

SMALL BREEDERS.

How Combination Might Overcome Some of the Disadvantages Under Which They Labor.

The breeder who is fortunate enough to possess a range of stabling, elaborate riding schools and tan tracks and the services of a skillful breaker is naturally in a better position to insure full justice being done to his young stock than a neighbor whose sole belongings are a couple or so of mares whose interests are looked after by the coachman and groom attached to the establishment.

The young stock raised by the breeder in a small way, says the London Live Stock Journal, are usually sent away from home to be broken by contract and when returned, in a greater or less condition of tractability, are probably very little worked for days at a time, with the result that what they have learned is forgotten by them, and they grow up practically innocent of manners.

The fact is that a great proportion of the good horses bred by "little men" are neglected or, at all events, do not get a fair chance of doing justice to their merits, owing to there not being a sufficient number of them on the premises to justify their owner in engaging a regular breaker, whereas those youngsters belonging to a big stud are systematically trained from the first and are never permitted to forget their preliminary education.

There is every encouragement for a prospective shepherd to start now. Wool and mutton are both good and are both short of the requirements of the country. There is a strong commercial impetus which will affect labor, the demand for labor; hence population and foodstuffs for that population. Present prices are not boom prices, but are such as will enable the beginner to get a stand of stock at a price that will make it impossible for it to die in his debt.

Sheepmen do not stand much chance for a boom, as their stock multiplies so rapidly that there cannot be any long continued failure of supply. There is not much room for the boomster or speculator in the sheep business, but there is always plenty of room for the steady, consistent and confident manager who is looking for an adequate and satisfactory return for a moderate investment of capital and care.

The sheep business offers a good thing rather than a bad thing, and a good thing that is safe. If you haven't been in the business before, take a part of your available capital and begin now. If you have not bred sheep before, start now and buy ordinary ewes, but figure on improving your ewe flock in the future by getting a good ram. The grand principle of success is to raise each year youngsters that are better than their ancestors of the ewe flock, and this is most economically done through the use of superior males. If it were not possible to vary your flock according to the character of the sheep you are breeding, bank on a good sire, whether your flock is common or select.

If you have been breeding before, you are acquainted with the individuals of your flock. You know the attentive shepherds, the good milkers, the heavy shearers. You know the ones that breed singles and those that bring twins. Find your own sheep which ones answer to the accepted type and to your ideal. You know the coarse head, the heavy ear, the cloudy wool and dark skin. Hold on to the ones of good breeding qualities and that conform to your ideal and let the others go to some less ambitious shepherd who has yet to learn the expensive lessons of old experience. A hard old mistress she is.

SHEEP PROSPECTS.

A Good Thing Rather Than a Big Thing.

The man at present without sheep who is not getting hold of a few or the man with sheep who is not extending his operations, intensifying his management or reducing it to a scientific basis is not living up to his privileges, better for sheep business. The general tendency of public choice in favor of sweet, juicy, palatable meats is putting the sheep business on a lasting and solid basis. Sheep raising is thought by many to be a kind of primitive industry suited to poor lands and undeveloped agricultural conditions. Many who raise sheep on good lands look on it as a sort of corner product or as a means of gain that demands no skill in management and little expenditure of labor at any time of the year. It is true that sheep will do better than any other kind of stock on the minimum of care. They will yield a profit on ordinary or even poor pasture alone, but they are, on the other hand, most susceptible to generous treatment. Three hundred sheep to the square mile on the expensive and highly cultivated lands of England does not look as though they were to be relegated to poor countries or poor pastures. Neither does it look as though the taste for mutton belongs to countries in a primitive state of industrialism or of progress.

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Cholera and Brood Sows. James Riley of Indiana, the veteran breeder of Berkshire hogs, says: "I have had hog cholera in my herd eight times in 20 years. I have made a practical study of the disease and have tried a great many different remedies. I have slaughtered animals after they had recovered, but could find no trace of the disease. I have bred sows after recovering from the disease. I think sows should not be bred for at least two months after fully recovering. I have bred sows who have proved to be breeders that had the disease. It affected mature sows less than it did younger ones. I regard any hog that has had cholera and fully recovered as immune from further attacks. I believe one of the best measures for breeders and farmers to adopt to stamp out the disease is to breed it out with the proper sanitary management. When cholera strikes a herd, it needs out of the weak ones first. Those that have great constitutional vigor are able to resist the disease. Sows that have resisted and recovered will breed stronger and more vigorous pigs. We have had cholera in our herd that have had the cholera and fully recovered, and they have been good breeders. Most of them have raised two litters a year for two years.

"We have one sow 7 years old. She had the cholera badly six years ago, when 1 year old. She fully recovered and farrowed four litters of ten pigs each and raised them in two years, and she has raised two litters each year since and never had less than nine pigs in a litter until this spring, when she had only six. She has gone through the cholera twice since and did not take it. Her pigs have been very strong and vigorous. We have had several other sows that did nearly as well. I regard a sow that has had the disease and fully recovered, if it has never been a hog that had the cholera, and fully recovered over to take it the second time."

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

CONCERNING ALFALFA.

Soils That Suit Preparing the Land. Time to Sow.

Professor Thomas Shaw, the well known authority on forage crops, treats the subject of alfalfa very thoroughly in Orange Judd Farmer, where, among many practical items, occur the following: The soil best suited to alfalfa will be measurably dependent on the moisture that can be furnished to it in the form of rain through surface irrigation or from a subterranean source. Loose, sandy loam soils rich in certain elements of plant food, particularly lime, phosphoric acid and potash, are usually regarded as the most suitable for alfalfa. These soils should be deep in character and should lie on sandy or gravelly subsoils—that is to say, subsoils which consist of fine gravel, sand, and silt, which soils are eminently adapted for growing alfalfa when water is plentifully supplied from the clouds, from irrigating ditches or from the water table in the subsoil. The water table must not be too near the surface, or the root growth will be hindered, to the great injury of the plants, nor must it be too far from the surface, or it will fail to reach the plants in sufficient quantity. When water cannot be supplied from ditches or from a subterranean source and when the summer climate is dry in character, it will be found that alfalfa will not obtain sufficient moisture. The best soils probably in the United States for growing alfalfa when amply supplied with water are the volcanic ash soils, alluvial in character, that are found in the valleys west and southwest of the Missouri river. The sandy soils of the states south and southeast of the Ohio are not usually rich enough to produce maximum crops without being fertilized. The soils of the upper Mississippi basin, with exceptions somewhat numerous, do not seem to have the proper food elements. In other localities, particularly in states north and east of Ohio, are stretches of hardpan soil which forbids the growth of alfalfa. In all soils where the water table comes near the surface at any time in the year alfalfa cannot be successfully grown.

When alfalfa is to be laid down for a term of years, it is important that the land on which it is sown shall first be well cleaned, either by summer fallowing it or, where that is better, by growing some crop on it that is given clean cultivation. It is also important that the ground shall be plowed deeply when it is to be sown. Other things to be done in preparing it for the cultivated crop is to precede the alfalfa.

Subsiding the land will usually be found a good investment. But this should never be done by running the ordinary plow twice in the same furrow, except in soils that are as rich in available plant food in the under furrow as in the upper furrow. Otherwise the plants from the new sown alfalfa may not be able to get food enough to produce a vigorous growth when they are young. But when alfalfa is sown along with other crops, it is not so important to have the land in such a perfect condition of preparation, owing to the limited period during which it will be grown.

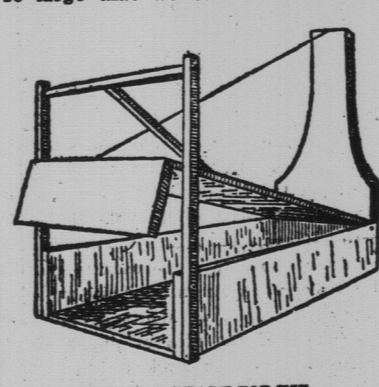
The time for sowing alfalfa varies much with the locality. It should not be sown in the winter or in the summer. In the northern half of the republic it is usually sown in the early spring, as soon as the ground has become warm and the danger from severe frosts is past. In the southern half thereof it is sown in the autumn and also in the spring. When sown in the autumn, sufficient time must be allowed for preparation, owing to the limited period during which it will be grown.

From the Ohio Station. In view of the great difficulty in securing a good stand of beets in 1897 and 1898 by the late planting that late seed distribution made necessary, it has been suggested to try planting the beets much earlier. It is hoped in this manner to get the beets started before the disabling rains and hot sun of May and June. It seems to be advisable to try planting late in March and in April, just as soon as the ground can be well worked after fall or winter plowing and subsiding. With the sugar beet it is advised to follow the custom of onion growers and aim to secure germination before the ceasing of the soil by the rain and sun which is so liable later. It is not believed that frost danger is greater with late care than the danger just stated for late planting. The Ohio experiment station is now ready to receive applications for sugar beet seed intended for planting in 1900. It is the purpose to send out the beet seed in March, 1900. The amount sent any person will be limited to 12 pounds. Address: "Experiment Station, Wooster, O."

To Tan Coon and Cat Skins. Soak the skin thoroughly and spread alum and salt thickly on flesh side and roll up and lay away for a week and then clean off and rub with turpentine or kerosene; then dress with carbolic vaseline. If you want the hair off, soak in lime water until it slips; rub and treat as before, says Burns and Ranch.

A BOX TRAP.

Simple Manner in Which One Woman Got Aid of a Great Pest. Perhaps not all the "sisters" are fortunate enough to possess a henhouse which secures so poultry from the invasions of skunks, weasels, etc. Last winter we were annoyed much by skunks, and finally my husband planned and made a skunk trap and caught six skunks successively, the last being so large that we concluded he must



There is an advantage over shooting or using the steel traps, as when caught in the box trap they may be carried off and box and all put under water until the animal is dead, thus preventing an "odoriferous exhalation." The trap is so easily made that any boy or girl who can drive a nail and saw a board should be able to make one.

The plan from which ours was made may be of use to some one else. The accompanying cut, Fig. 1, represents the trap when set. The bait is to be fastened on the inner end of the spindle. A good size for the trap is 7 by 8 by 24 inches, outside measure, but may be larger if desired. For a trap of this size cut two boards 6 by 23 inches for the sides, one 8 by 24 inches for the bottom, one 6 by 24 inches for the rear, to be cut as C in Fig. 2. The lid must be about 5 1/2 by 22 1/2 inches, with a shoulder which fits snugly through a slot about one inch square and 20 inches long nailed on at right angles in the center. The hinges for the lid are made by driving a wire nail through the sides into the lid at each side near the rear.

The lock should work easily, so that it will fall into place when the lid drops. The spindle, A in Fig. 2, is cut from a shoulder which fits against the inside of the rear board, the notched end projecting out through a half inch auger hole. The upper end of the trigger, B in Fig. 2, fits into a notch cut about three inches above the hole for the trigger, while the lower end is hooked lightly in the notch cut in the outer end of the spindle. The string which holds the lid up when the trap is set is fastened near the center of the trigger, passed up over the top of the rear board and down to the front of the lid—Mrs. Olive Chamberlain in Housekeeper.

Who Speaks First? In your visits to the poultry coops at the shows this year look sharp for the man who advertises a guaranteed yearling egg record per hen. These are breeders who will soon be in demand, for to this standard most of the industry is brought. Size, form, feathers, comb, and leg featherings are all right and can easily be measured from the outside, but something more than this is demanded today, and the time is coming when the fair officials will require the record with the hen, as with other classes of stock. Looking for increased production, feeling the necessity for more eggs per hen, the demand will grow for the evidence upon which wiser and better selections may be made. Every man who breeds must have his eye on the 200 egg hen and seek diligently to find her. That she is far above the flocks of today there is no question, but no man dare say that diligent searching, coupled with skillful breeding, will not reveal her. The individual production of the flocks must be raised, and the man who speaks first and with authority, proving that he has reached a higher level than others, will find his surplus in active demand.—Maine Farmer.

Dry Earth. Every season the admonition to lay in a supply of dry earth has been given, and it is one of the most important to observe. A supply of dry earth, stored under shelter for winter use, will be found very valuable during the winter when the ground is frozen, and it will serve many purposes. As it costs nothing but the labor of getting it away, it should be attended to before the wet season begins.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

THE OXEYE DAISY.

How to Kill It on the Farm—Its Nutritive Value as Hay.

The oxeye daisy is at the same time a beautiful flower and a pernicious weed. Like most weeds, it thrives on neglect and if left unchecked rapidly establishes itself in fields to the exclusion of more useful though less attractive plants. The New Hampshire experiment station is authority for the statement that "it can be kept from farms if precaution is exercised." A method commonly employed for this purpose is to cut the hay early and thus prevent the maturing of seeds. Experiments by the New Hampshire station indicate that it requires at least 12 days after the daisy blossom for its seeds to mature so that they will germinate. Therefore, if the plant is cut within this period, reseeding is effectually prevented.

The oxeye frequently occurs in hayfields and often forms an important component of the hay. Analysis of this plant and analyses of timothy hay made by the Massachusetts station show that as far as chemical composition is concerned, the oxeye daisy is fully the equal of timothy hay in nutritive constituents. In judging of the feeding value of a substance, however, other things besides chemical composition must be taken into consideration, such as digestibility, palatability, etc., and these have not been studied in the case of the daisy as in that of timothy hay.

No matter how common the weed is, the foregoing in farmers' bulletin No. 103, the editor of which thinks it will also be of interest in this connection to know what draft the daisy makes upon the fertility of the soil. According to an analysis made by the Massachusetts station, one ton (2,000 pounds) of oxeye daisy hay withdraws from the soil about 25 pounds of potash, 8.7 pounds of phosphoric acid, 22 pounds of nitrogen and 23 pounds of lime. To restore the stated amounts of the first three constituents to the soil it would be necessary to apply about 50 pounds of muriate of potash, 65 pounds of superphosphate and 140 pounds of nitrate of soda.

Digging and Resetting Trees. A large proportion of the trees that are lost in resetting die because they are not taken up when they were taken up. Without a good root or stem a tree can make but little progress in growth, says the Kansas experiment station. In digging up trees the soil should be removed to the root and then a trench dug around the tree outside the mass of roots. Then by cutting under the roots with a sharp spade on each side the tree may be loosened from the soil with a good supply of young growing roots. If the tree is large, the trench must be made around the roots to the depth of the lowest and the roots gradually loosened and freed from the soil. No matter how carefully a tree is dug, many of the young feeding roots will be injured or destroyed. This is a small amount of sap can be supplied to the branches and buds, which nevertheless continue to evaporate a large amount of water. Therefore the tree often starts very slowly and sometimes fails entirely. By removing the branches and buds in proportion to the injury of the roots a tree may be maintained. All injured roots should be cut off clean with a knife, and the wounds of large roots should be painted over with some waterproof covering.

When trees are planted, the roots should have a fine mellow bed of soil, which should be pressed firmly in contact with every fiber, leaving no air space around them, at position. The soil should be pressed very firmly around all the roots, so that the new roots will be encouraged to make a rapid growth. If the soil in which the tree is planted is the same as the one from which it was taken, the tree should be set the same depth as it was before it was removed. If the soil is heavier, the tree should be shallower; if lighter, it should be placed deeper. The surface of the soil which is over the roots should be fine and light, because the capillarity is then broken up, and the moisture cannot escape.

One Way to Keep Squash. Squashes and sweet potatoes are of a similar nature and require the same care in storing away. For keeping purposes the round squashes with deep scalloped ribs are good a variety as I have found. Leave the squashes on the vines until cool weather, but do not let them freeze. After taking them from the vines keep them in a dry, airy place for about a month so that they will thoroughly dry out. Then select only those in perfect condition and wrap each separately in paper, place in barrels or boxes and keep in a dry, sunny room where they will not freeze. An up stairs room over a room where a fire is kept is an ideal place, says an Ohio Farmer correspondent.

Cassava For Fodder Purposes. Cassava is native to the tropics, but has been recently introduced in some of the Gulf states and Florida. On fertile soil it is said to yield as much as ten tons of roots per acre, and the roots are highly nutritious as much as potatoes for feeding. The plant is propagated by planting short cuttings of the stems and requires only ordinary cultivation. As the roots decay quickly after being dug out of the ground, they should be taken up as wanted for use.

CREAMERY RULES.

How a Belgian Creamery Conducts Its Business.

The following rules are in force at a Belgian co-operative creamery: Each patron declares twice a year, January and July, how many cows he owns. The management has the right at any time, without notice, to send a veterinarian, an agricultural engineer or a delegate to inspect the health of the cows, the sanitary condition of stable, utensils, etc.; also to have the cows milked in their presence and take samples for analysis. The milk must be delivered as it comes from the cows at least once a day.

Milk showing less than 2.4 by the Gerber or Babcock test may be refused. Milk from sick cows, milk from cows having calved within eight days, from cows due to calve within three weeks, milk with any abnormal odor or taste, is not received. It is also prohibited to deliver milk from other patrons as if coming from the deliverer's farm. If any patron desires to increase or decrease his delivery by 100 pounds per day, he must give notice two weeks before.

The greatest cleanliness must be observed as follows: "The cows' bags must be washed, the first squirt of milk thrown away, all utensils kept perfectly clean, milk removed from the stable immediately after milking, strained and night and morning milk not mixed." The receiving hours are fixed by the management, but two days' notice given of any change. The management determines the manner of taking samples. Patrons have a right to be present during the testing. Payments are made twice a month. Until notice is given the patron must take back the skim milk.

All milk deliveries must follow instructions of the dairymen. It is not allowed the patron to use any of the utensils in the creamery unless necessary, and the user is responsible for damage. The dogs used in hauling the milk must be provided with muzzles, and owners are responsible for any results for not doing so. The breaking of any of the rules is followed by a fine of 20 cents. If repeated within six months, 40 cents, and the third time expulsion may follow.

How an English Dairy Woman Does. In a country village lives the wife of a busy cooper and blessed with good Northern cows and a large cool dairy into which she sun never shines, says the London Stock Breeder's Magazine. She explains her success as follows: "My butter all goes at home. I have had as much as 30 pounds per week, and it is still sold in and about the village. Some of my customers have had it for 30 years. The butter



SHIPPING IN RURAL ENGLAND. is uniformly good. We always churn in the middle of the day. The secret of making good butter on the old system is in taking any amount of trouble and keeping every utensil perfectly clean. The reason there is so much inferior butter is that folks won't take the trouble. They want to rush the business through and get it out of the way, and their daughters are eager to go out on bicycles and such things. I stick to the old plan of keeping a sharp eye on everything myself and lending a hand when necessary."

Preservation by Pressure. Preservation of milk by pressure is an idea with which agents of the department of agriculture have been experimenting. Enormous hydraulic pressure has been applied to samples of milk inclosed in collapsible tin tubes placed in strong hollow steel cylinders, the pressures ranging from 600 pounds to 100 tons per square inch. It was found that at ordinary temperatures milk subjected to pressures of 10 to 15 tons for as many days was sweet at the end of the test, while at lower pressures the souring was not delayed. Pressures of 30 tons applied for one hour delayed souring for upward of 24 hours as compared with check samples. Pressures of 10 to 35 tons for several minutes to one hour kept milk sweet from two to seven days. When the temperature of the milk was raised to 140 or 170 degrees F., low pressures gave better results than corresponding pressures at ordinary temperatures. Up to the present time it has been impossible to completely destroy all the bacteria by means of pressure, germs being particularly tenacious. Verms of typhoid fever, tuberculosis and other diseases added to the milk for experimental purposes were not killed by the application of 10 to 15 tons for eight days and upward. Altogether the idea would appear to be more interesting than practical.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH: ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 20, 1900.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.
An 8-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company of Saint John, a company incorporated in the act of the legislature of New Brunswick; Thomas Dunning, Business Manager; James H. Dunning, Editor.

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Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper.—Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.
Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 50 cents for each insertion of 6 lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.
Write nothing for which you are not prepared to be held personally responsible.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 20, 1900.

THE BIRTH RATE OF ONTARIO.

The New York Sun has been recently calling attention to a subject of very great interest to Canadians, but which does not appear to have attracted the notice on this side of the line which its importance merits. It says:—
"The recent publication of statistics of the births and deaths in the province of Ontario for 1898 reveals an alarming condition of affairs. Notwithstanding all the efforts to swell the figures the total birth rate of the province shows as small a percentage as the birth rate of France, which is lower than that of any other country in Europe. It appears that the birth rate is highest in the counties in Ontario having a large French Canadian population, and lowest in the purely English speaking counties."

This is a very surprising position from the standpoint of population, and equally so from its moral and social aspects.
The statistician for the province of Ontario does not hesitate to ascribe this state to a low condition of public morality, although upon that phase of the subject the writer in the New York Sun does not enlarge. He draws one rather startling conclusion, however, the correctness of which it is not easy to gainsay. He says there is only one result, and that is the Frenchifying of the Canadian provinces. Not a great many years ago the number of French Canadians in Ontario could be counted by hundreds, whereas today they exceed 150,000 in number. Two hundred years ago the number of French settlers in Canada was ascertained to be 9,700; but by doubling every 27 years there are now 2,300,000. At the same rate of increase, in a little more than a century the French Canadian population of the North American continent will exceed 70,000,000.

A French Canadian paper, in referring to this question, gives all the credit to the women of the French race. Whatever may be the true cause, several serious thoughts will suggest themselves to the thinking Canadians. Passing over the moral and social aspect of the matter, the problem presented is that of a rapid increase of French Canadians in Canada on one hand, and a serious decline in the rate of increase among the English speaking people of the Dominion. It is a question how far immigration will serve to maintain the existing proportion of French Canadians to the remainder of the population. The question may well engage the

attention of the moralist, the economist, and possibly the law-maker in Canada. One cannot help but admire the stubbornness of the man who never admits his error, although true courage is shown in acknowledging a fault when the evidence clearly points to that conclusion.
One has not far to look for the cause of this hostile criticism. Our contemporary was definitely committed to the proposition that the Montreal extension was a bad thing; and so were its friends. The Tories had managed the Intercolonial for thirteen years with very depressing results. In some years the deficit exceeded \$500,000, while there was an average shortage for the whole period of \$250,000 a year. During that long term there had been times of great expansion and times of depression; yet the railway deficit was perennial. Once it exceeded \$700,000. Hence when the Liberals came into power, and the minister of railways proposed to put the Intercolonial in an entirely new position by extending it to Montreal, these Tories scoffed at the idea of producing better results than had marked their administration. The Sun joined its friends in this course of opposition, and said some really clever things in the way of ridicule. Now that its predictions, and the predictions of its Tory friends, are not being realized, it has not the courage to admit its error. It declares the surplus shown in the public accounts to be bogus.

The Sun might perhaps be disposed to eat the leaf if it were not for its friends Mr. Powell, for example, took strong ground against the Montreal extension, and went into many elaborate calculations to show how disastrous would be the result. Speaking in parliament he said:—
"The minister of railways has based his policy on the assumption that the extension to Montreal is going to wipe out the deficit on the Intercolonial and transform that deficit into a surplus."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.
A meeting for the discussion of the question of compulsory education is to take place tomorrow evening in the High School building. It is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance for the question is one that should interest every man and woman in this community. We are paying a large sum every year for the maintenance of our schools and if children are to be kept at home who ought to be going to school, the community is not receiving the full benefit of its expenditure. This proposition is too clear to need any argument, for free schools as reported by a general tax on property can only be defended on the ground that every individual child shall be educated and thereby made more useful to the community.

The only statistics which we possess respecting military are those contained in the census of 1891. At that time our present school had been in operation for almost twenty years so that it should have been effective as respects all its persons under thirty years of age. Yet our people were surprised to learn that a great many children of school age in this province could neither read nor write and presumably had never gone to school. There were in New Brunswick at that time 74,200 children and young people from the ages of ten to sixteen years inclusive and of these 10,712 could not read, while 15,360 children could not write. This certainly is not a good showing for a province that boasts of its free schools, for we hold that every child not mentally incapacitated should at least be able to read by the time it reaches the age of ten years. Yet we find that thirteen children in every hundred in this province at that age and upwards can not read, while almost eighteen in every hundred cannot write.

The existence of a state of affairs that produces such results seems to demand an immediate remedy. It is the duty of every state to see that its children are educated. No parent has any right to let his children grow up in ignorance any more than he has a right to let them grow up in vice. That individual has been recognized by the legislatures of many countries and especially in Great Britain and the United States. The English Elementary Education Act declares it to be the duty of the parent of every child between the ages of five and fourteen to cause such child to receive elementary instruction in reading, writing and arithmetic, and this duty is to be enforced by the orders and penalties specified in the act. In Scotland the same duty is cast on the parent, but the ages of school attendance are from five to thirteen. In both countries the employment of children without a certificate of proficiency or of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school is prohibited unless the child is attending school compulsorily. There is therefore nothing novel or unprecedented in the proposal to make education in this province compulsory, and while there may be difficulties in the way of carrying out such a law in the rural districts there will be none in its application to our cities and towns.

IS THE SURPLUS BOGUS?
The Sun expresses the fear that the surplus shown for the Intercolonial during the last fiscal year is bogus. It is, however, none the less genuine. We are bound to admit that the Sun has persistently taken a pessimistic view of the operations of the road under the new management, just as it has sought to ignore or question the growth of trade since the advent of a Liberal government, and the increase of business done by the banks. Long before the details respecting the year's business of the Intercolonial were available it declared that the talked of surplus was a fraud, and it is perhaps

not surprising that it should now make a bold effort to bluff the thing through. One cannot help but admire the stubbornness of the man who never admits his error, although true courage is shown in acknowledging a fault when the evidence clearly points to that conclusion.
One has not far to look for the cause of this hostile criticism. Our contemporary was definitely committed to the proposition that the Montreal extension was a bad thing; and so were its friends. The Tories had managed the Intercolonial for thirteen years with very depressing results. In some years the deficit exceeded \$500,000, while there was an average shortage for the whole period of \$250,000 a year. During that long term there had been times of great expansion and times of depression; yet the railway deficit was perennial. Once it exceeded \$700,000. Hence when the Liberals came into power, and the minister of railways proposed to put the Intercolonial in an entirely new position by extending it to Montreal, these Tories scoffed at the idea of producing better results than had marked their administration. The Sun joined its friends in this course of opposition, and said some really clever things in the way of ridicule. Now that its predictions, and the predictions of its Tory friends, are not being realized, it has not the courage to admit its error. It declares the surplus shown in the public accounts to be bogus.

When the returns come down next year, I venture to say that instead of any amount being received on account of the money we are to give to the Drummond Railway Company, there will be a larger deficit than there is at present on the Intercolonial.
Mr. Foster was of the same mind. He was willing to leave it to time to show whether the minister of railways or Mr. Powell was right. Well, time has hurried along, and, as the official accounts show, there was a tidy little surplus last year of \$62,645. That there should have been such a speedy and complete vindication of Mr. Blair's policy is, of course, a bitter dose for his opponents to swallow. Hence they juggle with the figures, trying to show that two and two do not make four. The Sun essay to make it appear that the credit balance has been achieved by spending less on the maintenance of the road, and so on. It is, however, all wrong. Immediately prior to the close of the last session Mr. Blair made a statement on the operations of the Intercolonial for this year under discussion, and he anticipated just this sort of criticism as follows:—
"There was one direction in which perhaps it might have been possible to have improved the showing by cutting off expenditures, and that direction would have been in the outlay made upon maintenance of way and works. If the expenditures were scamped, if they were kept down to the lowest possible notch, a saving might be effected which the property would not tend to better the property would have for one year, or perhaps more, made a more favorable showing on the credit balance than has been achieved by the actual figures for the year which has just passed. The amount laid out for this purpose was \$849,222, as against \$774,258 for the year ending 30th June, 1899."

That authoritative statement may be taken as completely disposing of the Sun's contention. As to the outlay required on the Drummond County line, our contemporary has failed to appreciate the important fact that that line had just been handed over to the government in a high state of repair and equipment, and called for very little expenditure in the way of maintenance as compared with the older parts of the Intercolonial.
Continuing in its stubborn resistance to an unpalatable truth, the "Sun" makes the further point that even though the Intercolonial has done well it has not done as well as other railways in Canada. That may be admitted without weakening the case of the Intercolonial. It is well known that the Maritime Provinces have not yet realized their full share of the boom which has prevailed so generally in the west. But what position would the Intercolonial have been in to get any proportion, what ever of the increased traffic going east and

west if its terminus had continued at Lewis? It still remains true that the judgment of the minister of railways has been vindicated by the results of one year and if his critics are not disposed to accept this conclusion now they may have made still greater calls upon their credulity when the figures for the current year are announced. What Mr. Powell calls "the logic of facts and experience" plainly shows that the Intercolonial is for the first time in many years in capable hands, and no amount of kicking or contrived figuring will prove the contrary. The surplus is genuine.

THE BURTHEN OF TAXATION.
The Sun on Friday published a paragraph which had for its object to show that taxation was higher under Liberal rule than when Mr. Foster was minister of finance. Said the Sun:—
"Following is a statement of the amount of taxes collected by Mr. Foster in the last year he held office and by Mr. Fielding the three years since he became minister of finance:—
1896.....\$27,799,285
1897.....28,648,620
1898.....29,576,452
1899.....34,988,909
It is quite like the Sun to take a single year when it happened that the amount of revenue collected in taxes was small because the people were unable to pay more, but that is not the way that a person would proceed who was looking for the truth. Although the Conservative government only collected \$27,799,285 in 1896 they collected \$30,013,222 in 1899, \$31,887,071 in 1898 and \$30,314,151 in 1897. In these three years the Tories collected in taxes from the people of Canada no less than \$92,514,744, while during the three years that the Sun cites to prove the extravagance of the Liberals the total amount collected in taxes was just \$93,183,140. Yet in the eight years that elapsed between these two periods the population of Canada was increased by at least 700,000, so that the amount per capita collected in taxes was much less under the three years of Liberal rule than the three years of Tory rule to which we have referred. Even so far back as 1833 the Tories collected \$39,209,698 in taxes from the people of Canada. That was a much larger rate per head than was paid last year, for since 1833 the population has been increased by about 1,500,000.

The Tories should be the last people to complain of an increase of taxation for they are responsible for the high rate of expenditure in Canada. In 1878 when Sir Leonard Tilley was engaged in the general election campaign of that year he censured the government of Mr. Mackenzie for spending too much money, and declared that the sum of \$22,500,000 should cover all the expenditure of Canada on consolidated revenue account. The last year the Liberals were in power, the year 1897-98, they expended \$23,303,138 and this Mr. Tilley thought to be far too much. Yet the first year of Tory rule showed an expenditure of \$24,405,381 and in five years from the time this declaration of economy was made it had reached \$31,107,706. The last year of Mr. Mackenzie's government the taxes collected from the people reached a total of \$17,841,638, but just five years later, the year 1893-94, the enormous total of \$29,209,698. During the four years that the Mackenzie government was in power it collected in taxes from the people of Canada \$74,819,153 and the Tories accused it of extravagance. But during the next four years when the Tories were in power the amount collected in taxes reached a total of \$83,488,283, and this was done by a government that went in on the cry of economy and reduced taxation.

A GREAT SPEECH.
The Premier's recent speech at Sherbrooke was eminently characteristic of the man. It had in it the right ring. Everyone knows that public opinion among our French Canadian fellow citizens is divided as to the full duty of Canada in the present Imperial crisis. There are some among them who think we should do nothing, others who merely stand out for Parliamentary sanction of whatever may be thought proper, and still others who heartily approve of what has been done. Controversy has been running at a high pitch along these lines for some time, and it was with these differing views in mind that Sir Wilfrid Laurier made his first public speech since the question had reached an acute stage. Speaking of the war he said:—
"We are told 'but the French-Canadians had nothing to do with this war.' Gentlemen I am not here to speak anything else but the language of logic. I am not here to say one thing that I would not repeat in any other part of the country. This war of Great Britain with South Africa does not affect all the citizens of this country in the same manner. It does not affect in the same manner the citizens of English origin as those of French-Canadian origin. For the citizen of English origin it is the voice of blood which speaks, when

he hears of the battle of his mother country. He feels his blood boiling and his heart beating, and it is perfectly natural that he wishes to fly to the help of his brother compatriots when he hears that they are being killed. But it is not the same voice which speaks in our own hearts. It is not the voice of blood, because the blood which flows in our veins is not the blood of England, but the blood of old France. But the voice of gratitude speaks unto us, the voice of national solidarity, which renders us united in this country of ours, and in the institutions under which we live. For my part I have given my political life to one sole idea which I am bound to have prevail or to fall with it; but, nevertheless, when I lay in the tomb, I will have the right to have inscribed upon my monument these words: 'Here reposes the man who has wished to make of the French-Canadian family and of the English-Canadian family a united family, living in harmony under the same flag.'

There will be no disposition on the part of the most ultra loyal citizen to cavil at these words from the Premier. They clearly recognize the sentiments which exist in the hearts of all French Canadians in relation to their motherland and at the same time they ring out grandly and genuinely for Imperial unity. Going further into the subject Sir Wilfrid had this to say respecting the justice of the war in progress:—
"Now we are told, it is an unjust war, that which England makes against the Boers. I do not wish, and I am not going to discuss all and examine the merits of this question. The war exists. Great Britain is engaged in a war with an enemy. It is our Mother Country, and that is enough for me. I need not go into the bottom of things, as to the question of cause or reason, and the merits of the question. (Cheers.) If we take the cause of the war, the reason of this war, it has arisen on questions of civil justice, religious and political liberty. If the Transvaal Republic had given to those who go there to settle the religious and political liberty that we here in Canada give to those who come and settle among us, this war would never have taken place."

Conservatives will scarcely appreciate Sir Wilfrid's references to their criticism of his position. We have had occasion to refer to the same matter recently, and in very much the same way. That he himself has not been insensible of the hostility shown to him from opposite and antagonistic standpoints is apparent from his words:—
"In Ontario Sir Charles Tupper says: 'Laurier has not done enough for England; he is a Frenchman.' In the province of Quebec they say: 'Laurier has done too much for England; he is an Englishman.' And that because I have performed my duty according to the desire of the people. Because I remained above all considerations of race and belief, I am exposed to their attacks of this nature. In my turn here I am in the presence of French Canadians, and of English Canadians, and to all I address myself equally and ask of you to support the truly national, truly British and truly Canadian policy, which we have inaugurated upon this question of war."

We apprehend that the Premier's manly and straightforward utterances will find approval in the judgment of thoughtful Canadians at large. Notwithstanding the frothy and foolish utterances of Mr. Foster's henchmen to the contrary, Sir Wilfrid has never at any time struck a false or sectional note. He has at all times been for Canada. He has never, even when hotly attacked in other provinces because he was a French Canadian, and a Catholic, made either his race or religion a reason why the people of Quebec should give him their support. He has always talked as he did at Sherbrooke.

DAMSON'S BOTANIC BALSAM
CROUP is the most deadly of all diseases of children. It gives very little time in which to seek remedies. A little tiredness—a cough—feverishness—stiffed coughing—weakened voice—feeble pulse—delirium—convulsions—even at this critical period THIS LIFE IS SAVED if this wonderful balsam is administered. It should be always on hand and given at the first symptom but it will nearly perform miracles whenever used.
25c. AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

DR. SPROULE ON CATARRH
THE GATEWAY OF CONSUMPTION.



DR. SPROULE, B. A.
English Specialist in Catarrh and Chronic Diseases.

Twenty years ago catarrh was comparatively unknown. Now no age, sex or condition is exempt from it, and no climate or locality is a cure for it. Catarrh is to be more dreaded than all the yellow fever, cholera, diphtheria, and all other epidemic diseases—as it is more fatal. It is the large majority of cases the forerunner of consumption, and vital statistics show that death from consumption in this country have increased more than 500 percent in the last five years, nearly all of which have been caused by catarrh. Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, and is incurable only through the blood, and by medicine peculiarly adapted to each particular case. Medicine that will cure one will not cure another.
It has been determined by microscopists that catarrh has as distinct a germ as any of the noted epidemic diseases, and again and again has it been shown that a patient who has catarrh of the throat has been present when catarrhal germs have been present.

If you have catarrh, answer the above and send them to me with any other information forming a diagnosis, and I will answer your letter carefully, explaining your case thoroughly, and tell you what is necessary to do in order to get well.

Dr. Sproule, B.A., (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, 7 or 13 Doane Street, Fox on

THE ATTACKS ON THE PREMIER.
Since Wilfrid Laurier spoke in such a manly and statesmanlike way at Sherbrooke he has brought down upon his head all the bitterness and malignity of the Tory press. That was perhaps to be expected. It had become painfully apparent of late that the Conservatives were determined to raise the racial and religious cry against the Premier, and when answered out of the mouth of the man whom they were thus unfairly assailing it is perhaps only natural that they should show excited their spirit of resentment was Sir Wilfrid's statement that upon his tomb might be inscribed the words:—
"Here reposes the man who has worked to make of the French Canadian family and of the English speaking family a united family, living in harmony under the same flag."

As the monopolists of all the loyalty in the land they felt that this was an encroachment upon their special possessions; yet truer words were never uttered.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier's long public career is a complete vindication of his contention in relation to himself. But his enemies will not do him that justice. For miserable party ends they persist in asserting to the contrary. Hence it was not surprising that the Montreal Star, in commenting on the Premier's speech, should declare that a more fitting epitaph would be:—
"Here lies the man who tried to divide French-Canadians from English-Canadians on the question of the Northwest rebellion; who tried to divide French-Canadians from English-Canadians on the Manitoba school question; who tried to divide French-Canadians from English-Canadians on the question of supporting the Empire in the Transvaal."

And the Montreal Gazette, in the same spirit, having reference to the raising of racial issues, said:—
"In the Provinces where Protestants predominate the Conservatives divided evenly the representation. They were beaten only in Quebec, where Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters appealed to the majority of the people—not to do justice to their compatriots and co-religionists—but to vote for a French-Canadian leader, who, if he succeeded, would be a French-Canadian Premier."

Both of these Conservative organs are wholly astray, as every reading and thinking man in the Dominion knows. Take the Manitoba school question, as an illustration. Was it the policy of the Conservatives, or that of the Liberals, which

EXPERIENCE
has taught us how to make the best Emulsion in the world; Experience has proved that this Emulsion is worthy of entire confidence. There are many imitations of Scott's Emulsion and all kinds of substitutes for it; but none equal it. If your doctor recommends you to take Cod-Liver Oil, or you know yourself that you need it, get SCOTT'S EMULSION; it is the best Cod-Liver Oil in the best form.
If we had your address we would send you a sample and a pamphlet telling more about it.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 108 N. 3rd St., Toronto.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE
The old reliable remedy for Spavin, Rheumatism, Gout, Curbs and all forms of Lameness. It cures Spavin a horse because it does not blister.
Dr. R. J. Kendall, Co.
Dear Sir—Will you please give me a remedy for my horse's spavin? I have a mare that is affected. Take pleasure in sending me a bottle of your Spavin Cure and then I will send you \$1.00. I will also send you a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Kendall's Balm in my name.
Yours truly,
A. G. DUNN, Esq.
P. O. Box 10, St. John, N. B.
Dr. R. J. Kendall, Co., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

A Number of Improvements to be Made in the County Buildings—Work to be Provided for St. John's Jail Birds—New Offices for the County Treasurer.

The municipal council of the city and county of St. John was in session yesterday afternoon.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Table with financial data including Sheriff, Police, and various departmental expenses.

The committee recommended that in future the treasurer shall enter the list of jurors ordered to be paid by the respective courts...

QUACO SCHOOL LANDS.

The committee on public and school lands reported that private offers have been made for the purchase of a number of the Quaco school land lots...

HATHWAY TAXES.

A committee on remission of J. C. Hathway's taxes reported having gone into his valuation in 1898 and up to 1900...

TAXATION REDUCTION.

The councillors of the parish of Simonds, to whom was referred the petitions of Mrs. Alexander Fox and John McCourt...

A BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Communication Leader Rookes, manager of Drury Cove property, asked heard in regard to taxes on the Drury property for 1899...

RECORD OFFICE.

The St. John Law Society stated that some change is desirable in connection with the record office of the city and county of St. John...

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B. JANUARY 20 1900.

SUNBURY COUNTY RESOLUTION.

The following was read from the Sunbury county clerk:

"Whereas, by the act of assembly, 57 Vic. (A. D. 1893) cap. 15 and also by act of assembly 51 Vic. (A. D. 1887) cap. 23, sec. 70, large sums of money are caused to be annually assessed upon each of the municipalities of this province...

FOR THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING ABOUT A BETTER OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY BY THE FABLE OF ST. JOHN—COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PREPARE A CONSTITUTION.

The meeting held in the Y. M. C. A. parlors Tuesday afternoon called for the purpose of organizing a Lord's Day Alliance...

GATHERING OF MINISTERS DECIDED TUESDAY TO ORGANIZE.

Among those who were present are: Rev. Messrs. John Read, George Steele, D. Long, J. L. Gordon, Dr. Gates, Ira Smith, T. F. Fotheringham, L. G. McNeill, J. A. Richardson, Dr. Pope, George Selzer, E. W. Weddall, M. C. Kelly, Black and Messrs. Stephen Thorne, J. F. Belys, Thomas U. Hay, George E. Wilson, Wm. Parke, John White, R. T. Hayes, J. Stark, M. D. Austin, T. H. Hall and Charles H. Hutchings, and Mrs. A. A. Stockton.

COMMISSION TO REPORT UPON THE BEST METHOD OF TAXATION.

Havana, Jan. 13.—Gov. Ben. Wood, on Monday, will issue an order appointing a commission of three to study and report upon the problem of taxation throughout the entire island.

EXTENDING FRENCH JURISDICTION IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The colonial party is intensely pleased at the news of the French occupation of the oasis of Insalah in the Sahara on the southwestern Algerian frontier.

DISCUSSING THE OLD PLAN OF BUILDING CRUISERS TO PREY UPON GREAT BRITAIN'S COMMERCE—TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES HAS OPPONENTS.

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W. W. Carr, a young man of an adjoining county, is in the penitentiary in Nashville on the charge of violating the internal revenue laws.

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Rio Janeiro, Jan. 16.—Over 20,000 drivers of all kinds of vehicles went on strike yesterday. A small faction of Monarchists headed by Oure Bresto, brother of Carlos Affonso...

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ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

BOSTON DETECTIVE CAUGHT A MAN HERE TUESDAY.

And Had Him Locked Up on a Warrant Charging Forgery—The Man's Name is Love and a Boston Despatch Implores Him to Other Offences of the Sort.

HAVANA TOPICS.

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GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Relations Between the Two Countries Are Friendly, but Not Strikingly Cordial—Prohibitive Inspection of American Meats will Probably Be Continued.

Berlin, Jan. 13.—The correspondent of the Associated Press interviewed the United States ambassador, Mr. Andrew D. White, today about the present status of the relations between Germany and the United States.

WINDOW TRIMMING AND ADVERTISING.

It is a strange fact that generally the poor window displays are the ones who have the most window displays. The faults are identical in one respect, and that is crowding.

A KENTUCKY KILLING.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 16.—Ex-Congressman David J. Colson, today shot and killed E. H. Scott and Luther DeMare. The killing occurred in the lobby of the Capital hotel.

KINGSTON GUNNER DEAD.

Kingston, Jan. 16.—Gunner Wallace of the Battery, one of the members of the second contingent, died of pneumonia in the general public hospital here today.

AMBITION IS A BALLOON WHICH CARRIES NO PARACHUTE.

Ambition is a balloon which carries no parachute.

EPPE'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for its Superior Quality, and High Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold in 4 lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPE & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EPPE'S COCOA.

Use a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Machine Works, 48 and 58 Synthe-street. Phone 968.

DR. J. H. MORRISON.

Has resumed his practice, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Only, 163 Central St., St. John N.B.

OUT THIS OUT.

Advertisement for a book or publication.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 20, 1900.

Every Mother Should
have it in the House.
It cures the common ailments that may
affect every family as long as life
has woes.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT
Is strictly a family remedy for
Internal as much as External use
To cure Colds, Croup, Coughs, Catarrh
Cramps and Colic it acts promptly.

ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

There is not a medicine in use which possesses the confidence of the public to a
greater extent than Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For almost a century it has
stood upon its legs, and while generations have passed the best evidence of its
value is steadily increasing. You can safely trust what the
I. S. JOHNSON, Proprietor, writes this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, left me some
of his Anodyne Liniment. I have used it ever since. I can most truly say that it has
maintained its high standing as a household remedy.

JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, January, 1881.
Send for our Book on INFLAMMATION, mailed free, sold by all druggists.
Put up in Two Sizes, Price 25 and 50 cts.

AS TO LADYSMITH
(Continued from first page.)
to sedition in order to preserve their
The British failures and the appearance
of the Boers on British territory have
fomented rebellion; but, even now a
decisive British victory would prevent its
further spread.

This correspondent testifies to the value
of the services rendered by Mr. Schreiner,
the Cape Premier, in an embarrassing
position. He speaks less highly of Mr.
Hofmeyr, the real leader of the Bond
party and severely condemns the Dutch
press of the colony which, he says, "is
doing its utmost while keeping on the
windy side of the law to promote rebellion
and to envenom radical antagonism."

The British losses, in killed, wounded
and captured up to date, are 7, 937 officers
and men.

**CROSSING OF RIVER OFFICIALLY
CONFIRMED.**
London, Jan. 18, 9:27 p. m.—The war
office has issued the following—
"From Buller, Spearman's Camp, Jan.
18—
"One field artillery, Howitzer battery
and Lyttleton's brigade are across the
Tugela at Potgieter's Drift. The enemy's
position is being bombarded by us.
"Five miles higher up Warren has crossed
the river by a pontoon 85 yards long.
He hopes his forces will by evening have
advanced five miles from the river to his
right front. The enemy is busy en-
trenching."
"From Roberts, Cape Town, Jan. 18—
"Gatere reports that 300 men of all
ranks have been moved from Bushman's
Hoek to Hoopstad and the 74th Field
Battery and one company of mounted in-
fantry from Sterkstroom to Bushman's
Hoek. Otherwise there is no change."
"Mount Alice, Near Potgieter's Drift, Nat.
Monday, Jan. 15.—The 14th ward
movement for the relief of Ladysmith began
on Wednesday, January 10, from Frere
and Chieveley. Lord Dundonald's moun-
ted brigade with the Fifth Brigade under
General Hart, comprising the Dublin, the
Connaught, the Inniskilling, and the
Border Regiment, proceeded northwester-
ly to Springfield. The position had pre-
viously been reconnoitered.
A few miles outside of Frere, Lord Dun-
donald passed targets erected by the Boers
to represent a force advancing in skirmish-
ing order. Evidently the Boers had been
ranging at these from the adjacent hills.
Lord Dundonald pushed on; and, as the
main column advanced, it was noticed
that Springfield was not occupied by
Boers and that the Fifth Brigade had
taken possession. The British transport
extended for several miles and comprised
some five thousand vehicles.
The mounted brigade advanced rapidly,
not meeting with any opposition. The
British scouts had minutely searched all
suspicious country, but there was no sign
of the enemy. The column advanced to
Mount Alice, facing the enemy's mountain
fortress.
"The Boers had been at Potgieter's
Drift the previous day, but a body of
South African horsemen swung around
under fire and brought over the ponton

the seizure of goods in those three cases.
The British government has admitted
without reserve that these goods were not
liable to seizure.

**GOVERNMENT AND COUNTRY UN-
LIT.**

London, Jan. 18.—Sir Matthew White-
Ridley, the home secretary, speaking at
Blackpool this evening, said—
"On behalf of my colleagues and myself
I would like to share the full
responsibility; for the cabinet, like a na-
tion, has been united from the beginning.
There is no doubt that when the proper
time comes for the cabinet to justify its
course the justification will be sufficient-
ly ample."
"What gives me the most pleasure is
the determination of the country, no less
than the government, that, having a quar-
rel forced upon us, we must bring it to a
successful issue."
"It is not the business of the press to
criticize the actions of our parliament gen-
erally. There is none of them who does
not possess the full confidence of the
country and the government."

BLEW UP CULTIVATORS.

Sterkstroom, Jan. 18.—Yesterday the Boers
blew up three cultivators on the Dordrecht line
five miles beyond an outpost of the police
camp. The commando at Dordrecht numbers
1,000.

KIPLING GOES TO CAPE TOWN.

London, Jan. 19.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling
and his family will sail for Cape Town to-
morrow (Saturday).

**BANK OF ENGLAND RATE LOW-
ERED.**

(Special to Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Local bankers received
word today by private cable from London
that the Bank of England rate has been
reduced from 5 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent.
This is an indication that money is
scarce in England and that commercial
conditions upset by the outbreak of hos-
tilities have been restored to the normal.
The reduction may also indicate private
information by the Bank of England of
the relief of Ladysmith, so persistently
rumored, or the near approach of it.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED.

London, Jan. 18.—A special despatch
from Durban dated Wednesday, says:
"Advice from Potgieter's Drift, dated
yesterday (Tuesday) say that Sir Charles
Warren has arrived within 17 miles of Lad-
ysmith, and that British wounded are arriv-
ing at Mooi River field hospital, by every
train from the front, indicating that there
has already been severe fighting."
"Neither report has yet been confirmed."

**WANTING UNITED STATES MEDIA
TION.**

Naples, Jan. 18.—Mr. Charles E. Macrum,
U. S. Consul at Pretoria, who left
Lourenco Marques on Dec. 18, bound for
New York, landed here today.
It is reported that he bears a letter from
President Kruger to President McKinley
asking the latter to mediate between the
Transvaal and Great Britain.

**BOERS OCCUPY MASHONA-
LAND.**

Craddock, Cape Colony, Jan. 18.—On
Saturday, Jan. 13, the Boers with a
passage being uninterupted, occupied
Prieska, a village on the Orange River
about 107 miles northwest of De Aar.

SHELLING THE BOERS.

Spearman's Farm, Natal, Jan. 19.—10 a.
m.—General Lyttleton's brigade, with a
howitzer battery, crossed the Tugela
river at Potgieter's Drift on Tuesday, Jan.
16. The water rose above the waists of the
men. The Boers fired two shots and then
recalled their forces to the trenches, the
passage being uninterupted.
The British advanced in skirmishing or-
der and the small copies on the summit
were occupied by 6:30 p. m. During the
night it rained heavily.

**PROVISIONS SEIZED AT DELAQUA
BAY.**

Washington, Jan. 18.—Ambassador
Choate is prosecuting his efforts to learn
just what the provisions are that were
seized off Delagoa Bay on the Mashona,
the Maria and the Beatrice. He has re-
ported that the goods on the Maria are
in the custom house at Durban subject to
the disposition of the owners. The goods
carried on the Mashona are believed to
be still on board that ship at Cape Town,
but owing to the imperfections in the
ship's papers it has not yet been possible
to clear up the facts in that case. The
Beatrice is at East London and the British
government is trying to learn from
its officers the status of the cargo. It is
authoritatively stated that there is no
difference of opinion whatever between
the governments of the United States and
Great Britain as to the legal aspects of

the trenches in small parties. The hull
of the British position was shelled
next.
General Warren has forced a passage of
the Tugela, seven miles to the left.

**BIG STEAMER CHARTERED FOR ST.
ST. JOHN.**

Toronto, Jan. 18.—The Manchester-Can-
adian steamship line is so crippled by the
taking of three of its largest steamers by
the British government for transports
that the Indianapolis, a large and well
appointed vessel, has been chartered to
take the next sailing to St. John and left
the Tyne on Sunday last.

TO LOAD HAY AT ST. JOHN.

Boston, Jan. 18.—A local firm has chartered
the British steamer Mariposa to load hay at
St. John, N. B. for South Africa. In the
charter of these vessels the firm is acting
under the orders of the British war de-
partment. The Mariposa is a new vessel of large
tonnage. She sailed from Sunderland, Eng.,
Jan. 17 for New York and from the latter
port will proceed to St. John to begin load-
ing.

**MONTROSE AN NUMIDIAN OFFER-
ED AS TRANSPORTS.**

(Special to Telegraph.)
Ottawa, Jan. 18.—Andrew A. Allan, of
the Allan line has a long interview with
Sir Wilfrid Laurier this forenoon in re-
gard to supplying a transport for con-
veying the Strathcona mounted troops
to Cape Town. Mr. Allan offered the
Numidian, which he considers is adapted
in every possible way to be used as a troop
ship. There will be no cabins on board.
All that will have to be done will be to
put stails in for the horses. This will
not take a very long time. Sir Wilfrid is
now in communication with Lord Strath-
cona regarding this matter, which will
be decided very soon. The chances are
that the Numidian will be accepted, but
the Elder-Deputer people have offered
the Montrose which is a larger boat than
the Numidian. At any rate there is not
likely to be any delay about getting a
steamer. One of the boats mentioned
will be large enough to convey all the
troops. The western squadrons will get
a hearty welcome on their arriving here
tomorrow. It is expected that the first
train will be here about 8 a. m., and the
other at 10 a. m. They are traveling about
two hours apart. The review on parlia-
ment hill takes place at noon. His ex-
cellency will attend and drive to the
grounds in the same way as if he were
opening parliament.

CANADIANS WARMLY PRAISED.

Montreal, Jan. 18.—The Star's special
cable from Ladysmith says: "The Standard's
special correspondent at Modder Rivier
says today, 'Otezla, 'depchez vous,'
'say there, bring her over,' and similar
commands and exhortations in English,
Canadian and French greeted my ears at
Orange River station while the train was
being boarded by the soldiers who were
going to the front. The Canadians had
arrived the day before from De Aar, and
in one day had laid and completed a mile
and a quarter of railway and completed a
new platform. Railway making under a
South African sun in December is no play,
and the sight of these men of the north
handling spears and rills with the great-
est despatch and enthusiasm—working as
white men seldom work in South Africa—
was an object lesson for the thorough-
ness of spirit and patriotism animating all
ranks and sections of the British forces
now fighting the Boers."

LADIES CARE FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Toronto, Jan. 18.—Toronto Ladies'
Branch Red Cross Society has furnished
Lieut.-Col. Herchmer with a letter of
credit for \$1,017; Lieut.-Col. Evans with
one for \$1,638, and Major Hunter Ogilvie
with one for \$1,075, the amounts specified
to be expended by these officers on the
purchase of comforts for the men under
their command during the campaign.
The ladies have shipped a large quan-
tity of supplies of various kinds to Hal-
ifax and expect to furnish 500 pairs of
goggles for the use of the men in marching
through sandy wastes and while dur-
ing storms are raging.

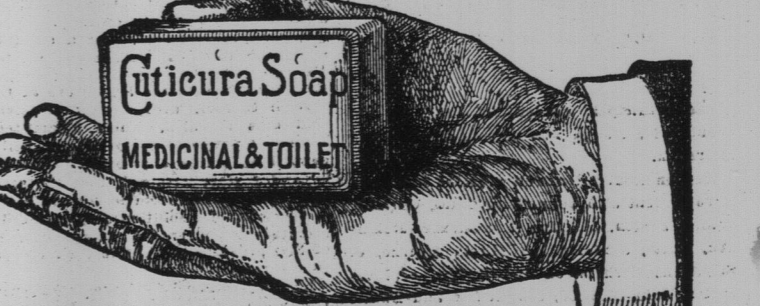
**INSURE FREDERICTON'S VOLUN-
TEERS.**

Fredericton, Jan. 18.—Mayor Beckwith
has called a meeting of the city council
for Friday evening to consider the propo-
sal to insure the volunteers from Fred-
ericton, who have gone to the front.

FIRST COURT MARTIAL.

The Montreal Herald's special corre-
spondent writes from Cape Town: "The
first court martial was held at the Cape
today. It was presided over by the com-
manding officer, Sir Buller. The accused
was a private of the 1st Cape Mounted
Infantry, who was charged with desertion
from the ranks. The court found him
guilty and sentenced him to be flogged
with 30 lashes and to be confined to
guard for a period of three months."

**Sore
Hands**



**Red, Rough Hands, Itching, Burning
Palms, and Painful Finger Ends**

ONE NIGHT CURE.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of
CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA,
the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the
night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air
holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fis-
sured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful
finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales
and soften the thickened cuticle, Cuticura Ointment, to instantly
relieve itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTI-
CURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Sore Throat is
relieved by the use of the most soothing, disinfected, and humil-
ating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all
else fails. FORRA DACE AND CREEK, CO., Sole Prop., Boston.

SMALL POX SCARE.

dependent with the first contingent, in an
article in Wednesday's Herald says the
following regarding the first court mar-
tial—
"There is another thing which I regret
to tell you about, as it rather reflects on
the Canadians. We had the first case of
court martial yesterday, Col. Buckham pre-
siding. It was held to try one of the
boys who comes from St. John's, one
James Greedy. Greedy was charged with
stealing a revolver from a comrade and
was sentenced to 42 days in the common
jail at hard labor."
"There is no such man as Greedy in the
contingent from this city, but there is a
James Greedy, aged 22 years, who was en-
listed on Monday, October 23rd, as a mem-
ber of the 62nd, residence, 227 Main
street."

LOCAL WAR ITEMS.

Treasurer J. R. Buel received yesterday
\$50 from the employees of Messrs. James
Foster & Co., and \$2 from Mr. P. J.
O'Keefe, for the soldiers' fund. At the
mayor's office, J. & L. B. Knight, of Mus-
quoddy, contributed \$20.
Rev. Jos. McLeod, D. D., of Frederic-
ton, was in the city yesterday on his way
to Halifax to bid farewell to his son Nor-
man McLeod, prince in the second con-
tingent.

Officer John Collins, of the I. C. R.,
went to Halifax yesterday to do police
duty at the depot there during the rank
over the departure of the troops.

NO AMOUNT of brilliant advertising
will make a fraud finally successful. Men
are fools to try it. As for us we merely
tell a true story and say Adamson's
Bottle Balsam is splendid for coughs,
25c. all druggists.

SCHOONER NELLIE J. CROCKER

Total Loss in Frenchmen's Bay—
Sailed from St. John Wednesday.

Machias, Me., Jan. 18.—The schooner
Nellie J. Crocker, of Calais, Captain Hen-
derson, from St. John for New York with a
cargo of piling, went ashore at an early
hour this morning in a thick fog on Schoodic
Island, Frenchmen's Bay, and is a total
loss. The crew were saved. The Crocker
was built in Fair Haven, Conn., in 1874, and
registered 313 tons, and was owned by
Morse & Co. She sailed from Calais, Me.

St. Andrews News.

St. Andrews, Jan. 17.—Charlotte County
Council spoke in no uncertain sound this
afternoon when a patriotic resolution approv-
ing of the action of the Dominion Govern-
ment in forwarding the contingents for South
Africa was moved by Coun. Billings, of St.
Andrews. Appended to the resolution was
a recommendation that the council appro-
priate \$100 to the patriotic fund. This
amount was deemed entirely too small, and
it was finally fixed at \$200. The Council
sang God save the Queen with vigor, and at
the close gave three lusty cheers and a tiger
for Queen Victoria and the "absent-minded
suggers" in Africa.

The council has received petitions from
the St. George W. C. T. U. and East
Granite Division asking for the removal of
the present Scott Act inspector and the
appointment of Charles Vroom, of St.
Stephen.

Approval of Premier Emmerson's last fine
proposal was heartily given by the council,
and the warden was appointed a committee
to attend any convention that may be held
in connection therewith.

A purse of money will be forwarded to
Trooper Mallory of the second contingent
by his St. Andrew's admirers.

THE RAILWAY TOWN.

Moncton, Jan. 18.—The city market
trouble today culminated in W. K. Gross
being ejected from the stall he occupied
by the chief of police. The possession of stall
was given to B. A. Gallagher, who re-let
it to Clifford Gross. George Matthews
was occupant of stalls in dispute, was
arrested with a supreme court writ.

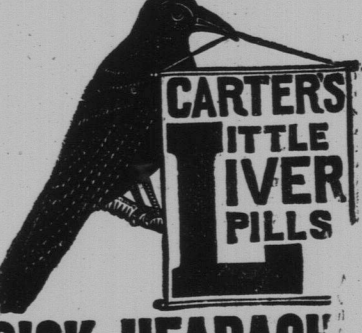
Two train loads of second contingent
volunteers passed through to Halifax this
afternoon from the upper provinces, the
arrival and departure of the troops being
witnessed by a large crowd of citizens.

Most Miraculous Heart Cures.

Mr. Thos. Cooke, of Kingston, After Suffering Intense Pain and Distress of the Heart for Seven Years—Is Cured Almost Miraculously by

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—A Remedy Which Saves Lives Everyday that Have Been Proclaimed

aid of the good angel of modern medical science—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. He says: "I suffered seven years from a very rare form of heart disease. I experienced great weakness; had smothering sensations; palpitation so badly that one in the same room could hear the heart thump. I had nervousness and depression at times, suffered excruciating shooting pains. Could not stand the slightest exertion or excitement. I tried many remedies recommended to me, and consulted by physicians on my ailments, and nobody gave me any hope of permanent recovery. But one day I read of a cure by a wonderful remedy which seemed just to be my own case repeated. I got a bottle and derived great benefit from it. I concluded to continue, as I promised complete and permanent cure, and when I had used six bottles not a vestige of the trouble remained, and although that is a year and a half ago there has never been the slightest symptom of a return of the trouble."
"You can readily verify this or any other testimony of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, for the commissions for it are sent spontaneously and unsolicited, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are given out of the 'fingers of the heart' in being snatched from the jaws of death, or as a means of relieving the heart disease in any form."



SICK HEADACK

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headaches, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.