of the readers have experienced difficulty in raising chicks in the same yard with hens which resulted in the chicks being crowded out at meal-times and being pecked by the hens.



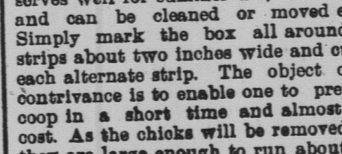
No. 1.

At all. The box is made of 18-foot board, 19 inches wide, the board being cut into four pieces, each piece four feet long, and nailed together as they are shown in the illustration.



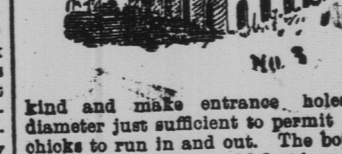
No. 2.

If the box is not deep enough, two of them may be fastened together. It is only intended for use during the first few days of the chicks, as the box would not be of any use for the hen during any length of time, the room being too restricted.



No. 3.

More properly No. 3 may be termed a hen's feed dish, or it may be made larger for confining a hen, the chicks to run in and out. Simply connect it to an old basket or a bottom.



No. 4.

kind and the entrance holes of a diameter just sufficient to permit young chicks to run in and out. The bottom of the basket or box should first be removed, and the holes in the sides of the box.

INTRODUCING QUEENS. Description of a Method Which Has Been Tried Successfully. Some years ago I sent to a Massachusetts queen-breeder for six queens, and they were to be introduced according to his plans, and any queen that was replaced by living queens.

Of late years horticulturists have been examining more carefully the flowers of apple, pear, plum, and grape, and they have found that in these fruits also there are some varieties which are self-sterile and some partly self-sterile.

It is important that the cement floor be laid with a true top, but very level. To secure a true level and to make sure that an even thickness of the cement is being laid on, the plan illustrated in the cut strip of wood of the required thickness of cement, putting it on the cement and the back side.

One good remedy for mildew on gooseberries is to spray with potassium sulphide at intervals of ten days during the season. St. Louis Republic.

STERILE FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Why Some Varieties of Fruits Are Not Productive.

Very few good crops of any kind of cultivated fruit are secured nowadays in Canada without much attention and intelligent labor; and the farmer who does not use his brains and the experience of others has little or no profit in growing fruit.

There are many varieties of fruit trees and plants which are self-sterile and some partly self-sterile. These are called perfect or imperfect flowers, and are distinguished by the presence or absence of stamens and pistils.

When a plant is self-sterile, it is unable to produce fruit unless it is fertilized by the pollen of another plant of the same variety. This is the case with many of the most valuable fruit trees and plants.

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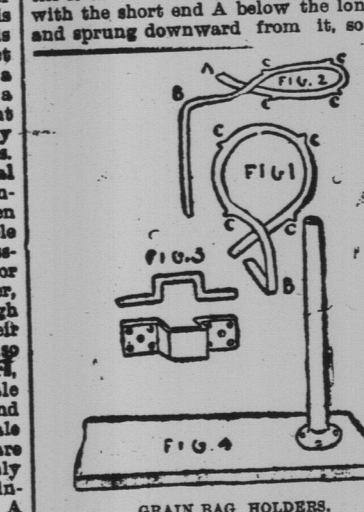
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GRAIN BAG HOLDERS.

They Save Much Heavy Lifting and Keep Many Hands and Fingers From Getting Tired.

The old proverb, "Make your head as your heels," might well be extended to include fingers where grain bags are still held by hand, as they very generally are. There is, perhaps, no farm convenience so easy to make that will save so much lifting and so many tired hands and fingers as bag holders. Here are several based upon the one principle.



GRAIN BAG HOLDERS.

leave a hole's breadth between the two parts that would otherwise touch. Out several notches half an inch deep and slightly more than a quarter of an inch wide on the lower side of the short end. Then at a point B, six or eight inches from where the two ends cross, give the long end a twist and a bend downward, as shown in Fig. 2. In the long end bore some holes for screws, and fasten the now complete bag-holder to a convenient object where the grain is to be handled.

The same holder may be made portable in two ways: first, by the use of brackets as shown in Fig. 3. These may be secured to any convenient object by any kind of screw, and the end B being slipped in and taken out at will. The second may be made of a piece of galvanized iron pipe secured to a plank as shown in Fig. 4. The end-piece B being slipped in the top. The advantage of this latter arrangement is that the bag-holder may be taken anywhere upon the farm, and used to the field when necessary.

One thing that must be borne in mind in making these bag-holders is that they must not be so high above the ground that the bag will be suspended. The bottom of the sack must rest upon the ground, also the weight and the jar will make the screws loose in a short time. The holder is for keeping the mouth of the sack open, not for lifting it also.

Mr. F. C. Harrison, bacteriologist, Ontario Agricultural College, left last week for Europe, where he will spend the summer in study under some of the best scientific teachers in the Old Land.

Among other things Professor Harrison will give some attention to gathering information in regard to tuberculous and the tuberculin test, and will visit Germany, France and Great Britain in the interest of his department. Coming in contact with the great men who have made some of the most important advances in science bearing upon agriculture cannot help but be of great value, not only to Professor Harrison personally, but to the agricultural interests of this province.

Keep Young Hens Growing. There is an impression among farmers that hogs in summer at pasture are the best food for growing, and what they can get in the fields. This is all right so long as skimmilk, one of the best foods for growing, and what they can get in the fields. This is all right so long as skimmilk, one of the best foods for growing, and what they can get in the fields.

A SPECIAL BULLETIN.

The O. A. C. Is Ready to Investigate Any Bacteriological Difficulties.

The Ontario Agricultural College has sent out a special bulletin to dairymen, announcing that the bacteriological department is ready to investigate any difficulties in the way of impure water, bad flavors, etc., at the factories, creameries, etc., or at the farms.

Prof. Robertson leaves for Great Britain about the middle of this month, in the interest of Canadian farm production, where it is expected that the good work accomplished last season by him will be repeated. A few more years of such work will make Canadian food products known in every city and village town in the United Kingdom.

At the last session of the Royal Society of Canada, Mr. Frank T. Shutt, chief chemist of the Dominion Experimental Farms, was elected a fellow of the society on the recommendation of the section of mathematical, physical, and chemical sciences. This is a well-deserved honor to Mr. Shutt's abilities as a scientist and to his splendid services to Canadian agriculture.

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Plain Horse Talk. Every boy and girl should learn to ride a horse gracefully and well. There is an increased interest in saddle horse breeding, and we hope soon to see a big rolling road made of furrows and strips and mosquito net does not do much, and is a great preserver of fish.

Foot of the Hired Mare. The mare with foal should have plenty of nutritious food, but it should not be the kind that promotes the accumulation of fat. The foal is developed through the dam, and for that development is needed the class of feeding that builds up its frame. Aside from that it is well for the foal for mare to have much fat, as there is such condition often a certain tendency to a fresh state which would prevent the foal from receiving healthy support.

Good Pastures are Valuable in One Direction that is not always thought of. The cow does not need to wear herself out in getting what she wants to eat. She will pretty nearly do this on a thin pasture.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. It is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements are charged at the rate of \$1.00 per line for the first week.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications and letters received, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents to send money for their subscription to the office.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts of your case.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 22, 1899.

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL AND THE SENATE. The bill which has passed the house of commons for the restoration of municipal boundaries in dominion elections and the redress of the great wrong done to certain Ontario constituencies by the Tory government of 1882 is now before the senate.

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND MR. BLAIR. The passing by the senate of the bill with reference to the purchase of the Drummond County Railway, and the arrangement for running rights over the Grand Trunk and the use of their depot at Montreal places the minister of railways in a position to make the Intercolonial what it ought to have been long ago, a means of placing the products of Canada in the markets of Europe.

ST. JOHN AND THE GOVERNMENT. The supplementary estimates which were brought down Tuesday contain a vote of \$114,000 for the Intercolonial elevator here and \$40,000 in addition for accommodation in connection with the government railway.

Wood's Esophophine. The great English Remedy. Sold in all drug stores in Canada. Only reliable medicine for all ailments of the stomach, bowels, and nerves.

received from a Tory government in a thousand years, for it is a notorious fact that during the eighteen years of Conservative rule this city was unable to obtain the slightest measure of justice.

OUR WESTERN VISITORS. The present year is likely to be a good one for tourist travel, but it has been remarked that a large majority of the summer visitors who come to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are from the United States, while those from Ontario are comparatively few.

THE DEATH OF THE HON. C. A. GEORFION. The death of the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, which occurred Tuesday, will be learned with regret wherever he was known.

THE PETITION OF PROTEST OF THE CORRESPONDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES PAPERS AT MANI TO GENERAL O'NEILL. The petition of protest of the correspondents of the United States papers at Mani to General O'neill is a most important case before the Montreal court.

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April 12, 1835, and on the 27th June following, the lieutenant governor, sent a very lengthy despatch to the secretary of state for the colonies, criticising the action of the legislature, and transmitting at the same time seven petitions praying her majesty to disallow the act.

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the Fish quarry, Newcastle, and the Rockport quarry. The brown sandstone is from Reed's quarry, Woodport, Westmountain Co., and the Red from Pickard's quarry, Sackville.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—Messrs. Mooney and Drury have received the contract for building the new Cushing pulp mill. Mr. Wm. Mellday has been appointed inspector.

EXPLOSION AT FALMOUTH.—Mr. A. Kinross's house and Mr. Chas. Ramsay's carpet cleaning establishment, exported by the federal government, were sold at Chubb's corner today by Auctioneer Lockhart.

NEW COMPLAINT.—Senator L. Dakin, Louis Cormier, of Beaver Harbor, and John Doyle, of St. George, provincial directors, and Elias W. Cross, E. Milton Eldridge, Louis Holmes, John Paul of Beaver Harbor, Patrick W. Connors of Pausack's Harbor, Samuel McKay of Pausack, George McCormick, St. George, and Scott E. Morrill, St. John, are seeking incorporation as the Pausack and St. George Telephone Co., Ltd.

STREET RAILWAY WORK.—A crew of about 20 men are at work taking up the rails and sleepers of the King street east circuit of the street railway. The workmen are now operating on Crown street.

A NEW INDUSTRY bids fair to be soon in operation at Fairville, in the county of St. John in the shape of an iron mine, located on the lands of William McWhinney. Experts who have visited it state that all indications point to a first class quality of iron.

PASTORATE CLOSURE THIS MONTH.—There was a large and representative gathering of the members of the First street Baptist church Tuesday night at a business meeting of the church, for there was an important matter to be dealt with.

DEATH.—John C. Fraser, aged 82 years, a native of Chipman, Quebec county, died in the provincial lunatic asylum of phthisis. The remains will be buried today at Chipman.

ORGANIZATION MEETING.—A meeting of the St. John Iron Works Company Ltd., for organization was held a few days ago at the office of Messrs. Waring, White & Co. Officers of the new company will be elected on Monday, to which day the meeting adjourned.

TRAVELING.—Mr. T. W. Rainsford, canvassing and collecting agent for the Telephone, is at present traveling in Madawaska and Victoria counties, N. B. Subscribers are asked to pay their subscription to him when he calls.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY shareholders at their annual meeting Tuesday at Hampton, re-elected the old board of directors. Some of the leading shareholders, with an engineer, are expected from New Brunswick to attend the annual meeting of the extension to Fredericton.

ORPHANS RECOVER.—The children at the Protestant Orphan Asylum have recovered from the measles; there have not been any complications. Thanks are due to Dr. Inches and Dr. McIntosh for services kindly rendered; also to the matron and her assistants for careful nursing.

NEW HOTEL.—The new hotel which Lieut. Governor McClellan is having built at Riverside will likely be ready for occupancy within a couple of months. The architect is Mr. W. H. Thorne, of Oak Point, and the contractor is Mr. J. C. R. Man. The hotel will be a comfortable home for visitors to Riverside.

AM BROKEN.—In jumping off the Boston train some place a little beyond Madam last night, a boy named Charles Evans, belonging to Madam, had his arm broken. Dralman says that the boys make a practice of boarding and leaving the trains there when at pretty good speed.

A FAVORABLE CASE.—On Monday Justice Allingham will try a case arising out of the trouble between Messrs. John McMann and F. E. DeMille, who own adjoining properties at Bay Shore. Mr. McMann charges Henry Craft, an employe of Mr. DeMille, with cutting down his line fence.

I. C. R. MAN PROMOTED.—Mr. Benbow Hunter, who for some years has been brakeman on the Sussex train, has just been appointed a conductor. He passed his examination at Truro. Mr. Hunter assumed his duties yesterday when he was put in charge of the working train at the I. C. R. improvement work.

TO BE SHOWN AT FAIR.—Messrs. Starke Brothers, the King square marble workers, have just finished an exhibit of New Brunswick marble and stones for the provincial government to send to the Fair Exposition. The specimens were supplied by Dr. L. W. Bailey. The marble was obtained in the woods in the rear of Sacred Heart Convent, off the Sandy Point road. The black granite is from St. George and the grey from Spoon Island. The olive sandstones are from

THE BARONESS BURDET-CLIFFE is said to be worth about four millions, and her income is set down as being close upon five hundred pounds a day.

ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause caused in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 20 cents at all drug stores.

TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED-In School District No. 17, Parish of Terrebonne, County of Queen, a second class French teacher to be in teaching at the close of the summer vacation. Apply stating salary wanted to John A. Jackson, secretary to trustees, Olinville, P. O. Queen Co. w

BIRTHS.

CHURCHILL-At Bridgewater, N.B. on July 17th, to the wife of Rev. E. F. Churchill, a daughter.
EYLES-Albert N. B. on July 16th, to the wife of Ernest Eyles, a daughter.
KROON-At Elliot Row, on July 16th, to the wife of J. W. Kroon, a son.
MANNING-To the wife of Dr. J. Manning, a daughter.
BRYAN-Al Windsor, on July 15th, to the wife of Mr. J. A. Bryan, a daughter.
WHITMAN-At Lawrencetown, Annapolis, on July 15th, to the wife of Bernard Whitman, a daughter.
WILSON-At the wife of Lewis A. Wilson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERT-McKENNIE-At Arlington Heights, N. B. on Thursday, July 19th, Rev. S. D. Poirer, officiating, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. M. McKennie, at Arlington Heights, N. B., Robert McKennie, son of J. W. McKennie, of St. John, and Miss M. McKennie, daughter of J. W. McKennie, of St. John.
KERRALL-At the First Congregational church, on July 19th, Rev. J. M. Kerrall, officiating, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. J. M. Kerrall, of St. John, Rev. J. M. Kerrall, son of J. M. Kerrall, of St. John, and Miss M. Kerrall, daughter of J. M. Kerrall, of St. John.

DEATHS.

DANKS-At the General Public Hospital, St. John, on Thursday, July 19th, at the age of 65 years, John Danks, son of John and Mary A. Danks, of St. John.
JONAS-At Cambridge, Mass., on July 19th, at the age of 85 years, Joseph Jonas, son of Joseph and Mary A. Jonas, of Cambridge, Mass.
MCALPIN-At St. John, on July 19th, at the age of 75 years, Mrs. M. McAlpin, widow of John McAlpin, of St. John.
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MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.
ARRIVED.
Thursday, July 19.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
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DEPARTURE.
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ARRIVED.
Friday, July 20.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

ARRIVED.
Saturday, July 21.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

ARRIVED.
Sunday, July 22.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

Yarmouth, 15th inst, schr Woodward & Abraham, 15th inst, schr Steacie, Purdy, from Liverpool.
Yarmouth, 17th inst, schr Clifton, Wilcox, from Liverpool.
Vanover, 15th inst, schr Empress of India, from Hong Kong.
Halifax, 20th inst, steam yacht Eleanor from Philadelphia via Digby; schr Napierina, from Portland, 15th inst, from St. John; schr Ida, from Porto Rico, Howard, from Boston, 15th inst, schr St. John, from Halifax, 20th inst, schr Joseph H. May, Phelps, from New York.
Chatham, 15th inst, schr F. G. Gower, Sgt, from Boston.
Montreal, 15th inst, barqueta Ouldoon, Richer, from Barbados.
St Stephen, 15th inst, schr Alice, from Parrtown, CLEARED.

Halifax, 15th inst, Lord Stanley, for Montreal, with two barges from New York.
Quebec, 15th inst, schr F. & G. Givan, from Boston.
St George, 15th inst, schr Douglas, from Rockland, for St. John.
Newcastle, 15th inst, barqueta Romanoff, from St. John.
Halifax, 15th inst, schr D. J. Sawyer, Kelly, for Halifax, New York, 15th inst, schr St. John, from St. John.
Halifax, 15th inst, schr St. John, from St. John.
Halifax, 15th inst, schr St. John, from St. John.

Liverpool, 15th inst, schr Laurentian, and Dominion, from Montreal; schr Danmore, from Halifax; schr Danmore, from St. John.
Barbados, 15th inst, schr Expedition, from Barbados; schr Expedition, from Barbados.
Bermuda, 15th inst, schr St. John, from Bermuda.
St. John, 15th inst, schr St. John, from St. John.
St. John, 15th inst, schr St. John, from St. John.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
The lightship board gives notice that a schooner, the "Kings Bay", was reported to be in the vicinity of the lightship on July 19th, 1895. The schooner was reported to be carrying a cargo of lumber and to be bound for St. John. The lightship board requests that all vessels in the vicinity of the lightship be on the lookout for the schooner and to report any sighting to the lightship board.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.
The schooner John A. McKie, Capt. E. B. McKie, reported to be in the vicinity of the lightship on July 19th, 1895. The schooner was reported to be carrying a cargo of lumber and to be bound for St. John. The lightship board requests that all vessels in the vicinity of the lightship be on the lookout for the schooner and to report any sighting to the lightship board.

ARRIVED.
Monday, July 23.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

ARRIVED.
Tuesday, July 24.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

ARRIVED.
Wednesday, July 25.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

ARRIVED.
Thursday, July 26.
Steamer Cumberland, from Boston, O. B. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.
Baron, from St. John, N. B., Mr. J. H. Leachler, mds and pas.

Captain Kelly, was dismissed of Negro Head last Sunday and put into Mousquash. A tug went from here to rendezvous. The crew is engaged carrying rock ballast for the new elevator wharf.
Recent charters-Schooner Gold Finch, 100 tons New York to Coyne, and cargo on p. 1; schooner B. C. Jordan, 385 tons, Santiago to New York, cedar and mahogany, on p. 1; schooner E. W. Lewis, 297 tons, New York to Windsor, N. B., railroad iron, \$2; schooner Chesley, 330 tons, same.
The Italian barquetta Walter G., called at Point Lepreau and sent word to this port for a tug to tow her to Eastport. The tug left on Tuesday morning and towed her there. The barquetta is from Trinidad with a cargo of salt; after discharging her cargo she will come to this port and load lumber for the River Plate.

The "Kings Bay" has recently been transferring its affections to sealiners.
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The British barquetta Patsy and Collees and the British ship Fays of Baltimore, will sail from here this week for Liverpool. The Patsy is carrying a cargo of lumber aggregating more than 8,000,000 feet. The captain of these vessels are warning friends and friends to be on the lookout for the schooner on the outgoing passage. A 60-day voyage at this season of the year is not considered a bad run.
At noon next Friday the schooner Sadie Wilcox, which was recently libeled in a case of salvage by Morse & Co., will be disposed of at market's sale to satisfy the claim. The vessel was wrecked at Vine at Yarmouth, and was subsequently brought to this city by the tugboat Peter B. Bradley, owned by Morse & Co. (Boston Globe, July 17).

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HEIGHT OF INGRATITUDE.

A Man Saved From Drowning Upbraids His Rescuer For Tartness.

New York, July 19.-Owing his life to the skill and courage of a life saver, who had dived to the bottom to bring up both himself and his wife, James Pollock, as soon as he had recovered consciousness, turned on his rescuer at Bath Beach last evening and harangued him for his alleged insolence and stupidity to such an extent as to bring down upon upon himself the hisses of the other bathers on the beach.
Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock, living in the Glendale cottage, Bath avenue, Bath beach, were bathing opposite Captain's pier, Bath beach, at six o'clock last night, and had reached a spot about two hundred feet from the shore.

When Pollock came to, however, he turned sharply on Walters and exclaimed, "Why weren't you there sooner? If it hadn't been for my wife I might have been drowned. What are you paid for, anyway? You tardiness in reaching us came pretty near resulting in the death of us both."
Walters was much taken aback by the unexpected outburst, and he looked at the man on the beach who had gathered about the group hissed Pollock roundly. The wife told her husband he ought to thank his rescuer, rather than upbraid him, and then prevailed upon the angry man to say no more and leave the beach with her.

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ALL HEADACHES

FROM WHATEVER CAUSE CURED IN HALF AN HOUR BY BROWN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

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PHILIPPINE CONDITIONS

REPORTED UPON BY COMMISSIONER GENT OUT SOME TIME AGO.

They Think the Rebellion is About Crushed and Feel That the Insurgents Cannot Hold Out Long—The Population Generally Favours the Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following statement was given out this afternoon at the state department:—

"The state department yesterday received from the Philippine commission an important despatch conveying these facts:—

"By the co-operation of the commission municipal government has been established in several towns. These are working admirably, and one good effect is that considerable numbers of insurgents are constantly deserting and coming in to swell the system which are established in this direction will mean the beginning of the end. The commissioners state that the general situation is as described in the message of General Otis of the 20th of June, except that a number of ports in the southern part of Luzon, in Leyte, and other islands, have since been opened to trade. Despatches from Dr. Schurman, on his return from his trip through the southern part of the archipelago, were of the same purport. A disposition to accept American sovereignty and to welcome our troops was everywhere manifested.

The report of Gen. Otis of the 20th of June stated that, as a consequence of the rainy season, little island campaigning was impossible. A large part of the Tagalog country is occupied. A large stretch on the north to San Fernando on the north, nearly 60 miles, and extending into the Laguna province, is also under subjection. The insurgent army have suffered great losses and are scattered. The only large force which remains together is about 4,000, in Tarlac province and northern Pangasinan. There are scattered forces in bands of 50 and 500 in other portions of Luzon and in Cavite and Batanga provinces which could possibly assemble as many as 5,000. They are demoralized and are being terrorized by the insurgent soldiers but desire peace and American protection. They no longer flee from our troops, unless forced by insurgents, but gladly welcome them. There has been no recent burning of towns. The population within our lines has become dense, taking up land cultivation extensively. They are kept out of Manila as much as possible. The city population was becoming too large to be cared for. The only hope of the insurgent leaders is aid from the United States. This is the influence which enables them to hold out. Much contention prevails among them and no civil government remains. The trade with ports not in our possession, the former source of insurgent revenues, is now interrupted. General Otis desires the wisdom of this policy, as people in those ports are without supplies of food and the merchants are suffering losses. He meditated at that time the restoration of trade privileges, although the insurgents might reap some benefit from it, a plan which has since been partially carried into effect. The courts are in successful operation under the direction of able Filipinos. Affairs in the other islands are comparatively quiet, awaiting results in Luzon. All were anxious for trade, and repeated calls for American troops were received.

General Otis speaks of the general desire of the volunteers to re-join. He has provided for the enlistment of two regiments which have been permitted.

HON. C. A. GEOFFRION DEAD.

He Passed Away Peacefully Shortly After Two O'clock Yesterday Morning.

MONTREAL, July 18.—Hon. C. A. Geoffrion died at 2 o'clock this morning. Details of the death of the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion state that he was conscious until about two hours before his end. Even after the visit of the archbishop yesterday Mr. Geoffrion did not seem to realize that his condition was as serious as it really was and only a few minutes before he became unconscious he was speaking of the medical treatment he had received. Shortly after midnight the dreaded change came and from that time until 2:15, when he passed away, he was in a state of coma. There were present at his death Mr. Geoffrion, his two daughters and their sons. The end was peace.

The family have been already deluged with telegrams of sympathy. Flugs are held in all the public buildings, and sorrow is manifested everywhere at the loss of Montreal's eminent citizen. It has been arranged that the funeral ceremonies will take place at Notre-Dame and that the archbishop will chant the absoute. The interment will take place in the vault of the Dorion family at Cote des Neiges cemetery. The funeral is expected to be the largest since that of Honoré Mercier.

The Cambridge-Oxford and Yale-Harvard Teams.

LONDON, July 18.—Messrs. Jackson, Wendell, Morrison and Brocks, of the International University advisory committee, held a final meeting at the Queen's Club, Brighton, this afternoon, to complete arrangements and decide upon the order of Saturday's events in the athletic contests between Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge. It was agreed that the programme should open at 4 p. m. with the long jump and hammer throw, concurrently, closing with the three-mile run and high jump.

GOLD FIELDS IN NEW ONTARIO.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT AND THE GREAT PROSPECT BEFORE IT.

A Magnificent Mineral Range—Possibly in Continuity and Extent Rainy River District is Embraced in That Which Has No Known Equal in the World—Cheap Fuel and Living.

The gold fields of northwestern Ontario, especially those included in the large area comprising the Lake of the Woods, the Rainy River basin, and the more northern section bounded on the north by English River and Lac Seul, are steadily making a reputation which, notwithstanding present lack of capital, will probably, within a few years, place the district in the very forefront of the gold-producing regions of the world.

Amongst the advantages which tend to produce a pre-eminence must be placed the extraordinary abundance of water power, nowhere rivaled in gold-producing countries, and the availability of the entire region by water communication and rail, the latter to be soon greatly increased, the cheapness and comfort of living, and more than all, the immense area of the gold-bearing rocks and the fact that nowhere else in the world are the same conditions met in connection with the expenditure incurred in opening and developing mines. Unlike the Australian and Transvaal fields, the entire country is traversed by exposed veins and reefs of gold-bearing quartz, the veins numbering tens of thousands and yielding profits generally almost from the very surface.

The Questions of Capital. Canadians have little capital to spare beyond what is needed in the ordinary operations of business; hence the activity witnessed in connection with some of the most promising properties. During the past year or a little more, American capital has become interested in these fields, and where it has opened properties work has been pushed with a vigor rarely equalled by Canadian or English syndicates or companies. Several of the properties opened are gigantic reefs of low grade ore, workable at very low cost, and in particular instances equal appearing in bulk of gold-producing ore to the entire known veins of Australia or of South Africa. In such cases, though pits have been sunk to moderate depths to test the quality of these reefs. Mostly the gold is in the latter, but richer veins. In several instances, on small properties of 40 or 50 acres in extent, the veins are counted on surface by a common width of vein, but in not a few properties, cross cutting reveals a vein width of 20 feet, and in some instances, veins have been uncovered in a few instances, but generally from lack of capital and from the inexperienced nature of the mining men, and not from either the poverty or lack of continuity of superficially well-selected veins.

So, as is concerned they are concerned they have practically been confined to an area lying south of a line measuring 219 miles between the Rainy River and English River, and the C.P.R. though to the north several prospects have been developed with encouraging results. But even here, where prospecting has been fairly attempted and the country is not hidden by swamp or alluvial deposits (the latter not excepted), gold-bearing veins show themselves in an abundance almost unknown elsewhere, either in the old world or in the modern ones of America. At present about 500 properties are under more or less active development, but generally by people who have very little money to push their work.

Magnificent Mineral Range. The mineral range in which the Rainy River District is embraced is a very wide and of immense extent. Possibly in its continuity and extent it has no known equal in the world outside of the Andean and Rocky Mountain regions and their continuations on the continent of Asia. It may correspond with that geologically early Laurentian island continent, which like a bow, stretches from Labrador southwestward across the Ottawa almost to the shore of Lake Ontario and thence curves northward across Lake Superior to the sub-Arctic regions between Hudson Bay and the Mackenzie River. A region of glacially swept rocks, stretching for thousands of miles, with a width of from a hundred to several hundred miles, that little explored, a region of wilderness, almost uninhabited, is nearly all of it. This much is known, however, that in Labrador, the River St. Lawrence, as well as in its entire stretch from a little east of the Ottawa and through Ontario to the eastern shore of Lake Winnipeg, gold, iron, silver and very many of the most useful metals are found in veins, masses and cracks to an extent probably unequalled, so far as present knowledge goes, in the entire remainder of the world.

The modes of occurrence of metals in these primitive and metamorphosed rocks known as Laurentian, Huronian, Keewatin, etc., appear to be in some respects different from the modes in other mineral districts. With few exceptions, the known ones, only in the extreme southern end of this immense bow, as in Hastings County in southeastern Ontario, the gold ores are largely free milling. Experience thus far has been that the veins improve in richness with depth. Where a change in the character of the ore occurs, as it does in several instances in the Lake of the Woods country, it is an increase in the ratio of concentrates to free milling ore. The concentrates are, as a rule, of iron, or iron and copper, or iron and silver. Smelters are not required. Everywhere, too, though narrowing and losing values, sometimes especially at about the depth of 100 to 150 feet, occur the thin, inexperienced miner, the tendency thus far observed has been for veins to increase in richness with increasing depth. No failures are known where depth is reached, all failures being due to sinkings that were not on true veins, but to ignorance, inexperience, bad management, or lack of capital. As said before, the known veins are counted by thousands; sometimes by hundreds; and in some cases, especially in the Rainy River District, by the peculiar eruptive granite areas around Ebbaw Lake on the Lower Seine, and several other localities in the Rainy River

A YANKEE.

Various Views in Various Places as to What He Is.

"I was greatly amused," said a New Orleans citizen who has lately made a visit abroad, "to notice how the term 'Yankee' widens in application as one gets farther and farther away from the habits of the real thing.

"In New York a Yankee is commonly supposed to be a native of Connecticut, Vermont or Massachusetts, and I have noticed that the name is applied to mean skinflints rather than to people in general. In St. Louis a Yankee is understood loosely to be any one from the extreme northeast. Here in New Orleans the term includes pretty nearly everybody above Mason and Dixon's line—in short, 'northerners' and 'Yankees' are more or less synonymous.

"Now comes the really absurd part of it, although quite in line with what I have just remarked. While I was in London I found myself continually referred to as a 'Yankee' by natives who had learned I was from New Orleans. 'I think you Yankees are very charming,' said a big wholesale merchant to be extra pleasant. 'I know several from your state.' I tried to explain at first, but I soon got tired of that. I was sure to be greeted by a stare of amazement. 'But I thought all Americans were Yankees,' I said. 'You are both Yankees,' he said, 'you may by chance know him.' 'Where does he live?' I asked. 'In Buenos Ayres,' replied the hotel keeper. '—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Its Value as a Preventive and Cure of Pulmonary Diseases.

Dr. E. Fletcher Ingals of Chicago, in a paper with this title, said that the absence of systematic study by physicians and the very meager literature compelled him to be somewhat dogmatic in his paper. One of the most common observations made by medical men, he said, was that the long, narrow, flat-chested individual was the one liable to the development of tuberculosis and that in patients presenting this form of chest the chances for recovery were reduced to a minimum.

This observation he considered physical training in aiding the development of the respiratory muscles, thoracic walls and pulmonary capacity would be of great service in preventing tuberculosis and in curing its early stages. Collapsed air cells, he said, furnished a most favorable nidus for the development of tuberculosis. Therefore for the prevention of the disease measures should be adopted to expand the lungs and bring the air cells into the best possible working condition.

He thought it probable that in most cases there was an early tuberculous localized anæmia, diminishing the nutrition of the parts and making them more susceptible to the tubercle bacilli and their toxins. Of the large percentage of tuberculosis (80 per cent), the majority recovered, even when the disease affected the lungs, it not proving fatal in more than 12 per cent.

He stated that in most of those who recovered the disease had made but little progress, and that it was only at autopsy after death from other causes of which it was the physician's duty to recommend measures likely to strengthen the resisting power of the lungs. The beneficial influence of a high altitude he considered probably due to the increased distension of the air vessels, and that as a means of prophylaxis the first measure should be to teach the patient to breathe deeply.

Careful physical training, he said, was of the greatest importance, it being possible for the long, narrow, flat chest to increase the expansion of the chest two or three inches, improve the form and increase the circumference. He believed it possible by physical development to check the process of tuberculosis when it had become established in the chest and to promote recovery.—Medical Record.

COMMERCIAL ENGLISH.

Warning to Those Who Would Send Foreign Circulars Aboard.

Manufacturers who wish to do an export business must have their circulars and catalogues translated into foreign languages, says Engineering, but care should be taken that the translator is not only a good linguist, but also an expert in the particular business to which the documents to be translated refer. Otherwise the translation is apt to be a matter of ridicule to those to whom it is sent.

We cannot well give an instance to show how an English circular might be translated into bad German, for example, but the London Engineer gives us the following illustration of a translation from another language into English, which is probably no worse than many translations from English. "We please ourselves," says the circular, "on making you known that the sale of the — has, by us, undertaken. This prepared, exclusively arranged about something hurtful to the steam boiler blades. By our prepared every caloric substance is neutralized, reducing it to power, and at the same time steam boiler blades are conserved from the usual corrosion, not only by the ebullition, is totally avoided, as it appears about some very interesting experiments, which have been made in several establishments." "We please ourselves," says the circular, "on making you known that the sale of the — has, by us, undertaken. This prepared, exclusively arranged about something hurtful to the steam boiler blades. By our prepared every caloric substance is neutralized, reducing it to power, and at the same time steam boiler blades are conserved from the usual corrosion, not only by the ebullition, is totally avoided, as it appears about some very interesting experiments, which have been made in several establishments."

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INDIAN SIGNAL SERVICE.

They Have Long Telephoned by the Use of Drums.

Travelers in uncivilized countries have often wondered how some savage tribes were able to transmit news for hundreds of miles with no apparent facilities for doing so. An interesting light is thrown on this subject by Jose Bach, who tells us that the means by which the Indians on the Amazon communicate with each other at a distance. The natives live in

INTERCOLONIAL EXTENDED.

THE G. T. R. AND THE DRUMMOND COUNTY BILLS BOTH PASSED

By the Senate—The Conservative Senators will Probably Throw Out the Redistribution Bill—A Bounty for the Iron Industry.

OTTAWA, July 18.—Premier Laurier, before the orders of the day were reached, said that it was his duty to announce that one of the most esteemed, beloved and popular members of the house, Hon. A. C. Geoffries, had departed from life early that morning. The house, he said, could not recall the magnitude of the loss which it had sustained. He had only come lately to them and although a strong party man had no taste for public life. It was only out of the abundance of the kindness of his heart that he consented to become a member of the house. His influence was extraordinary. Among the many qualities with which Providence had endowed him was sound judgment, sterling character, kindness of heart and fair mind. His death left a void at the bar of Montreal. To the party his loss was irreparable. There was no man who carried the same influence. The premier said that he enjoyed Mr. Geoffries' friendship for 35 years and during all that time he never heard him speak an unkind word of any one. He was one of those men who honored mankind and his whole life was spent in doing good. Sir Charles Tupper said that he had no hesitation in associating himself with every word that fell from the lips of the leader of the house.

Premier Laurier moved the second reading of a bill for the preservation of health on public works. He said that the bill was intended to prevent a re-occurrence of what had taken place in connection with the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. It passed through committee and was read the third time.

Mr. Bell, Fletton, Mr. Powell, Westmorland, and others spoke on it. Hon. D. C. Fraser stated that the C. P. R. had given \$1,500 in each case to the parents of Fraser and McDonald who had met their death in such a deplorable way. This was a gratuity. Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill respecting a bounty on pig iron passed and was read the third time.

Dr. McLennan of Inverness in reference to the report of the lobster commission, complained that on the strength of that report it had been decided to extend the open season for lobsters in the counties of Cape Breton and Victoria on account of the increase of the season and the floating ice which lay there. The fact was, he contended, that the county of Inverness was similarly handicapped, yet it was the only county in the United Kingdom to which the extension did not apply. He protested against this and insisted that Inverness should be included.

Mr. Bell (P. E. I.) sympathized with Dr. McLennan, yet he did not see what else the minister of marine and fisheries could do to follow the advice of the commission. To do so was the only rate course for the minister to pursue. Sir Louis Davies expressed that he could not follow the views which had been set forth. If he relaxed the regulations a couple of years at most would see an end of this important industry. He could not change the season of the west side of the county of Inverness without including the adjoining county of Cape Breton and P. E. I.

Some progress was made in supply on the public works estimates, although the Ontario Conservatives offered all kinds of factious opposition to the maritime provinces items for harbor improvements and public buildings. So much was this the case that even Mr. Ganong took exception to their unjust criticism. Hon. Mr. Mills, in the senate, moved the third reading of the G. T. R. agreement bill. This was adopted, but on motion that the bill passed Senator Clemond moved an amendment to the effect that all traffic handed over by the Intercolonial to the G. T. R. at Montreal for the west would have to be done with the consent of shippers and consignees or owners of the freight destined for the western port. This motion could only be put on the order of the day on July 18 and 19.

The Drummond County Railway bill also passed by 35 to 16 against. Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved an amendment to the second reading of the redistribution bill that it was inadvisable and unconstitutional to proceed with the bill until after the next census was taken. There is no doubt from the way the amendment was received that the bill will be thrown out.

OTTAWA, July 19.—The house had a late sitting last night, lasting until three o'clock this morning, over the public works estimate. The minister of marine and fisheries was made by the Ontario Tories on the votes for breakwaters, wharves, etc., within the maritime provinces, beginning with Mr. Oler of Toronto, followed by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Bennett. Mr. Oler referred to the Nova Scotia appropriations for breakwaters, wharves, etc., as a useless expenditure, intended only for political purposes. The other Ontario members mentioned, followed on the same lines throughout the night. It was noticeable that not a single member from any other province took the same views. Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was leading the house, warmly resented the attack of the Ontario Tories. He reminded them of how each old province of Canada was indebted to the maritime provinces, since a recent speech of his opposition leader, who had admitted that at the time of consideration the province of Canada was in a very embarrassed condition. In the maritime provinces, with their great stretch of coast line, exposed to the storms of the Atlantic, breakwaters, boat harbors and deep water harbors were necessary for protection of shipping industry and for the benefit of the people of the maritime provinces. He said that many works which had been constructed had been allowed to go to decay. The great advantage of his people of the coast, the minister of public works, who had made a tour of the maritime provinces last year, had become personally acquainted with the position of affairs, had been deeply impressed with the necessity for repairing the various works and providing others, so that the people on the coast might be put in a better position to prosecute their calling. He had, therefore, proposed appropriations for this purpose, and was willing indeed to make larger appropriations than these estimates called for. There were many works which required repair, but which have to be still further delayed because of the doing of all the work would require such a very large expenditure that it would cost more to do it all at once. The Ontario Tories had counted upon the number of works which would be done with the bill which they were introducing with the evident intent of magnifying the extent of the appropriations, but the fact was that nearly all the appropriations which were made were for works which were already being done by the government of Ontario. They admitted that they knew nothing whatever of the works on the coast, or the conditions of the people interested. Nevertheless with the hope of making a small capital they were endeavoring to condemn the government of Ontario. He said that this was not an intelligent criticism and he believed that the intelligent people of the maritime provinces of Ontario would be ashamed of the spirit in which the matter had been discussed by some of their representatives.

When the house opened today Sir Charles Tupper asked the finance minister to know if any additional supplementary estimates. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that the government at the present moment did not know of any further sums which would be required. There might be one or two items which were overlooked and any additional would merely be to correct omissions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in moving that the house meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon from now until the end of the session said that only important new business which was intended to be brought down was railway resolutions. There were two or two departmental bills which would not create any lengthy discussion and an amendment to the Chinese immigration act, matter in which the British Columbia members were interested.

Col. Donville asked if a day was not to be given for the discussion of Mr. Fielding's resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that an opportunity would be given to discuss this matter. Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution of which Mr. McNeil had given notice some time ago in favor of preferential trade. He said that the government would accept it. He had struck out such words as "regretting" where it said that the government had not taken into consideration the advances of Great Britain in favor of preferential trade and made two or three similar changes. He said that nothing new in Sir Charles Tupper's speech. He had said the same thing several times in the house already.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it was the duty of the government to obtain for Canada preferential treatment for its products in Great Britain. He agreed with that. The resolution, however, went on to say that Canada had advanced the cause of the free trade in the world. He said that this was not true. If Great Britain had any such intentions these would have been stated in the despatch on the subject. But there were no such advances and Great Britain was not in the habit of acquiescing with such matters. But there was a despatch on the subject. It was from the predecessor of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Ripon. Sir Charles Tupper asked the history? Premier Laurier—None so ancient. It was in 1855, only four years ago. Continuing, Sir Wilfrid went on to show that Lord Ripon's Chamberlain and others had a different idea of preferential trade. It was not the hybrid protective system which was in the mind of the honorable gentleman opposite, but a system on the basis of free trade within the empire. Was it intended to have protection in Canada and free trade in Great Britain. The statement had been made again and again that the Duke of Devonshire had offered him (Laurier) preferential trade.

McNeil—Never said so. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that it had been stated again and again that this was the case, and in the despatch before the house, that impression was conveyed by leaving a part of what the Duke of Devonshire said in the resolution. Mr. Chamberlain's idea was for preferential trade on the lines of free trade within the empire. If the opposition desired free trade they would have to give up protection. Were they prepared to do so? As for himself he held that for some time to come it would be necessary to maintain a customs tariff on manufactured articles. In conclusion, the premier said that the time might come when 300,000,000 of British subjects would have free trade throughout the world, but it was impossible at this moment Canada had made advances in favor of British goods. Reductions were made and the step taken would not be the last. It would be followed by another. There was a word of praise from Great Britain in that when Canada deserved a word of praise from Great Britain it was when a reduction of 25 per cent was made on British goods.

Sir Charles Tupper got a knock-out blow from an unexpected quarter in regard to his numerous speeches and many emphatic statements that the Duke of Devonshire had extended an offer of preferential trade to Canada in his speech to the colonial premiers and which Premier Laurier resented. He said the house today Sir Charles Tupper repeated what he had frequently asserted before. The postmaster general pronounced and read a letter from the Duke, dated 1st May last, in which he (Devonshire) stated that he made no such offer. The Duke's speech, as it is, contained that which Sir Charles Tupper repeated. "I had no authority to offer," says his grace, "but I had no authority to refuse." Sir Charles Tupper said that he had no authority to refuse.

OTTAWA, July 19.—The house had a late sitting last night, lasting until three o'clock this morning, over the public works estimate. The minister of marine and fisheries was made by the Ontario Tories on the votes for breakwaters, wharves, etc., within the maritime provinces, beginning with Mr. Oler of Toronto, followed by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Cochrane and Mr. Bennett. Mr. Oler referred to the Nova Scotia appropriations for breakwaters, wharves, etc., as a useless expenditure, intended only for political purposes. The other Ontario members mentioned, followed on the same lines throughout the night. It was noticeable that not a single member from any other province took the same views. Hon. Mr. Fielding, who was leading the house, warmly resented the attack of the Ontario Tories. He reminded them of how each old province of Canada was indebted to the maritime provinces, since a recent speech of his opposition leader, who had admitted that at the time of consideration the province of Canada was in a very embarrassed condition. In the maritime provinces, with their great stretch of coast line, exposed to the storms of the Atlantic, breakwaters, boat harbors and deep water harbors were necessary for protection of shipping industry and for the benefit of the people of the maritime provinces. He said that many works which had been constructed had been allowed to go to decay. The great advantage of his people of the coast, the minister of public works, who had made a tour of the maritime provinces last year, had become personally acquainted with the position of affairs, had been deeply impressed with the necessity for repairing the various works and providing others, so that the people on the coast might be put in a better position to prosecute their calling. He had, therefore, proposed appropriations for this purpose, and was willing indeed to make larger appropriations than these estimates called for. There were many works which required repair, but which have to be still further delayed because of the doing of all the work would require such a very large expenditure that it would cost more to do it all at once. The Ontario Tories had counted upon the number of works which would be done with the bill which they were introducing with the evident intent of magnifying the extent of the appropriations, but the fact was that nearly all the appropriations which were made were for works which were already being done by the government of Ontario. They admitted that they knew nothing whatever of the works on the coast, or the conditions of the people interested. Nevertheless with the hope of making a small capital they were endeavoring to condemn the government of Ontario. He said that this was not an intelligent criticism and he believed that the intelligent people of the maritime provinces of Ontario would be ashamed of the spirit in which the matter had been discussed by some of their representatives.

When the house opened today Sir Charles Tupper asked the finance minister to know if any additional supplementary estimates. Hon. Mr. Fielding replied that the government at the present moment did not know of any further sums which would be required. There might be one or two items which were overlooked and any additional would merely be to correct omissions. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in moving that the house meet at 11 o'clock in the forenoon from now until the end of the session said that only important new business which was intended to be brought down was railway resolutions. There were two or two departmental bills which would not create any lengthy discussion and an amendment to the Chinese immigration act, matter in which the British Columbia members were interested.

Col. Donville asked if a day was not to be given for the discussion of Mr. Fielding's resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that an opportunity would be given to discuss this matter. Sir Charles Tupper moved a resolution of which Mr. McNeil had given notice some time ago in favor of preferential trade. He said that the government would accept it. He had struck out such words as "regretting" where it said that the government had not taken into consideration the advances of Great Britain in favor of preferential trade and made two or three similar changes. He said that nothing new in Sir Charles Tupper's speech. He had said the same thing several times in the house already.

A GERM DISTRIBUTOR.

LEARNED ITALIAN DISCUSSER LIEUTENANT HOBSON'S KISSES

From a Pathological Standpoint—Admires the Accomplishments of the Hero of the Merrimac, But Depreciates Expansion and Promiscuous Kissing. New York, July 19.—Lombroso, the Italian criminologist and alienist, has contributed an article entitled "An Epidemic of Kisses in America to the fortnightly August number of the Pall Mall Magazine. To Lieutenant Hobson the learned professor ascribes the inception of this epidemic, and he finds this sudden pollution of kisses in America, a striking phenomenon, not to call for some examination from a pathological standpoint. The professor starts out with a misstatement of fact, inasmuch as Hobson's first experience with kissing in public did not take place at Vassar College, as the professor asserts, but at Long Beach. Again, the professor seems to have taken too seriously exaggerated reports of Hobson's kissing bees, as witness his his opening statement: "The thoughtless deed of Lieut. Hobson, who settled the Merrimac in Santiago harbor and freely risked his life in the bold project of locking the Spaniards in their own ports, is fresh in memory of all. We are told that when, after the war, the gallant sailor gave an account of his exploit at Vassar, a lady wished to kiss the hero, and he expressed his willingness to do so. He was followed by all the ladies present. Hobson subsequently lectured in all the leading cities of the United States, and in the course of his tour he was kissed by more than 10,000 women. In memory of the hero's kissing bees, as witness his his opening statement: "The thoughtless deed of Lieut. Hobson, who settled the Merrimac in Santiago harbor and freely risked his life in the bold project of locking the Spaniards in their own ports, is fresh in memory of all. We are told that when, after the war, the gallant sailor gave an account of his exploit at Vassar, a lady wished to kiss the hero, and he expressed his willingness to do so. 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