

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

NO. 109.

VOL. XXXIX.

ST. JOHN N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1901.

DECISION AS TO HALIFAX REVIEW WILL NOT BE MADE FOR SOME DAYS.

Minister of Militia, General O'Grady-Haly and Col. Neilson in Conference--Another Report from Dr. Montzambert Must Be Had.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Dr. Borden, Major General O'Grady-Haly and Col. Neilson had a conference this evening in regard to the proposed royal review at Halifax, and the suggestion made to have declared off on account of the small number in the province. It will be some days before a decision will be reached. The difficulty arose on receipt here of a report from the provincial secretary of the board of health of Nova Scotia, pointing out that smallpox existed at several points, and, at the same time pointing to this report was sent to Dr. Montzambert, Dominion director of health, and he forwarded it to the militia department. It was decided at tonight's conference to have a report from Dr. Montzambert on the subject before coming to a decision. Dr. Montzambert will have to confer with the provincial health officers and this will take some days. Militia authorities are at the reviews should take place. All arrangements are made. A report of the provincial secretary is one that must be carefully examined, before going ahead.

Hon. Mr. Borden was at his office today, but had to use a crutch. He will attend the royal reception in Toronto this week. Nearly all the ministers will be present. Hon. R. Oustwright and Hon. R. W. Scott will not be able to present. Ottawa, Oct. 7.—(Special)—The Canadian census will show when all the returns are in to be not less than five and a half millions. This statement comes from an authoritative source, and is based upon information that has come in since the issuing of the first official bulletin in August. The estimate given then of the population was 5,338,000. It was plainly indicated in the bulletin that estimates were used where complete returns were not available. These estimates seem to have been in all cases considerably under the actual figures. It is pleasant to know that the final announcement will bring the population up to the five millions and a half. The increases in Ontario over 1891 will be about 75,000, instead of 50,000. But it is Quebec that will show the biggest gain over the figures given out in August.

DETAILS IN MILITIA ORDER.

McLean, 62nd Fusiliers, mand, With Major Maclelland.

7.—(Special)—A militia order regarding the mobilization follows: Staff and corps—Lieut. Col. H. H. McLean, at; D. A. G. (a)—Major G. B. C. R. I.; D. A. A. E. T. Sturdee, 62nd Regt.—C. B. I., orderly officers, (messes) (detachments); 3rd A. No. 4 regimental depot, 2nd St. John Fusiliers, 71st and 72nd Northumberland Regiments, and No. 8 Bear-...

SIGNMENT HAS GONE ASTRAY.

to Toronto Cannot Be Silver in Same Consign-ives.

Oct. 7.—(Special)—A bag containing gold coin, consigned from Halifax to P. W. Ellis Compting and jewelers, of the same consignment arrived and it is hoped the gold was placed and may turn up. Very arguments are constantly passing the customs and mails. Single diamonds, valued at \$250, recently have been by registered...

MR. TARTE AND MONTREAL HARBOR BOARD.

Charge That Bribery Was Used Stimulant to Granting Elevator Contract Deal With.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—(Special)—At a meeting of the board of harbor commissioners today, Hon. Mr. Tarte's charge that \$20,000 was used as a stimulant to the granting of the elevator contract by a board was again discussed. A motion was made calling on Mr. Tarte to substantiate his charge or to apologize to the board. This resolution was defeated by the casting vote of the chairman, Hon. Robert McKay. Mr. Jamieson, the successful tenderer for the construction of the elevator, and whose plans Mr. Tarte has since disapproved of, was called by the board to tell what he knew about the alleged bribery. He declared he knew absolutely nothing of any attempt to bribe any member of the board.

MCLEOD GETS TWO YEARS.

Carpet Thief Sentenced to Dorchester by Stipendiary Kay. Moncton, N. B., Oct. 7.—(Special)—George McLeod was sentenced by Stipendiary Kay today to two years in Dorchester penitentiary for stealing a \$40 carpet. McLeod pleaded guilty, and the stipendiary, without the preliminary of committing for trial, as is usual, sentenced him. This is the first case here in which the police magistrate has sentenced a prisoner to the penitentiary.

SIX-YEAR-OLD LAD PROBABLY MURDERED.

Lacerated Body Found Wrapped in a Burlap Bag--Identification of the Boy by His Father.

New York, Oct. 7.—What may turn out to be a murder mystery was discovered early this morning when the body of a six-year old boy in a burlap bag was found in an area way on West 22nd street. Experts for lacerations on the boy's abdomen there was no mark of violence on the body. The police believe the child was murdered and that the body was carried to the river when it became too heavy and, as in a number of similar cases, was deposited in the most convenient place. The body was identified by Sydney Ryan, a cook, as that of his son, Albert. Ryan said he had last seen the boy yesterday at 4 o'clock, when he was playing on the street in front of his home. He said he knew of no reason why his son should have been killed as the family had no enemy.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Day of Oratory in House of Deputies--Constitutional Amendments.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—This was a day of oratory in the house of deputies of the triennial Episcopal convention. The debate which began last Saturday on the proposed addition to article X, of the constitution, proceeded in the form of oratory, was continued all day and resulted in its adoption. As adopted it is as follows: The provisions made by canon for the temporary use of old forms and doctrines of worship by congregations not in union with this church, who are permitted to accept the episcopal oversight of the bishop of the diocese of missionary district. The debate was very animated. It was strongly urged by the advocates of the proposed change that its adoption would open the way to a great increase in the membership of the church while its opponents regarded it as too radical an innovation. The house of bishops adopted the amendment to article X, section 13 of the constitution, already approved by the deputies which in effect, makes the presiding bishop of the church elective for a term of three years by a majority vote of the bishops. It was voted, in view of the growing importance of missionary work into two departments, to be known as those of Shanghai and Hankow. The bishops considered a number of reports and transacted much routine business.

NEW CANAL TREATY.

One Alleged In Which Press Says Britain Surrenders Everything.

London, Oct. 8.—The Washington correspondent of the Daily Chronicle gives the alleged substance of a provisional canal treaty abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Commenting editorially upon these advices, the Daily Chronicle says: "Englishmen will be startled to learn that we have abandoned our rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and surrendered every disputed point without any compensation. The new treaty is apparently another instance of Lord Salisbury's placid indifference and Lord Lansdowne's impulsive generosity. It is said that President Roosevelt will recommend its adoption to the senate. Doubtless Great Britain will agree to it. Although it gives us nothing at all it will have the advantage of getting rid of all our outstanding grievances with the United States."

More Smallpox in Ottawa. Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 7.—(Special)—Seven new cases of smallpox are reported in the city. The city council has decided to ask for the resignation of the health officer,

BIG SHORTAGE IN MACKEREL FISHING.

Estimated at Gloucester to Be 30,000 Barrels--Maine Fishing Also a Failure.

Gloucester, Oct. 7.—The mackerel season has closed unfavorably. The catch, compared with that of last year, shows a shortage of 30,000 barrels. Some of the vessels have made exceedingly large catches and paid large revenues, but there have been a good many that failed to pay expenses. As Gloucester has built a great many high-priced vessels this year or two it has been rather a hard blow to some of the owners. When the vessels haul up from mackerel fishery they will commence to go to cod fishing, and that will relieve the scarcity of codfish to a considerable extent. The codfish market is more likely to be in favor of the buyer from this out. The shore herring fishery has been a total failure. There has not been a barrel landed here this year. The Maine fishery has also been a failure. There were only about 300 barrels caught off Kagged Island. Last year at this time Maine had about 30,000 barrels round herring exports. The vessels here sailed last week for Newfoundland for salt herrings, which will probably be sold at the highest prices round herrings have sold at for a great many years.

SCHEME FOR BIG FLEET TO CARRY COAL.

Two Hundred Vessels Contemplated But Encouragement Not forthcoming.

Philadelphia, Oct. 7.—Efforts are being made to get the large bituminous coal producers interested in the formation of a steamship company for the carrying of soft coal from Philadelphia to foreign ports. It is understood that the plan contemplates the construction of 200 vessels, each having a capacity of 3,000 tons. So far the projects of this scheme have met with little encouragement, as the operators are not inclined to come forward with any amount of cash which would enable them to carry out the plan. There is a vast difference of opinion between the operators and those who originated the scheme for the construction of vessels for the carrying of bituminous coal. These parties are of the belief that 15,000,000 tons a year can be carried to Europe and a market found there for it.

DEFEATED CONSERVATIVES FAILED TO APPEAR.

Declaration Day at Truro Gives Laurence 34 and Pearson 18 Majority--Y. M. C. A. Annual Meeting.

Truro, Oct. 7.—(Special)—The official declaration made today gives Laurence 24 and Pearson 18 majority over the highest Conservatives, an exceedingly close election for this county. Messrs. Black and Stairs, the defeated Conservatives, did not put in an appearance to thank even those who did vote for them, and they have gained ill will by their action. At the annual meeting tonight, the Truro Y. M. C. A. reported an excellent condition. The finances came out with a clear sheet after an expenditure of \$2,000 current expenses and nearly \$200 capital account. There was a large addition of new members during the year, and is now the strongest association in Nova Scotia.

MR. HURDMAN OF OTTAWA BUYS KIPPEWA LIMITS.

The Great Timber Lands Acquired for \$385,000--Over 200 Miles in Extent.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Mr. Robert Hurdman, of Ottawa, has bought the Kippewa limits of Messrs. R. H. Klock & Co., for about \$385,000. The limits are 228 miles in extent and are on the Kananis River, in the Kippewa. Competent bushrangers say the limits contain great quantities of splendid timber, and it is understood to be Mr. Hurdman's intention to go actively to work in getting out large quantities of square timber logs.

HUMAN FLESH SOLD IN FAMINE DISTRICTS.

Horrible Conditions in China--Babies and Young Children Butchered.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 7.—The steamship Globe brings news of human flesh being freely sold in the famine districts of Shantung, China. Babies and young children are being butchered. The Empress Dowager has commanded that the practice be stopped, but is able to enforce her orders only around Hsian Fu. The money collected by the Christian Herald of New York, has been distributed, saving many from starvation.

DUKE ENJOYING SPORT WITH GUN IN MANITOBA.

Out Bright and Early With Senator Kirchoffer and Party.

MAKING MOST OF TIME.

Mounted Police Acting as Shooting Grounds--Duchess on Her Way from Calgary--Queen's University Favored.

Poplar Point, Man., Oct. 7.—(Special)—The first despatch rider arrived here from the shooting grounds at 10 o'clock this morning and reported the safe arrival of the Duke of Cornwall and party at Senator Kirchoffer's shooting lodge on Lake Manitoba last night. Dinner was served shortly after arrival, and all hands retired early. This morning the weather was very favorable for good sport. The duke and party were up before sunrise and shot some game general as soon as there was sufficient light. Ducks were reported very plentiful and from the continuous firing heard in the distance a good bag was safely predicted. Mounted police are acting as despatch riders between the shooting grounds and the depot. The Duchess of York is on her way from Calgary, and will join the duke here tomorrow afternoon.

Kingston, Ont., Oct. 7.—(Special)—The Duke of York has consented to lay the foundation stone of Queen's University New Arts building. This favor was granted by his royal highness at a request of the governor general and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Queens is very proud of the prospective honor as all such ceremonies at other places were struck out of the programme of the royal tour.

PLANNING RECEPTION FOR PREMIER MURRAY.

Schooner Wrecked at Entrance of Big Bras, D'Oor--Indefatigable Damaged Internally.

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 7.—(Special)—The Gloucester fishing schooner Mist, from Davis Straits, bound home, put in here this morning for shelter. The Mist was after halibut in the far north and secured a fare of 5,000 pounds. She left Davis Strait early in September. The weather was getting quite cold there when she started for home, with lots of ice and numerous snow squalls. The damage to the schooner Indefatigable, arrived this morning from Quebec. It is not yet decided whether the indefatigable will be repaired here or will proceed to England. Her damage is mostly internal. A meeting of Liberals was held this morning and it was decided to give Premier Murray a grand reception when he returns from Sydney the end of the week. A committee of prominent citizens will meet him at the provincial building, where an address will be presented. A band will be in attendance also. Steamers today, to have called today for the West Indies, will not likely be away before Thursday, owing to toulter inspection. Schooner Merino, 46 tons, from North Sydney to Baddeck in ballast, reported wrecked at entrance of Big Bras D'Oor. The crew were saved. The vessel is owned at Murray Harbor, P. E. I., and is insured in Lloyds.

PREACHER DIES SUDDENLY AFTER A CURIOUS CAREER.

Rev. R. R. Simpson, Supposed to Have Been Known in New Brunswick, Drops Dead in New York Street.

New York, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Rev. R. Simpson dropped dead today from heart disease in Montague street, Brooklyn. He lived at No. 229 Tillary street, and was a well known character in certain circles of Brooklyn. It is said that 20 years ago Mr. Simpson was an Episcopal minister, and preached in St. Michael's church at Jay and High streets. The memory of Mrs. James, the woman who allowed of him to occupy a room in her house, rest free, because, as she says, she feared the wrath of heaven if she put him out, reaches back that far. Rev. Dr. Snoddy, of St. Ann's Episcopal church, says, however, that Mr. Simpson's name is not on the Episcopal roster. Always wearing a clerical waistcoat and collar, the rest of his attire was nondescript. He used, it is said, to pick up food from the streets. The daily frequenter of City Hall Square and spoke to the indigent characters that congregate there, trying to make them lead better lives. Among his correspondence were found some letters from New Brunswick.

MURDEROUS ASSAULTS UPON WOMEN AND GIRLS.

City in Great Excitement Over Series of Crimes.

Pueblo, Col., Oct. 7.—This city is in great excitement over a series of murderous assaults upon women and girls. From what has been learned they seem to have been committed by the same person, a negro or very dark white man with his hair blackened. Saturday night Mrs. Jas. P. Henderson was a victim, being half killed with a club while alone in her home. Later a girl in a family named Hamilton was terribly choked by a man who had forced his way in. Mrs. Hickey, who was struck down while riding a bicycle a few nights since, is still at the point of death with a fractured skull and can give no clear account of what occurred. Several other women have also been assaulted recently.

Violent Storms on French Coasts.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Violent storms are raging along the French coast, particularly Brittany. Many wrecks are reported in the channel. Much damage has been done by wind and rain at Belfort and at other places inland.

Arm Crushed to Jelly.

Ottawa, Oct. 7.—(Special)—W. P. Webb, pressman of the Citizen, had his left arm crushed to a jelly between the cylinders of a press today. It had to be amputated.

AMEER OF AFGHANISTAN REPORTED DEAD.

Because of South African Situation News Caused Shock to Great Britain.

London, Oct. 7.—A news agency despatch from Simla says it is reported there that the Ameer of Afghanistan, Abdur Rahman Kahn is dead. A despatch to the Associated Press from Simla says the Ameer was taken seriously ill September 28. Habibullah Khan, October 2, asked in a Durbar that public prayers be offered for the Ameer. In the morning of October 3, Habibullah Khan is reported to have died. This is the only news so far received. Nothing is known of the state of affairs at Cabul.

London, Oct. 8.—No confirmation has been received at the foreign office of the report of the death of the Ameer of Afghanistan, but the accuracy of the report is not doubted. In view of the existing critical situation in South Africa, the news sent something like a shock through the United Kingdom. Great confidence, however, is expressed on all sides in the ability of the Indian Viceroy to deal with the situation. "The British duty is plain," says the Times, "it is to afford prompt and firm countenance to the legitimate heir and nominee of the Ameer and the favorite of the nation. It is well for Great Britain that death occurred during Lord Curzon's royal visit."

Abdullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, was born about 1830. He was the eldest son of Afzal Khan, and nephew of the late Ameer Sher Ali. During the civil war of 1861, Abdullah Khan played a long part on the side of his father against his uncle and gained several battles. The great nations of Shikhabad and Khehlat-ghizal were mainly due to his ability. He was entrusted with the governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation and by marrying the daughter of the chief of the tribe. In 1868 he was enabled, however, to offer a successful resistance to his cousin, Yakoub Khan, son of Sher Ali, who deposed him at Bujak, near Bamian, and also finally to Tinal Khan. Abdur Rahman then fled from the country, ultimately reaching Russian territory. General Kauffman permitted him to reside at Samarkand and allowed him a pension of \$25,000 rubles a year. He remained in Samarkand until 1879 when he slowly made his way to Balkh to the Cabul frontier. In July of the following year he was formally chosen by the leading men of Cabul and acknowledged by the British Indian government as Ameer of Afghanistan. From the government he received a regular subsidy of \$160,000 a year with large gifts of artillery rifles and ammunition to improve his military force.

BRAINERD FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Telephone Expert Adjudged Sane When He Shot Five Fellow Workmen in the Portland, Maine, Exchange.

Portland, Me., Oct. 7.—That George H. Brainerd was not insane when he shot Isaiah H. Farnham and four other persons in the office of the New England Telephone Company, here, April 24 last, was the conclusion of 12 men who, for just one week, had listened to the testimony of witnesses and the arguments of counsel in the superior court, and tonight, after three and a half hours' deliberation in the jury room, they returned a verdict of murder in the first degree.

To many this verdict came as a surprise. The prosecution occupied only about one day in putting before the jury the actual killing and entering a plea of "not guilty because of insanity," called a large number of witnesses, among them four well-known experts on insanity. The experts were unanimous in the opinion that Brainerd was insane when the murder was committed, and of the other witnesses a number testified to the prisoner's peculiar acts dating back several years. The arguments of counsel and the judge's charge to the jury were devoted almost entirely to the question of insanity. Judge Foster, senior counsel for the prisoner, was not present when the verdict was returned tonight, and Mr. Greenleaf, junior counsel, could not say whether a motion for a new trial would be filed. The evidence in the case was all in favor of the court adjourned last Saturday night, and today there remained only the arguments of counsel and the judge's charge to the jury. Judge Foster, for the defense, occupied the entire forenoon session. This afternoon, Attorney General Sedgwick made the closing argument for the state. Judge Bonney finished his charge at 6:15 and the jury retired. It was just three and a half hours later when they sent out word that they had agreed upon a verdict. When the foreman, in answer to the usual questions from the clerk, announced that the verdict was murder in the first degree, Brainerd became violently excited for a moment, but he soon calmed down and seated himself quietly in his chair in the dock. Owing to the absence of two of the attorneys in the case—Judge Foster and County Attorney Whitehouse—Judge Bonney adjourned court until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, without discharging the jury. Brainerd was led away to the county jail by the officers who have had him in charge during the trial.

MONEY POURS IN FOR MISS STONE'S RANSOM.

Brigands Give Month's Extension of Time to Captive Missionary.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Nearly half the money needed to ransom Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missionary from the Bulgarian brigands, has been placed in the hands of Kupper, Peabody & Co. The exact figures at midnight were \$45,343.40 cash and \$1,000 in postage. Of this amount the firm has advanced \$25,000 to the state department, to be forwarded to the consular office in Sofia. The exact figures at midnight were \$45,343.40 cash and \$1,000 in postage. Of this amount the firm has advanced \$25,000 to the state department, to be forwarded to the consular office in Sofia. The exact figures at midnight were \$45,343.40 cash and \$1,000 in postage. Of this amount the firm has advanced \$25,000 to the state department, to be forwarded to the consular office in Sofia.

ROOSEVELT A VICTIM OF ENDLESS CHAIN.

Boer Sympathizers in United States to Appeal Against Sending Supplies to British.

Kalamazoo Mich., Oct. 7.—Communications received in this city indicate that Boer sympathizers in this country are preparing an appeal to President Roosevelt to stop the sending of supplies from the United States to the British in South Africa. The endless chain plan has been started by the American Transvaal League of Chicago and sympathizers in Kalamazoo have received bundles of ten private postcards addressed to President Roosevelt with instructions to sign them and get friends to sign the cards and mail to the president.

TOOK ROUGH ON RATS AND WAITED TO DIE.

Mrs. Robert Lynch, Sixty Years Old, of Berry's Mills, Commits Suicide in Presence of Her Husband.

Moncton, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Mrs. Robert Lynch, about 60 years of age, living with her husband at Berry's Mills, eight miles above Moncton, committed suicide yesterday by taking rough on rats. Deceased had been in poor health for some time and grew melancholy. After taking the poison the woman coolly informed her husband what she had done and waited the end, which came a few hours after.

SUIT FOR LIBEL.

M. Connolly Enters Action Against Consumers' Corgage Company and Manager Day for \$50,000.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Michael Connolly has entered an action against the Consumers' Corgage Company and Manager Day for \$50,000. The case arises out of money said to have been expended by the corgage company to secure the election of Hon. Wm. Hardy, late member of the Ontario government, for Kingston, so as to secure his influence in connection with the Ontario corgage contract.

The Fire Record.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—(Special)—Fire at Prince's pier, Levis, today burned the barge Justice Miner to the water's edge, badly damaged the wharf to which the barge was moored, and completely destroyed several hundred railway ties, the property of the Intercolonial railway. The loss to the property is \$20,000, and there is no insurance. The captain of the barge also lost his coat, in the pocket of which was \$150 in bills. The coat was hanging in the cabin and was burned with the vessel.

\$75,000 FOR THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

This Amount Subscribed by American Contributors.

London, Oct. 7.—The Queen Victoria memorial fund amount to \$75,000, which, according to the king's consent to a request made by the American Society in London, will be applied to a clearly designated portion of the memorial. This will be designed and executed by an American sculptor in harmony with the memorial's general artistic design. It is expected that this sculptor will be selected after some form of preliminary competition in the United States. The American Society in London discussed at a meeting held this week, the propriety of opening a subscription in London for an English memorial to President McKinley.

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EIGHTY KILLED IN A CHURCH FIGHT.

Stundists and Orthodox Church Differences Culminate in Terrible Conflict.

London, Oct. 5.—In Petrovka, a town of 4,000 inhabitants, 120 miles from Khabarovsk, says a despatch to the Standard from Moscow, "a quarrel between Stundists and Orthodox Church people led to a free fight. Eighty people were killed. The police were powerless and troops were sent from Kharkoff to restore order. The Russian priests escaped with the more valuable sacred images and holy vessels."

HINTS THAT WILL HELP THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER TO CONDUCT HIS FARM SUCCESSFULLY.

THE FARM SEPARATOR.

Valuable Adjunct to the Small Dairy Equipment. Addressing the Kansas state board of agriculture at its annual meeting, G. B. Morgan said: The value of the farm separator to the private dairyman has already passed the experimental stage. The evidence of our experimental stations and the testimony of all who have made a careful, intelligent comparison between the gravity system and the modern cream separator are practically a unit in favor of the latter for the private dairyman. The question as to its advantages in localities where creameries are established is one upon which there is much difference of opinion.

The farm separator, we think, will assist greatly in solving this problem. It means a minimum of labor with a maximum of profit. The product is carried in condensed form from the patron to the creamery. We feel safe in saying that fully one-third of the skimming stations in this state from October to May do not pay running expenses. It is in these localities where the farm separator will prove of the greatest benefit.

At points where the patronage is liberal any radical change would not be advisable. It will to a great extent work its own way. But at these weaker, nonpaying stations much good can be accomplished by the use of the farm separator, especially in territory where the distance is too great to haul milk. True, to carry out this plan the farmer must make an investment for which he is amply compensated in the increased value of the skim milk and the convenience of having it fed while warm, sweet and fresh and in the best possible condition to be given to the young animal. The milk patron often suffers a severe loss when he hauls Sunday's milk during the heated term. He also loses again by feeding new milk to the calf for six or eight weeks on account of the danger incurred in feeding the creamery milk. When milk is fed from the farm separator by careful management and the use of Kaffir corn meal the calf can be put upon skim milk at 15 days old. It has been our experience that the patron who in one year to pay for a \$100 machine.

THE COW IN IOWA.

Status of the Dairy Industry—Price of Butter—Use of Separators. The report of Dairy and Food Commissioner Norton of Iowa contains a number of statistics of fact which are of general interest. The total number of cows in Iowa is 1,295,980, or an average of 23 to the square mile in the less populous portions of the state to 55 in the more populous. The value of these cows is \$28,338,453 or nearly \$30 per cow. The number of cowboys each 1,000 population is 576.

The average price of butter has decreased over seven years ago, but has increased over last year. The average price in 1893 was 27 cents; in 1894, 24 cents; in 1895, 21 cents; in 1896, 20 cents, and in 1900, 22 cents. During the year ending July 1, 1900, there were but three licenses issued for the sale of oleomargarine in the state. All of these have since expired, and no renewals have been taken out. Of the 936 creameries in the state 842 are operated on the separator plan, 50 on the gathered cream plan and 50 on a combination of the two plans. Five hundred and one creameries are owned by individuals, 340 are operated on the co-operative plan, 116 on the stock company plan and 160 on the private plan.

There has been a notable increase in the past year of the number of farm separators in use in the state, in 1900 there being 3,332 as against 1,762 of the previous year and 934 of 1898.

The Silo Question.

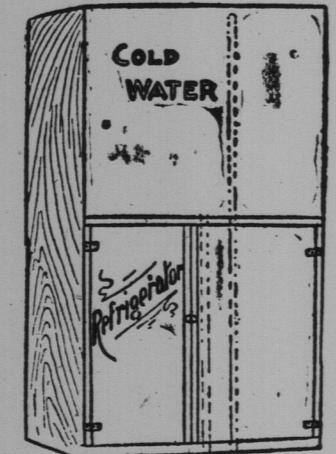
A roof on a silo is perhaps more a question of convenience than of necessity, says Hoard's Dairyman. Silage will keep without a roof being over it, unless, of course, in feeding the silage, keeping snow, etc. out and whether while handling a roof is usually built on the silo. If one has not been built, the silo can be covered with a netting or filling. If there is plenty of silage and the pasture is not of the best, keep cows on silage till the growth improves, or if they are turned out give them a feed at night. There is no need to keep up the milk flow without assistance of a little dry feed. If the silo is not completely emptied, when ready to fill remove all spoiled ensilage from the surface and fill with the new cut corn at once.

Regularity in Stable Work.

Regularly in stable work. Regularity in stable work is always desirable, but in case of milking it is a necessity when one expects to do their best. The variation of an hour, early or late, will make appreciable differences in the quantity of milk yielded and sometimes in the quality of milk as well. The benefits of regularity in stable work, once well established, will soon extend to other farm operations.

WATER REFRIGERATOR.

Its Designer Claims That for Ordinary Farm Purposes It Has Advantages Over Ice. For the last two years I have used a homemade water refrigerator in the farmhouse, which has some advantages over ice. It saves the expense of putting up ice, saves labor of getting it out and putting it into the refrigerator. It is purer than ice, and furnishes drinking water of guaranteed quality, which is better for the health than ice water. Scientists make a strong point against putting ice into a refrigerator and then breaking off a little to put into drinking water—this on the score of health.



REFRIGERATOR OUTLINE. seepage water can possibly get into it. It is a great thing to be blessed with this kind of well and pure, uncontaminated water is the first thing to secure on any farm.

The windmill sends it first to the tank in the top of the refrigerator through the short pipe, indicated by dotted lines, the overflow runs back through the other pipe and goes to the stock water tank. The water is needed for stock, so none is wasted. It is also needed at the house, and fuses permit its being taken out at the house as desired. It is cool and pure and can be drawn out in pantry, diningroom or kitchen, or all, as desired. Shelves in the lower part hold the milk, butter, fruit and whatever else is desired to be kept cold, and the wife does not have to go down cellar after butter, nor to the well for water, nor the man of the house have to get ice for which he has no need.

The tank I use is four feet high, and made of galvanized steel. A cupboard-like structure without shelves in the upper portion affords a good place to locate this tank, and the windmill will do the rest. The pipes run underground from the house, in a trench six feet deep, so as to be free from frost. A stopcock at the pump allows the water to be sent to the house when desired, or direct to the stock tank without first passing through the house tank.—E. C. Bennett, in Orange Judd Farmer.

TEN VALUABLE HINTS.

If Carried Out by Patrons, Creamery Success Is Assured. Here is what the buttermaker at the Glenville (Minn.) creamery sent out to his patrons: The following suggestions are sent to all patrons for mutual benefit. If we are to make the best grade of butter that will sell at the highest price we must have only pure, sweet milk, hence it is for your interest that we make a fancy article, and with your co-operation this can be accomplished. Trusting that every patron will unite with us in this effort, we beg to offer the following suggestions: First—Thoroughly brush the cow's flanks and udder before milking.

Second—Strain carefully through wire and cloth strainers. Third—Don't allow cans to remain in the stable. Fourth—Don't mix night's and morning's milk before cooling. Fifth—Keep milk in cold water. Sixth—Launder the milk cans and the milk is cooled, then stir and close the covers. Seventh—Don't leave skim milk standing in cans. Eighth—Use brush and warm water for washing cans, then rinse with scalding water and stand in the sun. Ninth—Don't use wooden milk pails. Tenth—If you know of any patron that is violating the rules of common cleanliness in caring for his milk it is your duty to report the same at the creamery, and such information will be held in the strictest confidence.

Trees Restore Fertility.

Many of the worn-out farms of the east may be restored to fertility by growing forest trees upon them for a series of years, and many of them are better suited for the production of timber than for any other purpose. It is fortunately true that worn-out farm lands throughout the region once wooded will usually refer to their previous condition if protected from fire and stock. The process is naturally slow, and the result may be materially hastened and more valuable forest may be grown by the judicious planting of useful species.

Wood Ashes as Fertilizer.

Wood ashes give the best results on pasture land, orchards, small fruits and on clover. To purchase wood ashes is a risk, as it is difficult to procure two lots alike in composition, while the exposure to rains may cause loss of potash by leaching. If one has ashes it will make a better use of them, as they contain both lime and potash, but it will be found better and cheaper to purchase potash in the forms sold by fertilizer manufacturers than to buy ashes on the market.

SPRAYING APPLE TREES.

Some Causes of the Apparent Failures With This Remedy. A belief exists in the minds of some fruit growers that recommended methods for the destruction of the codling moth are worthless, that spraying with arsenic compounds has proved of no avail. Disregarding the opposition of some whose ill chosen statements furnish their own refutation, we must admit that trials of spraying methods by our fruit growers have too often resulted in apparent failure and in consequence have measurably destroyed confidence in these methods. These reported failures may have come from one of several causes—first, an exaggerated idea of the results to be obtained by spraying has led to anticipations of a degree of success not warranted by the experience of the most successful experimenters; second, close adherence to several indispensable points of practice that even careful men may fall through oversight of these particulars, or, finally, the adverse report is made without a just estimate of the result of the experiment, for it will be granted that a true judgment of the degree of success can only be had by the comparison of trees treated with trees untreated in the same surroundings, and, this comparison lacking, the estimate of success or failure is altogether a matter of opinion and not to be admitted as evidence.

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It is also advisable that some of the reported failures are referable to the use of adulterated or low grade poison. In several states the experiment stations had greatly inferior samples of paris green on the market, and while tests made at the Kansas experimental station a few years ago showed a fairly uniform high grade in samples analyzed, it is quite possible that those at present in our market may be found defective as has been reported from neighboring states.

We advise strongly that every fruit grower continue his efforts to destroy the apple pest by all possible means. Especially should he continue spraying and with careful attention to the conditions needed to succeed. It is only by perseverance in a united effort on the part of orchardists that the apple crop may be brought to its condition of highest profit.—E. A. Poppeno.

Hessian Fly.

Hessian flies will not attack grass or oats, but a simple harrowing or disking of the fields will destroy but very few of them, and the rest will develop and go to other fields. Where the wheat has been killed out, the young seedling uninjured it may look like an unprofitable piece of work to plow under such a field, and in most cases the farmer must decide which is the best course to pursue, but he must bear in mind that these flies will develop and go elsewhere to lay their eggs or grubs that may be growing in the same field. Then, again, it must be remembered that the wheat has yet to stand a second attack of the fly between this and harvest. There are probably many fields that look this spring as though they might produce a part of a crop, but by the time they have withstood the coming attack of the fly the prospects will be vastly diminished.—Ohio Station.

Foes of Currants.

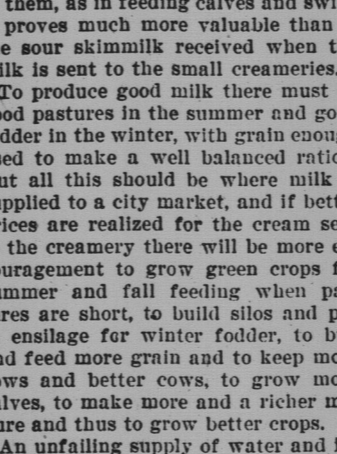
The currant worm is ever present, but happily is comparatively easy to handle. Arsenites applied when first leaves are expanding and followed with white hellebore are accepted remedies. Diseases or blights are treated with ammoniacal copper carbonate solution followed, after fruit is picked, with Bordeaux mixture. A general opinion seems to be that one variety of the currant is about as susceptible to attack of insects or disease as another.

An Objection to Kaffir Corn.

Like all sorghums, Kaffir corn makes a weak, slow, early growth, which is in strong contrast to its vigor and hardiness when it comes to the grain. It grows in wet seasons and on weedy land the weeds in the early season will often make a strong growth while the Kaffir corn is too small to cultivate easily. This makes cultivation expensive and difficult.

HOW DAIRYING PAYS.

A thoroughbred bull full of vitality, well fed and with no means of working off his superabundant vitality is about as dangerous a combination as can be found on the farm, says Hoard's Dairyman. The farmer has the best intentions of handling the bull so that he will be in no danger, but as familiarity always breeds contempt of danger it is soon assumed that the bull is perfectly safe. Many men have assumed this once too often, with death or serious injury as the result. Much of this danger could be obviated if the animal had systematic exercise either in a tread power or harness, as shown in the accompanying picture.



GUERNSEY BULL IN HARNESS. found on the farm, says Hoard's Dairyman. The farmer has the best intentions of handling the bull so that he will be in no danger, but as familiarity always breeds contempt of danger it is soon assumed that the bull is perfectly safe.

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Give your product a definite name by which it may become advertised and known, says The American Agriculturist.

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Cod Liver Oil For Calves.

Many dairymen who grow calves are accustomed to use a little oil meal as an addition to the skim milk to replace the butter fat taken out in skimming or separating milk, but in New Zealand they supply the fat by using cod liver oil. They give each calf about two ounces a day from the time they begin using skim milk for longer 80 days, when they think the calf no longer needs milk, and they stop it. The crude oil costs them 75 cents a gallon, and there are 100 ounces in a gallon, so that it adds about a cent a day to the cost of raising the calf. We think it costs but about 40 to 50 cents a gallon here.

Cow Censures.

The number of cows per 1,000 inhabitants in this country, according to government figures, is 284 and has increased in 20 years from 232. The greatest relative proportion of cows are kept in the central western states, where dairying is the chief agricultural industry. Thirty years ago New York and the New England states composed the dairy farming section of the country.

Sweet Silage.

Sweet silage is comparatively an uncertain term, but amount of moisture increases the acidity. Slow filling and little tramping tends to produce sweet silage, but it should not be allowed to reach a temperature above 140 degrees, or waste may ensue. It is also well to avoid freezing, though it does not seriously injure the palatability of the ensilage, as there is seldom any serious loss from this cause.

Ensilage a Cow Food.

Ensilage is readily eaten by all animals, but is pre-eminently a cow food. By its succulence and palatability it promotes milk flow, and when a grain ration goes along with it which tends to balance the ration it is an exceedingly cheap food. Wheat bran or shorts makes an admirable grain ration for growing animals, but silage, and an addition of a small quantity of gluten or cottonseed meal makes an ideal ration for milk production.

THE DAIRYMAN.

The first requisite for a creamery is plenty of good milk or cream to be had within a reasonable distance of the creamery. The use of the separator on the farm or at separating stations in milk producing districts has enabled them to be run so as to draw their supplies from a much wider circle than they did when the milk was all taken to the creamery, says American Cultivator. The dairymen receive good prices for their cream, and their separator milk is also an important item to them, as in feeding calves and swine cows and better cows, to grow more milk and sour skim milk received when the milk is sent to the small creameries.

To produce good milk there must be good pastures in the summer and good fodder in the winter, with grain enough to make a well balanced ration. But all this should be where milk is supplied to a city market, and if better prices are realized for the cream sent to the creamery there will be more attention to green crops for summer and fall feeding when pastures are short, to build silos and to put in ensilage for winter fodder, to buy and feed more grain and to keep more cows and better cows, to grow more calves, to make more and a richer manure and thus to grow better crops.

An unfulfilling supply of water and ice are needed on the farm and at the dairy, and the water must be pure. Cows of good butter making breeds should be kept by the producers and not such as are better adapted to produce large quantities of milk. Quality is more important to the creamery than quantity. Luckily such cows, grades of Jersey and Guernsey, can be bought at reasonable rates now, and farmers have been very generally educated up to a knowledge of the type of cows needed for the butter dairy. Most of them have also learned that good food and enough of it is necessary to produce rich milk. Luckily there are not many dairy or milk farms which are not near enough to the railroads to allow of transportation of the cream to a factory located at some central point.

There will be a growth of nice farm buildings, and, last but not least, the value of farms in the market is always increasing in well developed dairy districts.

Every farmer ought to understand that there is the greatest vitality in the dairy business. For 30 years men have been professing that they would overtake and bring ruin on those who embarked in it.

Evidently it pays all around, for the most prosperous farmers in the United States and Canada are the dairy farmers.

Making Dells Work.

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A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

Does It Pay to Raise Dairy Cows to Sell? The question as to whether it pays to raise dairy cows to sell is often raised and discussed, says L. W. Lighty in National Stockman, but much depends on the stock a man raises and the sale he has for his byproducts. Were I to sell my skim milk I could get only 8 cents per 100 pounds. I can make considerable lowland hay that is a little rough and coarse and has practically no market value, as it is not salable, but young stock thrives on it. Looking over my accounts, I find the cost about as follows for the first year: Value of calf when dropped..... \$4.50 50 cwt. skim milk at 8c..... 4.00 100 lbs. butter at 20c..... 2.00 Total..... \$10.50

When about a year old, the heifer is served, and for the next nine months it costs just about half as much as it costs me to feed a cow one year, or \$15. Thus it costs me \$28 to produce a heifer with a calf at its side. I doubt if they can be raised much cheaper in this part of the country.

If sold at this time, there would be very little or no profit, indeed, but if we have the right class of stock the heifer from now on will pay its way and some profit besides. My heifers frequently produce 300 pounds or more butter the first year. I have them well bred to start with. I feed and train them into good dairy cows, and when 4 or 5 years old I find no trouble to sell them at from \$45 to \$65. Ordinary scrubs at from \$25 to \$35 would bring us no profit, but rather loss, but dairy cows in the true sense of the term are always ready sale at good prices.

Failure to breed well for some years, my cows have won for themselves a reputation, and very frequently I have customers who keep but one or two cows for family use and are willing to pay for guaranteed stock. I keep a careful record of all my cows, and my monthly milk sheets show just how much milk each cow gave. I have a Babcock tester, and if the customer wishes it I make a test right before his eyes. The very best I always keep for my own use and to breed from.

This makes me a profitable market for some unmarketable hay and gives me a profitable outlet for my skim milk. Under certain conditions it is more profitable to buy than to raise, but that makes a market for those who are favorably situated to raise them. The conclusion is that it pays to raise good stock under certain conditions. Poor scrub stock never pays.

Dairy Evolution.

The latest development in the dairy industry and one that has attracted the most attention probably is dairy bacteriology, says D. W. Willson of Illinois in The American Agriculturist. It is only a few years since the study of bacteriology has been sufficiently scientific to reach milk and its production. Today we find that the man who is up in his business is the dairyman who fully understands bacteria, where they come from, how they grow and how to determine the good from the bad. The man who has the best knowledge along that line is the man who is best fitted to carry on dairying scientifically and exactly and to guarantee that his product will be always uniform provided his milk or the raw product has been delivered to him in the proper shape.

Marketing dairy products has been almost entirely revolutionized within the last 25 years. The methods of transportation have improved, and the methods of packing, packages and handling in every way have been so radically changed that the handler of butter of 25 years ago would hardly be able to understand or appreciate what has been accomplished unless he had grown up, as it were, with the improved methods.

We must have the dairy type, conformation of the cow to the business for which she is designed. We look upon the cow now as simply a machine through which the products of the farm are passed and from which we receive the milk in its perfect condition. The cow that would produce 100 or 200 pounds of butter per year 50 years ago was considered a fairly good cow. The cow that does not produce 300 pounds of butter per year now is hardly considered up to date. This has been brought about by organization, by breeding and by studying the problem and finding out how the milking ability of the machine could be developed.

Homemade Koushis.

Cow's milk should be diluted with one-third its volume of water and two teaspoonfuls of white sugar added per quart of liquid. A small portion of this is rubbed into a paste, which is then placed in strong bottles and allowed to ferment. After a few days, during which the bottles should be repeatedly shaken, a beverage of great value in cases of digestive disturbance as well as of excellent palatability for a healthy person is produced. Especial care must be used in corking the bottles tightly, and it is safer, owing to the great pressure produced by the fermentation, to wrap the bottles in a heavy cloth before shaking them.

Illinois' Standard of Cream.

In Illinois the law declares that cream must contain 12 per cent of butter fat. Most of the cream sent in by farmers contains about 25 per cent. This enables dealers to buy cream at 20 cents a gallon, add an equal quantity of milk or water to it and then supply it to buyers at 40 cents a gallon, says the Chicago News. Those dealers are not as sharp as contractors farther east, or they would reduce it one-half and then ask double the price they pay, at about 80 cents a quart.

How to Re-establish a Pasture.

Possibly the best plan is to imitate nature. Give up trying to crop the land and sow a half dozen or more varieties of grass seed in equal liberal amounts. Choose the kinds which have proved themselves best adapted to your soil and climate, which will probably include red top, Kentucky blue grass and alsike clover.

LIBERAL FEEDING PAYS.

That generous feeding of dairy cows pays is clearly illustrated in our record for the five years ending December 30, 1897. During the years 1893, 1895, 1896 and 1897, cows bran as from they would take, while during the year 1894 they were fed light. Cost of 1 lb. Milk, Butter, Butter. 1893..... 4.107 364 10.8 cents 1894..... 4.909 271 20.8 cents 1895..... 4.438 352 8.0 cents 1896..... 7.454 349 6.3 cents 1897..... 6.902 322 5.4 cents

These are averages of the entire herd, and show that during the four years when receiving all they would eat up clean, they averaged 354 pounds of butter each, while the average yield for 1894, when on comparatively light feed, was only 271 pounds. The cost of production was the greatest in 1894, and the kind of feed has little, if anything, to do with the yield, as long as they get the required nutriment in right proportion and in palatable form. We get as much out of fodder corn as we do out of ensilage, and as much from a pound of protein in any other concentrate.

They give just a trifle more milk when receiving some succulent food, such as roots and ensilage, but practically the same amount of butter or other milk solids. We select the cheapest foods and so mix them that the cow gets about one pound of digestible protein to six pounds of carbohydrates. If we should feed a much wider ration of carbohydrates that contained more carbohydrates and carbohydrate equivalent than the amount stated—she would gradually lay on fat, shrink in milk, and failure to breed would probably follow, but when the above-mentioned nutritive ration is maintained, such difficulties are encountered.

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Restraining Squealing Pigs.

Pigs, being voracious animals, in every respect are a pleasure to their owners when well fed, but when they are not, the feeding of them is a matter of great concern. It is not always so agreeable, as is true for the animals kept out of the troughs or are filled.

Hence it is that the arrangement in the picture will be much cheaper than the one before. Before pouring in the swill end of the pen, in the swinging door suspended at the left. King, the pen is easily held in check unobtrusively, and neither he nor owner be caused any harm by it.

Penfolds Around the Farm.

Penfolds are not only ornamental, but excellent for the table. They are slow in reaching maturity, and the hen seldom lays before she is two years old. The chicks, however, grow very rapidly at first, and as they begin to grow almost at the start of life they require frequent feeding or they will perish. They soon begin to fly, and roost on the highest position in the pen.

The hen lays from ten to sixteen eggs, according to age and treatment. The young chicks should be fed much cheaper than one farrowed later that has to be fed into winter to get ready for market.

Another point in favor of the early pig, he can be put on the market before new corn grows crowd the market and packers begin to break down the prices. Last year and the previous year were notable examples of having the spring pig ready for market in October, not later than the third week.

Early Pigs.

The early farrowed pig, February or March, should be out of the way in time to give his brother following him in April time to get a good start before winter comes on, says J. M. Jamison in National Stockman. The early pig can be fattened much cheaper than one farrowed later that has to be fed into winter to get ready for market.

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OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, Oct. 6.—(Special)—Chancellor Harrison of the U. N. B. will be a delegate representing Trinity College, Dublin Ireland, of which he is a graduate, at Yale's anniversary celebration to begin October 20. He was asked by Trinity to invite two others. Prof. Stockley was suggested, but the latter thinks that it would not be advisable nor to the interests of the college work for both the chancellor and himself to be absent at the same time during the term.

Chancellor Harrison invited Dr. Alex. Johnson, vice-president of McGill. Dr. Johnson states that he will probably accept. The third delegate has not yet been heard from. Prof. Dixon, of Dalhousie, was written to, but he could not well leave at present.

This will be the first occasion during his 31 years' connection with the U. N. B. that Dr. Harrison has absent from the college for leave of absence during term time.

The yacht Dream arrived from St. John this afternoon, having on board Charles Mads. Troop and a party of gentlemen friends.

Fredericton, Oct. 7.—No. 4 Company, R. C. I., which is to furnish the guard to their royal highnesses on the occasion of their visit to St. John next week, are daily practicing mounting guard and other evolutions.

J. W. Smith arrived from Montreal today to assume the management of the Dominion Express Company's office here, in succession to E. J. Pihlan.

A. E. Eardley, proprietor of the grocery store at the corner of St. John and King streets, will leave tomorrow for Sussex, where, on Wednesday, he will visit Miss Smith, daughter of Capt. Smith, of that place. The bridal tour will include a visit to New York and other American cities.

The city senior baseball team had a practice Saturday. They expect to go to St. John to play in a day or two.

Chatham, Oct. 4.—(Special)—One of the most enjoyable social events of the season was the dance given in the Temperance hall Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. S. Habbery in honor of their grand-daughter, Mrs. A. A. Ritchie. The hall was prettily decorated with autumn leaves and Mrs. Habbery's orchestra furnished excellent music.

There were many very handsome gowns. Mrs. Habbery's was black silk brocade with white duchesse lace and Mrs. Ritchie a cream crepe de chene over white taffeta silk, pearl necklace and girle. A large number of invitations were issued and a majority accepted. All present seemed to thoroughly enjoy the evening.

Chatham, Oct. 6.—(Special)—Rev. F. B. Doolittle, of Berlin, opened a service in the pro-Cathedral this evening. The service was held at 7 o'clock. Rev. Father had two words: "Who are we?" and "What is our duty?"

Dr. O'Brien, of Halifax, spent town. After evening service, Dr. O'Brien preached at the Baptist church. The service was held at 7 o'clock. Dr. O'Brien presented a paper on "The Christian's Duty." The service was held at 7 o'clock.

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BAYSWATER.

Bayswater, Oct. 4.—Mr. and Mrs. James Stackhouse, of Noank, Conn., are visiting Mrs. Stackhouse's father, James Linton. Mr. and Mrs. Redmore, of New York, who have been visiting Harry Redmore, Chapel Grove, have returned home. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Worden have been the guests of Rev. Howard Worden, Oak Day, this week. Mrs. Curran has returned to her home at Seven Islands, after a visit of eight weeks.

N. C. Scott and Dr. Hetherington spent Sunday here, the guests of Mrs. Elston. Mr. and Mrs. William, of the North End, are the guests of Thomas Souther. Archie Worden and Miss Clara Worden left yesterday for a two weeks' visit to Boston.

Rev. Mr. Laird has gotten out a new schedule of the services, for the use of his parishioners. Wolves are reported in this vicinity, two having been seen by John Martin this week around his premises.

Harold Gibbons arrived home this week from Delaware, where he spent the last year. Barlow's mill has been forced to close down, owing to the bursting of a pipe. It is expected that the necessary repairs will be completed in order to enable the mill to resume operations on Monday next.

Andrew Irvine, of the employ of Waterbury & Rising, spent a few days this week fishing at Grand Lake. He was accompanied by Frank Irvine, of Millidgeville. Mrs. Corbett, of the North End, has been visiting her mother, Mrs. McCollan, for the past few days.

Among the guests registered at Bayswater Hotel this week were: Mrs. H. Morris and the Misses Agnes and Eugenia Morris, of Fairville; Miss McSorley, St. John; Miss M. A. Morris, Charlottetown, Mass.; W. J. Crowe, John McGowan, St. John; Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Morris, Everett, Mass.

Chatham, Oct. 4.—George W. Garland, of Flint Hill, Elgin, has been sent up for trial for resisting arrest and using threatening language to Deputy Sheriff J. G. Stuart. The examination was held before Justice T. J. Leahy, at Riverside.

Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Robinson, who have been spending the summer with relatives here, left this morning for their home in Ellersmere Port, England. They will take passage on the Allan liner Tunisian, from Rimouski.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gay, of Lynn, Mass., are visiting Mrs. Gay's relatives at this time. Mrs. Gay is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Wilband, of German-town.

Harvey Station, York county, Oct. 7.—The farmers are busily engaged sowing their grain this week. The yield is generally better than was expected. Considerable wheat was sown last spring and has turned out well. It is estimated that about 3,000 bushels of wheat have been raised in the parish this season. Lister's new four mill is capable of making first-class flour. The mill is situated on the river, and is being run by water.

Patrick and deer are reported to be quite plentiful in the neighborhood, but not many have been shot. Harold Gibbons, of Bayswater, Kings county, is visiting here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Hunter.

Thomas Tracey, of Acton, is critically ill from cancer on the neck, and his recovery is not expected. Mrs. Margaret Little is also quite ill, but is now somewhat improved.

Robert Little has been appointed great road supervisor in this district, in the place of the late John Mowatt. The appointment gives general satisfaction.

Digby, Oct. 7.—Mr. M. L. Oliver, has completed a model for a knockabout cruising yacht for A. A. Osborne, of Newburg, Mass., who summers at Digby. The yacht is to be built in Cambridge, Mass., where Mr. Osborne is at present. The new boat will have a centreboard and will be rigged in a pole mast. The dimensions are 31 feet over all, 19.12 feet waterline, and 9.12 feet beam. She will have good overhang, which will be a benefit to her while under sail. Her about waterline will provide a benefit in time allowance under the rules of the Digby Yacht Club, whose burgee she will probably carry. Although not designed for a racer, she will prove an able cruiser, capable of showing good speed.

The Digby Choral Society has been organized. Hugo P. Talbot, of London, England, who is handmaster in the Digby Choral band, has been engaged as instructor. The Digby County District Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet here this week, beginning its sessions Tuesday morning.

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ST. JOHN SCHOONER VICTOR BARELY ESCAPES DISASTER

In Collision With Another Vessel at Chatham, Mass., Displayed Distress Signals, and is Assisted by Life-Savers. Chatham, Mass., Oct. 7.—The fleet of vessels off here suffered severely in last night's gale. The Monomoy life saving crew boarded a small schooner which was flying distress signals off Pollock Rip Slue. She appeared to be in a bad condition. The life saving crew came ashore late this afternoon and reported the schooner to be the Victor, Captain Refuse, bound from St. John to Vineyard Haven for orders. The captain reported that while making anchor last night the Victor narrowly escaped sinking through a collision with another unknown schooner. The Victor lost her headstays, but with the help of the life saving crew wreckage was cleared away and the schooner proceeded.

A Successful Sardine Season. Eastport, Oct. 7.—The sardine packing season now drawing to a close on the eastern coast of Maine has been one of the most successful in the history of the industry, the catch of herrings having been very large and all the factories operated to their full capacity. The only drawback has been the high price of the plate, vast quantities of which are used in the manufacture of the little boxes in which the fish are packed.

Preacher Kills a Man. Slaying in Self-Defence at Carbondale After a Feud Lasting Nearly a Year. Carbondale, Ill., Oct. 6.—A tragedy occurred here today at a time when the streets were crowded with people. John C. Brown was shot by the Rev. Joseph McCannish, dying 40 minutes later.

The two men had been bitter enemies for nearly a year, owing to Brown being jealous of the relations between his wife and the minister. In the morning Brown told several citizens that he would kill McCannish before sundown. The word reached the minister and he armed himself. McCannish had gone into a store, and Brown, seeing the man, went to him with an open knife in his hand. He opened a quarrel, and raised his hand to strike McCannish, when the latter drew his revolver and fired, the ball passing through Brown's lung.

Brown leaves a wife and one child. McCannish is a minister of the Seventh Day Adventist faith, and is a respected citizen. He has a wife and two children, and possesses considerable property. The coroner's jury verdict will not be rendered until morning.

Crows Ready to Leave Nome. Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 7.—The steamship Queen has arrived here from Cape Nome, bringing 471 passengers and half a million dollars in gold dust. The passengers report that Nome is crowded with people waiting for an opportunity to get out. The customs report at Nome shows that 7,000 people arrived there this season, and that 4,000 were already departed.

Decrease in Spruce Survey. Bangor, Oct. 7.—The report of the surveyor general of this part of Bangor for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows a remarkable decrease in the survey of spruce lumber on the Penobscot from last year. In the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1900, the survey amounted to 36,230,230 feet, while in the corresponding quarter this year the figures were but 24,724,784 feet, a falling off of about 28 per cent.

Unknown Man Meets a Terrible Death in New York. Lawrence, Miss., Oct. 7.—About noon today an unknown man gained entrance to Freedman's block at 133 Valley street, and made his way to the roof. He sat down on the edge of the coping and for some time threw stones down to the street. He was warned of his danger. After some time from one building to another, a distance of about five feet, with a drop of some 35 feet. He succeeded in doing this several times and at last being on the lower roof he tried to get back to the higher one. He slipped and caught his hands in the gutter of the roof. It was not strong enough to bear his weight and he fell four stories to the tar sidewalk below. He struck on the right side of his head and instantaneous death was caused by the breaking of his neck.

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SIR THOMAS MUST GO HOME EMPTY-HANDED.

Third Race for the Cup Most Exciting—Shamrock Started After, Passed and Beat Out Columbia, but Lost on Time Allowance.

New York, Oct. 4.—With victory flags floating from her towering masthead and the ends of her spinnaker in honor of her concluding triumph in the cup races of 1901, the gallant sloop Columbia returned to her anchorage tonight under the escort of the entire excursion fleet. She today completed her defense of the honored trophy in another stirring race with the Shamrock II, over a leeward and windward course of 30 miles, crossing the finish line two seconds behind her antagonist, but winning on the time allowance conceded by Lipton's boat by 41 seconds. And plucky Sir Thomas Lipton, on the other hand, broke out in three hearty huzzas for the successful defender.

"She is the better boat," he said, "and she deserves to be cheered." The series of races just closed will always be memorable as the closest ever sailed for the cup. Sir Thomas will return to England by far the most popular of all the foreigners who have challenged for the America's trophy.

The challenger today gained slowly but steadily all the way out and rounded 40 seconds before the defender, having actually gained one minute and four seconds. Immediately after the yachts turned for the beat home, the breeze moderated and turned fluky. At one time Columbia seemed a mile ahead, when a sudden catch of the wind allowed the Shamrock to point toward the mark and a mile from home the challenger appeared to be leading by fully a mile. One hundred yards from home the two racers were almost on even terms. It was a pretty sight and one seldom witnessed when they crossed rail to rail, the white yacht's bowsprit just lapping the golden boat's mast.

Lipton Disappointed. While taking his defeat gamely, Sir Thomas Lipton made no attempt to conceal his disappointment. "I am very much disappointed," he said. "I can't hide that. I thought within 15 minutes of the finish that we had won. I was sure as my life that we had won. When I looked around the situation is a very hard thing to be beaten by a breath—by a few breaths of the pulse. It has been a severe strain on me. I have worked so hard for many months now and I am glad it is over. To have won would have been a joy greater than today's disappointment. Columbia's win today was fair and square and honorable. There is nothing to protest if I wanted to protest. In fact I have a feeling in my heart that if there had been any error in judgment at all it would have been in my favor. If there had been any possibility of choice in the matter I believe the New York Yacht Club would have given me the choice. Sometimes a man may have the better boat, but even having it must have a better bit of luck with him. I am very much grieved, indeed, very much grieved, and," he added, "I should have liked to have won one race."

How the Race Was Won and Lost. It was fully half an hour before the preparatory gun when the committee boat Navigator hoisted the signal "D. C. S.," indicating that the course would be 1/2 miles to leeward and return. The wind at that time came from the north-northwest and was blowing all of

12 miles an hour. Both racers came out from the Horseshoe and seemed slow in getting their sails set. The Shamrock was the first to hoist her mainsail and also the first to get up her largest clubtopsail. The Columbia did not set her clubtopsail till 10.40.

At the preparatory signal at 10.45 both boats were far up to the windward of the starting line. Immediately at the gun, both were around and came down toward the lights and just before the warning gun again worked back to their former positions. Both were on the port tack and close hauled, with the Columbia on the weather quarter of the challenger. The American boat was first to come about after the warning gun at 10.55. Shamrock immediately followed and planted herself directly astern of the defender, at the same time breaking out her tremendous balloon jib and letting fall to starboard her spinnaker pole. It was Sycamore's game to cross last if possible. This he was able to do, but while he had the pride of position in a leeward start he found himself 30 seconds behind the handicapped gun. Barr had delayed breaking out his light sails and still held the Columbia's sheets in flat. Thus, he too, handicapped his boat in crossing, but it is estimated that he was only 15 seconds behind the handicapped gun. Spinnaker on both boats were broken out on the line and away they went.

Both boats being handicapped, the official time of the start was posted on the committee boat as follows: Shamrock: 11.02.00. Columbia: 11.02.00. Hardly had the boats got over the line before it was seen that the Shamrock was gaining on her rival. Slowly she crept up and at 11.17 was on even terms. Half a minute later she snatched her bowsprit ahead and from then on led the Columbia to the outer mark.

The run down the wind was uneventful after the Shamrock took the lead, except at a few moments before the turn, when the Columbia, catching a fresh puff of wind first, ran up on the challenger's weather quarter. The boats were then very near the turning buoy, so the Shamrock took in her spinnaker and balloon jib and set with a greater speed than has yet been shown by the British crew, her jib and spinnaker. As soon as these two headsails filled with wind the British boat luffed out under the bow of the Columbia, took on new life and romped ahead against the Columbia, kept up her spinnaker till within two miles of the mark, hoping with this additional sail to pull up. But she was unable to do it and had to turn 40 seconds behind her rival.

Shamrock Turned Ahead. The official time of turning the outer mark was as follows: Shamrock: 12.48.40. Columbia: 12.53.05. Thus, on the run down the wind, the Shamrock had gained according to official time, 49 seconds, but in reality she had done better than this, for to this 49 seconds additional sail to pull up. But she was unable to do it and had to turn 40 seconds behind her rival.

After rounding the mark the Shamrock stood off for some minutes on the starboard tack. The Columbia immediately after turning went over on the port tack. Just before 1 o'clock the defender came about and stood over on the starboard tack toward the Shamrock. The two boats held along together on the same tack for some five or six minutes. Then the Shamrock put about and at 1.05 crossed the Columbia's bows and lapped well on the American boat's weather.

A Dramatic Event. Then exactly as was the case yesterday, and at almost the same time of day, 1.12, another dramatic event of the race occurred. In three minutes the Columbia passed clear through the lee of the challenger, went on the port tack and easily crossed her bows. The Shamrock at once tacked under the defender's lee and then explained a situation that could not be explained unless by change of wind. While the Columbia kept on pointing very high the Shamrock headed far off to leeward and for several minutes did not point anywhere near as high as the Columbia and rapidly fell off. The wind had now dropped materially and it became fluky as well, first one boat getting it in puffs, and then the other. At times there was a great difference in their pointing, the Columbia now heading well up while the Shamrock fell off, and then again the reverse was true. At 1.30 the boats were standing along on the port tack, but wide apart. The Columbia was well to windward, the distance being estimated by some at nearly a mile, but at the same time she was slightly astern. A series of short tacks was then begun by both racers and in these the Shamrock showed evident gains, being aided by friendly slants of wind. For half an hour these short tacks continued and when at 2 o'clock the boats came together near enough to afford comparison it was seen that the challenger had made up a large part if not all of her loss. The wind meanwhile had become more and more fluky and was blowing not over seven or eight knots.

Now a Question of Luck. Instead of being a good test of sailing the race now became a matter of luck in getting, and good seamanship in meeting, the varying puffs. At the same time it became a very close affair and there was intense excitement in the sightseeing fleet.

One Ahead, Then the Other. A few minutes after two o'clock Barr put the Columbia about on the starboard tack and headed for the Jersey Shore. A minute later the Shamrock followed and it was then seen beyond possibility of doubt that the American boat was not only to windward, but slightly ahead. Again the two racers went into short tacks and again the challenger came out with gains to her credit, so that at 2.20 she took the lead. The wind was now fast dropping, but the boats were within five miles of the finish line and had

plenty of time in which to cross in the limit unless the breeze fell to a flat calm. It became anybody's race and the excitement increased. A few more short tacks and the British boat added to her lead by favoring puffs. Steamanship of the highest order was now required and in this respect it was hats off to doughty Charlie Barr. He nursed his craft along in the light airs in a wonderful manner and at every moment had a sharp eye out for any change of wind. Shortly after 2.30 both boats went on a long port tack, and when at 2.37 the Shamrock put about to meet the Columbia it was evident that she still had a slight lead, for she forced the defender about. Having done this the Shamrock again went about on the port tack with the evident hope of fetching the line, now about a mile away. The Columbia kept on a couple of minutes longer and then followed her rival, who was in the windward berth, but well astern and the lead of the Englishman was unmistakable. Both boats were being sailed for all there was in them and they went through the water at a speed remarkable for the wind that was then blowing. It was apparent that a nerve-straining finish was at hand.

Now Columbia Gains. Charlie Barr kept up his good work and took advantage of every possible change of air that could possibly help him. The Columbia was perceptibly gaining but every soul in the fleet was wondering if she could pull up enough to cross the line ahead. The wind headed both boats a bit and it became apparent that neither could fetch by the lights. At 3.30 the Shamrock went on the starboard and headed for the middle of the line. The Columbia tacked under her lee, Barr's game being to luffward the challenger. When they came, the American boat gaining slightly. The crowd began to cheer for it was then a certainty that the gallant defender was well within her time allowance if she could not cross first. The Shamrock was first to luff across, but hardly was this perceived when Barr did the same thing with the Columbia and they went over only two seconds apart, but the two seconds were to the credit of the Shamrock in actual time, though she was a beaten boat according to the rules of the game.

As to the Future. When asked about his plans for the future, Sir Thomas said: "It is so early to talk about another attempt about the Shamrock, I cannot decide yet what I shall do, and as to challenging again, it is too soon to think about it."

British Press Opinion. London, Oct. 5.—"The Shamrock II had the best of everything and has been made to do her best by the British press. 'Her defeat will be regretted, no less keenly on Mr. Watson's account than on Sir Thomas Lipton's.' He should be consoled by the fact that the Columbia is admittedly a phenomenon and that Mr. Hershoff himself failed in his effort to build a better boat."

The Morning Post admits that the Columbia is superior, but the boats were so close that it considers a knowledge of tides and currents and wind may have had something to do with the result. "All weathers seem alike to the Columbia," says the Daily Telegraph.

Collision of Freight Trains. Logansport, Ind., Oct. 6.—Four Pan-Handle railroad trainmen met death near Logansport, 14 miles southeast of here this morning in a head-on collision of freight trains. The bodies of three of the dead were taken out badly mangled, but the fourth was almost entirely consumed by flames. The dead: Albert Greely, conductor; Thomas H. Brosius, flagman; S. A. Galbreath, brakeman; John Hutchinson, fireman.

Injured—Frank Patterson, engineer. During the night Conductor Weaver, in charge of the second section of a train consisting of an engine and two coaches, left Hartford City for Logansport. In the rear cars were Galbreath, Brosius and Greely, who had been working on a gravel train, and were en route to this city to spend Sunday with their families. All were asleep when the train stopped near Logansport to make up steam. The flagman was sent out to watch for the third section and no danger was thought of until the train boomed up too close for any of the men to escape except Weaver, who jumped the third section with Engineer Frank Patterson at the throttle, had attained high speed and when it struck the coaches on the second section the engine reared in the air, turned entirely around and came down on its side in the ditch. A number of cars were smashed into kindling wood. The sleeping trainmen in the coaches on the second section and Fireman Hutchinson of the third section, were buried in the debris. The wreckage caught fire and the flames prevented efforts to extricate the dead bodies of the trainmen. Later, the remains of Galbreath, Hutchinson and Greely were found, but the body of Brosius was almost entirely consumed.

A globe which was commenced in the year 1624 and finished 10 years later, has recently been placed in the building of the Academy of Science at Tasarke-Selo. This curious globe is 11 feet in diameter and made of copper. The outside represents the earth, and the interior the celestial spheres of the world. There is a door giving access to the interior. The center of which there is a round table with space for 12 people to sit. By means of certain appliances the globe can be made to revolve upon its axis. It weighs three and a half tons and was presented to the Academy of Science in 1725, but has up to this time been in the zoological museum at Tasarke-Selo.

In the Island of New Britain a man must not speak to his mother-in-law. Not only is speech forbidden to this relative, but she must be avoided, and if by chance the lady is met the son-in-law must hide himself or cover his face. Suicide of both parties is the outcome if the rule is broken.



THE USUAL END OF THE SUMMER FLIRTATION.

Now, all is over between them— And summer shall come no more. The end was a definitely soft light which does not stain the eyes. Free descriptive catalogue. Write for it. AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.

"The salt spray splashes her fluffing gown." "As she tosses him back his ring." "Don't sigh so, Sam." "Go back to the men." "You're engaged to up to town."

AUER GAS LAMP advertisement. No. 1000. MAKES ITS OWN GAS. PERFECTION FOR HOME OR STORE USE. No wiring, or piping, yet beats gas and electricity. Cheaper than either. The end was a definitely soft light which does not stain the eyes. Free descriptive catalogue. Write for it. AUER LIGHT CO., MAKERS, MONTREAL.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the Legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the miscarriage of letters alleged to contain money remitted to this office we have to request our subscribers and agents when sending money for The Telegraph to do so by post office or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B. OCTOBER 9, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE. As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population for the Dominion of Canada.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16.

Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.

DR. WEBBS CANADIAN RAILWAY PLANS. The present visit of Dr. W. Seward Webb of New York, to the maritime provinces, attracts attention to his object and curiosity as to its ultimate aims.

FLOWERAGE. The development of the idea of floral decorations at station grounds and buildings, is now encouraged by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

NOTE AND COMMENT. America retains the cup. Two Conservatives were elected in Nova Scotia on Wednesday. Just one pair.

CONCLUSION OF THE RACES. It cannot be regarded by any fair-minded critic that the American yacht retains the famous cup this year through

and that people much prefer to make New York, with all its luxury of hotel accommodations and shopping facilities, their point of departure and arrival, stand most formidably against any diversion of passenger traffic through Cape Breton.

It is possible that in the years to come Louisbourg may be the western terminus of the fastest transatlantic service, but such a service is not likely to materialize at any early date.

The advent of Dr. W. Seward Webb upon the scene in Canadian railway construction, not only in Cape Breton but in Quebec and New Brunswick, evidently implies his desire to secure a share, and if possible a controlling share, of the enormous business which originates in the grain belts of the United States and the Canadian west.

The fact appears to be that Dr. Webb and his friends see the dormant possibilities of Louisbourg and the other ports of the maritime provinces through which the Canadian export trade naturally tends to trend.

They realize that a thoroughly developed Canadian system which could control all the traffic to and from the Canadian northwest would have splendid leverage to compete with the Vanderbilt lines for business from the American northwest also.

It may be taken for granted that Dr. Webb's existing and contemplated investments in this country are not for any love of developing Canadian resources. His motives are more selfish than anything of that sort.

What Canada may be able to do incidentally get out of his investments and operations she will be welcome to, but the ultimate aim of the New York railway magnates is to conserve the best interests of their old American investments, even if it may mean at a later period the tying up of all their Canadian investments for the purpose of diverting traffic via New York.

The transportation facilities invited this autumn for the movement of our grain crops from Manitoba has undoubtedly emphasized the American desire to look after Canadian and northwest business in general.

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What Canada may be able to do incidentally get out of his investments and operations she will be welcome to, but the ultimate aim of the New York railway magnates is to conserve the best interests of their old American investments, even if it may mean at a later period the tying up of all their Canadian investments for the purpose of diverting traffic via New York.

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business men and parents using their influence to assist station agents in carrying out such desirable work as the Canadian Pacific has seen the advantage of in this direction.

The efforts of the C. P. R., begun last year under the direction of a competent any traveler with an eye for the beautiful. Laboring under many disadvantages, a considerable number of the station agents have spent time and trouble to beautify their premises, and with happy results.

Not only have handsome lawns and quite aspiring attempts at bowers of beauty been visible along the line the past summer, but the work has had a reactionary effect upon the railway people themselves, inspiring them with additional pride in their surroundings and stimulating them to aspirations as to their own trimness to correspond. It is gratifying to note, therefore, that the railway management seem determined to let the good work go on, so that next year we may expect many more adornments of nature along their lines, enticing the sojourner of a reflective mind to fresh pleasures even more open to the senses than "sermons in stones and books in the turning brooks."

A neat station and surroundings certainly reflect the taste, and the interest in the welfare of the line, of the man in charge. The railway which encourages such things is, therefore, to be congratulated by the public upon all the success it attains.

It may, perhaps, seem curious that the season of the tree and yellow leaves should be the occasion of drawing fresh attention to this subject, but now is the time to prepare for greater success in the future.

The C. P. R. forest is at present obtaining his reports from all agents who cultivated flowers during the summer and is sending out supplies of tulip and crocus bulbs which should be planted at once so that they may show in all their gorgeous beauty almost before the snow and ice have gone in the spring. These are glorious heralds of a new season of buds and blossoms, and this hint of what railway people are doing may likewise prove incentive to householders generally.

CHICAGO'S UNSUCCESSFUL AMBITIONS. The approaching close of another season of navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence will not witness the special gratification of Chicago in her ambitious to establish direct water transportation with the rest of the world.

It has been stated that the company which undertook to inaugurate and maintain a line of ocean steamships between Chicago and European ports found the contract just a little too heavy even for aggressively modern American enterprise, and has indignantly abandoned the experiment.

They have not yet admitted the scheme is wholly impracticable, but allege that unexpected accidents and misadventures befel their proper ships so that the discouragements have been too great financially to permit of their successfully continuing the project.

Under these circumstances it may be considered doubtful whether the plan will be practically revived either next season or within ensuing years by the same or any other company.

While there are features of regret about this matter which elicit sympathy for Chicago, it does not necessarily aim at the features of the Canadian system of waterways which had to be taken advantage of by the Chicago trans-Atlantic steamers.

The upper Canadian ports that as a matter of course benefited to a greater or less extent through being the avenues of transit, may benefit to a still greater extent by having a share of Chicago's commerce loaded directly at their ports instead of it being transported in bulk past them.

The Canadian system of canals was not devised nor designed particularly with a view to accommodate Chicago, nor with any such idea as the accommodation of trans-Atlantic steamers especially in view, and while it is recognized by Americans as a system most admirable in every respect they can have no cause to blame Canadians for the failure of an attempt to take advantage of facilities that were in no sense guaranteed to be equal to the requirements of what American promoters might choose to conceive possible.

Whether or not Chicago may ever become a practical seaport is a problem of the future. The port of New York will still with material satisfaction the fact that grain and produce exports from the windy city which claims to be the metropolis of agricultural America must continue for a time at least to be shipped by rail or strictly inland water cut for trans-shipment over sea at the great expense of the coast.

In the meantime this year's unfortunate experience of Chicago may induce the bringing to bear of fresh pressure upon the national congress and the state legislature of New York for the construction of a ship canal, or at least a large tonnage barge canal instead of the present Erie dike that connects Buffalo with the Hudson river.

Such a canal, however, although long talked of and extensively discussed, must be a project of vast expense and years of time in construction.

In the meantime not only must our own St. Lawrence trade with its ten-thousand-ton steamships, profit in the summer by its share of American business, as we previously remarked, but the winter port of St. John, with its unexcelled facilities for cattle and grain shipments, stands to reap the rewards of whatever effort may be made to direct western freights for export through this advantageous route.

CONCLUSION OF THE RACES. It cannot be regarded by any fair-minded critic that the American yacht retains the famous cup this year through

anything more than a matter of luck. The Columbia has not been proven a faster yacht than the new Shamrock, although she has been sailed with the most consummate skill.

Never before probably, have two yachts been more evenly matched, but had the wind held as steady during the latter half of Friday's race as it blew at the start, there is every reason to believe that the Shamrock would have won that event handsomely.

It was the prevalence of similar weather conditions in the first race which enabled the Columbia to win. It is sincerely to be hoped, therefore, that Sir Thomas Lipton will not be discouraged in his brave endeavors, but may be persuaded to once more challenge for the supremacy.

His efforts have brought the development of the game to a climax. The Americans have been able to go no further along the lines of producing speedy yachts than they did two years ago.

British skill and science have done better in the new Shamrock and may possibly be able even to excel her.

Friday's event of Sandy Hook must have been a thrilling one, but it was not a fast race. More than four hours and a half to cover a thirty mile course means very light or uncertain winds.

Yet the Shamrock actually led her competitor from start to finish and in reality covered the whole distance in seventeen seconds quicker time of sailing. The handicap of fifteen seconds at the start and the time allowance of 43 seconds turned the balance, however, into a victory of twenty-six seconds for the Columbia.

That is to say, the American yacht won the race by less than half a minute on time allowance. It is also worthy of note that on the run of fifteen miles out to the mark with a fair steady breeze, the Shamrock actually beat the Columbia by 49 seconds, officially.

It was only owing to the fluky, puffing air which ensued on the beat home that the Columbia was able at all to get within her time allowance.

In the light of all the meetings between the two yachts, the aims of the designers and builders of the new Shamrock have become apparent. They tried to produce the fastest possible craft for moderate breezes, such as might reasonably be expected off New York in September. In this they admirably succeeded, and they have certainly so scared the holders of the cup that they should not abandon the hope for ultimate success.

Even with the same yacht and the same crew, more practically in handling her by another season, Sir Thomas might be able to achieve better results.

THE YACHT PROBLEM. Will it be possible for any other type of yacht to be developed which will come within the rules of the competition for the America's cup and yet be made to sail faster than the Columbia? That is the problem for naval architects to consider if they contemplate any challenge when the predictions of Herreshoff. When these competitors first began the centennial board shooner was considered the fastest of craft afloat.

Then came the American schooner as compared with the English cut as compared with the schooner. The style of racing machine, sloppier-rigged, which is exemplified in both the Columbia and Shamrock. The "skimming-disk" type now seems to have attained its climax, however, and apart from the catamaran it is a question whether any other type of vessel can be made to answer for the work in the guise of a yacht. But there is every reason to believe that the Scotchmen are as fertile in resource as any people and that they will be inclined to believe that even Sir Thomas Lipton's abandonment of the project will not see the end of the programme of challenges.

TURBINE STEAMERS. The president of the American line of steamships, after spending quite a time in England a year or so ago, remarked on his return that the turbine principle of engines for speed had far to be the next thing which would revolutionize the modern construction of steam vessels.

The loss of the British torpedo boat destroyer Cobra on the other day tended, in the opinion of some naval architects, to give the turbine principle a black eye, because it seemed clear that the force of the new engine strained the Cobra and broke her back; which was rather an unexpected peril for an ordinary vessel, but not perhaps unexpected in a vessel more than ten times the length of her beam.

If she was normally staunch, however, it is said that ships will have to be made so much heavier and stronger for turbine engines that speed will be sacrificed and that the necessity of turning a 45-mile an hour vessel at a very long distance from the obstruction ahead in order to have her clear it, will greatly militate against her usefulness.

Nevertheless, it is to be noted that a German company has just been organized in Berlin, with a capital of three million marks, to build turbine steamers on the Parsons' model.

NOTE AND COMMENT. America retains the cup. Two Conservatives were elected in Nova Scotia on Wednesday. Just one pair.

This is the last day for persons to make application to the city revisors to be added to the electoral lists.

One would imagine every Nimrod was a Kitchener for the size of the "bag" he reports to have brought home.

The Toronto Mail and Empire attributes

the great Liberal victory in Nova Scotia to the demoralizing influence of Hon. W. S. Fielding. Very sad!

The speaker of the Nova Scotia legislature will require to use a microscope to discover the opposition in the house.

The British and American people have been too busy with the yacht race to observe the little incidents which are occurring in South Africa and the Philippines.

The Presbyterian synod has adjourned and the question of individual communion cups goes up to the general assembly. There will soon be a conflict between science and religion on this question.

The footballist is the popular hero of the hour with the fair sex. The golfer takes a back seat until the spring, and rests his caddy.

The mayor should observe what Mayor Howland, C. M. G., of Toronto, has to say of robes and eeked hats. Probably Mayor Daniel thinks he will feel more at home in medieval costume than that of the twentieth century.

Edward M. Shepard is the Tammany nominee for the mayoralty of New York. This is a case of the "tiger" being led by a Shepard, which is apt to be a S Low performance.

The Moncton Times and Chatham World are opposed to the arrangement by which the dual party will occupy the residences of Messrs. Jones and McNutt. The people of this province do not take much stock in the opinions of our Moncton and Chatham contemporaries.

John Chinaman has recently been outwitting the Yankee immigration agents. He disguises himself as a monk and thus succeeds in crossing the United States line. "For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar."

Our Tory contemporaries have not yet attributed the great Liberal victory in Nova Scotia to the French vote. According to the Tories the Liberals are only strong in Quebec, not Nova Scotia puts the latter province in the shade as the home of Liberalism.

The \$600 deposit money lost by the defeated Tory candidates in Nova Scotia would be a welcome contribution to the party funds in some of the New Brunswick counties, where big election notes are still outstanding. Even small mercies are thankfully received.

Reports from Fishing Centres. Halifax, Oct. 7.—Reports from fishing centres are: Nova Scotia.

Sand Point—Cod fair; no herring. Fort LaTour—Squid plenty; cod and herring fair.

Salmon River—Haddock fair; no cod. Whitehead—Squid plentiful; cod fair; other bronzes ditto.

Ingush—Cod and squid fair; dogfish plenty and troublesome.

Quebec. Cascoos—Cod and squid fair; inshore herring boats out.

Newport—Cod and squid fair; inshore herring boats out.

Perce—Good appearance of fish; squid fair. Point St. Peter—Squid plenty; cod and herring scarce.

Douglasville—Cod fair. All branches dull at Port Mulgrave, Malpeque, Margaree, Port Hood, Cheticamp, Lunenburg, Arichat, Canoe, Quensport, L'Ardoise, Guysboro County, South Head, Cheneville Head, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, Digby, Truro and Newport Point.

Bait can be obtained at Berwick, Grand Manan, Lunenburg, Arichat, Canoe, Quensport, L'Ardoise, Guysboro County, South Head, Cheneville Head, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, Digby, Truro and Newport Point.

Ice at Arichat, Digby, St. Mary's Bay, Truro, Westport, Truro, Grandville, Douglasville, Isaac's Harbour, Hawkesbury, Lunenburg, Georgetown, Pannure Island, Fabian, Lockport, Port Malcom, Liverpool, Whitehead, Yarmouth, Port Mulgrave, Canoe, Quensport, South Head, Cheneville Head, Grand Harbour, Grand Manan, Digby, Truro and Newport Point.

Frozen bait at Bayfield, Souris, Port Mouton, Chatham, Alberton, and Quensport.

THREE NEW COASTERS. Among Arrivals Saturday Were the A. L. B., the Murray B. and the Effort.

Among the late arrivals Saturday night were three new coastwise vessels, which were moored in the market slip. One is the A. L. B., of 21 tons, commanded by Captain Bent, and will sail between this port, Digby and the Bay shore.

Another new schooner, which arrived here on Saturday, was the Effort, a very handsome little vessel of 63 tons and a fine specimen of what they can do in the way of vessel building.

The Effort is a very handsome little vessel of 63 tons and a fine specimen of what they can do in the way of vessel building. She spreads nearly 1400 square yards of canvas altogether and was constructed especially for the trading service across the bay to this port.

Capt. David Milner, formerly of the schooner Theina, is in command of the new vessel and is justly proud of her. She brought as a maiden cargo some 600 barrels of apples and will load general cargo to return about Friday.

Anyone who likes to look at a pretty vessel may view her at the South Market wharf. Her sails, spars and rigging were all made in Annapolis, except the wire standing rigging, which was procured in this city.

The other new vessel, which is of good appearance, is the Murray B., 49 tons and is commanded by Captain Baker. This vessel will trade between this port and Margareville. All three were much admired by those who visited the Market Slip yesterday.

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TWO LIBERALS AND ONE TORY IN PICTOU. Pictou, N. S., Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The sheriff's official figures for Pictou were announced today. They are: McDonald (Lib.), George Patten and C. E. Tanner (Con.), elect.

The official figures are as follows: E. M. MacDonald (Lib.) 63 George Patterson (Lib.) 34 C. E. Tanner (Con.) 86 Cameron (Con.) 37 Devar (Lib.) 57 Munro (Con.) 41

Mr. Tanner, the Conservative, was thus defeated by a large majority by the two Liberals who were elected. He, in turn ran ahead of Mr. McDonald, the Liberal candidate, by 29 votes.

Amherst, Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Sheriff Patten, as returning officer, held court this afternoon when the following results of Wednesday's election were announced: Black (government) 2,944 McLeod (opposition) 2,948 Smith (opposition) 2,720

A change of 23 in the figures of Springfield against Mr. Black and minor change in other polls reduced his majority.

Mr. Tucker, having announced a recount, Sheriff Logan announced the recount would commence on Wednesday next.

Truro, N. S., Oct. 5.—(Special.)—Through oversight of the proposed parties the ballot box with the returns from Carleton did not arrive in time for declaration today. Declaration was therefore postponed till Monday. Mr. Laurence, who led the polls, addressed the gathering at the court house and in a stirring manner warmly thanked T. G. McMillen, late Conservative member, and Col. Blair, who sat with the Conservatives in the house for several years, for the strong support they had given him.

THE ROYAL MONTH AND THE ROYAL DISEASE. Sudden changes of weather are especially trying, and probably to none more so than to the scrofulous and consumptive. The progress of scrofula during a normal October is commonly great. We never think of scrofula—its humors, cutaneous eruptions, and wasting of the bodily substance—without thinking of the great good many sufferers from it have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla, whose radical and permanent cures of this disease are enough to make it the most famous medicine in the world. There is probably not a city or town where Hood's Sarsaparilla has not proved its merit in more homes than can be counted, and completely eradicating scrofula, which is almost as serious and as much to be feared as its near relative, consumption.

British Exports and Imports. Liverpool, Oct. 7.—The statement of the board of trade for the month of September shows decreases of £3,034,100 in imports and of £2,588,500 in exports.

AROUND THE TOWN.

A certain North End firm has a poor opinion of imported English labor on account of the experience they had this week with one of the class. A young Englishman applied for work and was told to start in the warehouse handling hay. He started for the warehouse, but returned in a few minutes to leave his coat in the office. As he departed, he returned five minutes later with his vest, containing his watch, which he desired to place in safe keeping. Fifteen minutes elapsed when the Briton appeared with the vest, and the manager, looking at his pocket, quickly followed by a lad with the Englishman's collar. The Englishman returned in another quarter of an hour to learn if the vest had been deposited with the rest of his apparel. By this time the office manager had begun to wonder what his next excuse would be for putting in time and avoiding the office. A half hour had passed and the manager felt the crisis had passed, when lo! the Briton again appeared. This time he had come to get his pocket watch from his coat pocket. The manager had to smile at his ingenuity. A half hour later the Briton appeared to report the work he had done for him. To give him another chance, as help was scarce he was put on the team. At the starting of the wagon he fell over the front end and, climbing again on the high seat, at the next fall fell ignominiously between the wheels. He was evidently no jehu and the firm was glad that at a glance, as he picked himself up from between the wheels of the cart. By this time he had put in the afternoon and departed for town to get his kit, as he said he intended living near his work. That's the last the firm saw of Mr. Englishman, and one concern in St. John looks with suspicion on any applicants from "one," who are looking for work, for their experience is that never again.

It was in an I. C. R. smoker and a party of commercial travellers were spinning yarns. The talk drifted to horseflesh, and it is apt to do with men, and each fellow told of some wonderful pieces of roading that he had figured in. Each one had made a quicker wagon trip than his neighbor and finally one of the party told how he had driven a horse from Moncton to Shediac, 17 miles, in 45 minutes. The party was about to smother, with the silence of admiration, when a well-known Toronto lawyer who had been sitting a few seats ahead, rose and came back to where the commercial men were seated. "I have been listening to your truthful tales of fast horses, trotting and roading," said the man of the courts, "and it reminded me of a trip some legal friends of mine made many years ago. It was before the railroad was constructed and they had to drive from Moncton to Dorchester on urgent business. There were four in the party and they could only get a single horse. They left Moncton at 2 p. m. on a Monday afternoon, and three hours later were at the court house in Dorchester." Everybody gazed at the lawyer and went quickly to his seat. One of the commercial travellers absentmindedly looked at the railway time table and noticed the distance from Moncton to Dorchester by rail was 70 miles. He pointed this out to his comrades and they smiled in chorus. Just as the train was pulling into Moncton, the lawyer came back to

them again and said: "Did I say that drive from Moncton to Dorchester took three hours?" "Yes," chorused the indignant travelling men. "Well, I intended to say three days," and without a smile he resumed his seat. And the party felt that by making a similar allowance for each man's horse stories the truth could be arrived at.

A couple of well-known North End sports went up river shooting this week. They had good luck and as a support to their stories they shipped to the address of one of them two caribou. The caribou arrived and the lady of the house asked a neighbor's little boy to run over and tell Mrs. W. (the wife of one of the hunters) to come over to her house, as the men had shot two caribou. The youthful messenger had viewed the caribou and was quite excited over the importance of the event, so he hurried to the house with the message, rang the door bell, and the door was answered by the lady of the house with a baby in her arms. She expected to find her husband at the door, but instead she found the little boy. She says to come over quick to her house for the men have shot—"The lady never gave the urchin a chance to finish his message. She screamed, dropped the baby and swooned away. It took about half an hour to bring her back to life, and then she was informed it was not her husband but two caribou had been shot. But she had made up her mind to go to the first place that her husband will renounce hunting trips and in the second place that if he does go shooting he won't send home any game, and finally if he does go shooting and sends game there will be no more small boys sent to scare her into fits.

Why do people walk more upon one side of a street than on the other? Why is a certain side of each thoroughfare the public's favorite? Why is one sidewalk almost deserted and the other scarce broad enough to accommodate the throng? Why?

This is the tale of a "gingerbread horse," not a horse on the same model as the gingerbread man of the nursery days, who, if he fell short of his duties, could be used as a toothsome dainty to do or a light lunch. No, this horse was not of that variety. He was, on the contrary, an animal which had done duty in a heavy stable for many months, and which was passed off on a party of fishermen a few days ago as possessing speed second only to Crescus or the Abbot. The party's destination was a lake some miles from the city, and to get there in good time they required a good roaster. That was just what this horse was supposed to be, and the party departed rejoicing. The journey to the lake was made without incident, but on the return, just as the animal was harnessing the balked. Moral suasion, prayers, entreaties, the whip, alike were useless to start him, until one of the party produced half a pound of gingerbread and fed it to the horse as a cozier. That started him, and it is safe to say he was not allowed to stop until he reached the stable. Now when that party made ready for a fishing trip, they got prepared for emergencies, and would soon think of starting without their rods and bait without half a loaf of gingerbread, which already proved a singular service.

CHATTERER.

BRITISH LOSSES HEAVY IN BOER ATTACK ON KEKEWICH'S CAMP.

Four Officers and 51 Men Killed--Wounded Number Far Over Hundred--Said to Have Been Thousand Boers Attacking.

London, Oct. 5.—The casualty list shows that the Oct. 5th-5th the British in the attack on Col. Kekewich's camp at Moevill, were four officers killed and 23 wounded, and 51 men killed and 115 wounded, numbers much greater than those heretofore reported.

The Boers, under Delprat and Kemp, had 14 officers and 114 men wounded, after two hours' night fighting, when they were driven off.

The Boers are reported to have been 1,000 strong. Lord Kitchener says the British repulsed the attack with great vigor. After the close of the fighting Col. Kekewich was slightly wounded in two places. The wounded were taken to Swaziland, half way between Pretoria and Mafeking.

A mixed column under Gen. Kitchener, Lord Kitchener's brother, has been sent, presumably to relieve Natal from Commandant General Botha's forces. It has reached Vryheid. The casualty list shows that in the fighting at Coladon river, last Friday, Col. Plummer lost two officers killed and 10 men killed and wounded.

Preparations are being made to replace Lord Kitchener's exhausted men by fresh drafts. An order has been issued rendering it impossible to obtain discharges, by purchase, from any of the army reserves, sections of which are being prepared for mobilization.

There is further evidence of the seriousness of the situation in Cape Colony. Among the Boers killed at Moevill was Commandant Mokhe Boshof, a well-known leader. Kemp's scouts picked up the body. Most of the others killed were foreigners.

Pretoria, Oct. 3.—Dr. Broekman, lately convicted of treason, was shot yesterday. He was a former partner of Dr. Krause, ex-governor of Johannesburg, recently arrested in London. Further arrests on treason charges have been made at Johannesburg.

Durban, Oct. 5.—The Boer attacks on Fort Itala and Fort Prospect in Zululand prove to have been far bigger engagements than they were at first reported. General Botha's full force of 4,000 took part in them. The British fought magnificently for 19 hours, while the Boers fought fearfully and desperately. They gained the summit of Itala repeatedly, but were repelled each time. It was probably the approaching that caused a cessation of the fighting. The Boers suffered heavily. Three hundred and thirty-two of their dead were found, and in addition, they carried off a number of their killed. They

admit having 300 wounded. Apparently they lost more men than in any previous action of the year.

Six hundred men, under Emmet and Grobler, attacked Fort Prospect. They were found heavily. Sixty of their dead were found where they had been mowed down by a Maxim gun. At Fort Itala the British had attacked Fort Prospect. The Boers have never hitherto displayed such reckless daring, rushing the British posts across the open ground, only to be beaten back. Major Chapman, commanding the British, seemed to bear a charmed life. General Kitchener has congratulated him. On Saturday the Boers captured a large British column. General Hamilton pursued and came into action with them, but no details of the fighting have been received, though it is reported that the Boers were again punished.

The whole British garrison at Fort Itala numbered only 300 men with two 15-pounders and a Maxim gun. An outpost of 80 men under Lieutenants Kane and Lefroy occupied the summit of the hill out of sight of the main camp, which was on the slope of the hill. About midnight 600 Boers rushed the outpost. Their onslaught was so sudden and fierce that for 20 minutes only bayonets were used. Overwhelming odds soon decided the possession of the outpost. Lieutenant Kane fell dead. Lieutenant Lefroy was severely wounded and the whole force was disabled. The main camp was thus reduced to 220 men. The Boers assailed it from all sides.

From about 1 a. m. throughout the remainder of the night and all the following day, the little garrison withstood them, until 7 o'clock in the evening, when the outlook seemed desperate. The British had been without water for many hours, the Boers having cut off their supply, and their ammunition was fast failing. Then suddenly the Boers withdrew. Among the Boers killed were Generals Opperman and Schultz and Commandant Potgieter. According to a statement which reached Durban from N'Kandla, whether the garrison withdrew is wounded, a British military surgeon, who ascended Itala in the morning to attend the wounded there, was immediately made prisoner by Boers, who compelled him to attend their wounded. The attack on Prospect seems to have been disastrous only to the Boers. The camp was well situated for defence, and although the garrison numbered only 20 men with one Maxim, they withstood all attacks.

MARKET REPORTS.

Saint John Wholesale Market.

PROVISIONS	ex car	extm
Am clear pork, per bbl	22 00	23 00
Pork, mess, "	20 50	21 00
P. E. I. prime mess, "	14 00	15 00
Plate beef, "	14 25	14 75
Extra plate beef, "	14 50	15 00
Cheese, factory, new, lb	06 10	06 11
Butter, dairy, lb	06 18	06 20
Butter, creamery, lb	06 22	06 24
Lard, tubs, pure, lb	01 12	01 13
Lard, compound, "	00 04	00 05
Eggs, per doz, fresh, "	21 00	22 00
Beans, white, "	2 65	2 70
Beans, Y. E., "	2 65	2 70
Onions, American, per bbl	3 25	3 75

Refined, 100 lb or ordinary size 2 00 to 2 10

LIME.	
Casks, 0 95 to 1 00	
Bbls, 0 55 to 0 60	

TAR AND PITCH.

Domestic coal tar	4 25 to 4 50
Coal tar pitch	2 75 to 3 00
Wilmington pitch	3 25 to 3 50

COALS.

Old Mines Sydney per chald	7 50 to 7 50
Springhill round	8 50 to 8 50
Springhill Nat	8 50 to 8 50
Reserve Mine	6 80 to 6 80
Caladonia	6 80 to 6 80
Acadia	6 80 to 6 80
Piton	6 80 to 6 80
Joggins	6 80 to 6 80
Joggins Nut	6 80 to 6 80
Fondry	6 80 to 6 80
Broken, per ton	5 35 to 5 35
Egg	5 30 to 5 30
Stove nut	5 75 to 5 75
Chestnut	5 75 to 5 75

LUMBER.

Spruce deals Bay Fundy	10 00 to 10 50
City Mills	11 50 to 12 00
Arctostock P B No 1	40 00 to 45 00
No. 2	30 00 to 35 00
No. 3	29 00 to 30 00
Arctostock shipping	15 00 to 15 00
Common	12 00 to 13 00
Spruce boards	8 50 to 10 00
Spruce scantling (extra)	10 00 to 12 00
Yardstick	15 00 to 15 00
Pine Clapboards, extra	32 00 to 40 00
No. 1	30 00 to 32 00
No. 2	29 00 to 30 00
No. 3	11 00 to 12 00
Laths, spruce	00 00 to 1 00
Laths, pine	00 00 to 1 00
Falings, spruce	4 00 to 5 00

LUMBER.

New York	1 75 to 2 25
New York laths	0 40 to 0 45
Boston	0 20 to 0 20
South ports, calling V H	10 00 to 12 00
North side Cuba (gid)	5 00 to 5 00
New York piling per foot	0 00 to 0 02
New York, nominal	6 50 to 6 50
Boston line nominal	0 00 to 0 18

DEALS. C. D.

Liverpool intake mess.	
London	10 00 to 10 25
Bristol Channel	
Clyde	10 00 to 10 25
West Coast Ireland	10 00 to 10 25
Dublin	10 00 to 10 25
Warrington	10 00 to 10 25
Colony Quay	10 00 to 10 25

Country Wholesale Market.

Country beef, side or quarter	0 94 to 0 97 1/2
Veal	0 08 to 0 08
Mutton	0 06 to 0 06
Lamb	0 06 to 0 06
Pork, by the carcass, per lb	0 07 to 0 08
Cabon	0 07 to 0 07
Hams and bacon, per lb	0 14 to 0 18

Poultry.

Chickens, per lb	0 10 to 0 13
Geese, per pair	0 30 to 0 40
Fowls	0 08 to 0 10
Wild ducks	0 10 to 0 12
Wild geese	0 10 to 0 12
Snipe (English)	0 10 to 0 12

Vegetables.

Turnips, per bbl	0 70 to 0 90
Carrots, per bbl	1 75 to 1 75
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25 to 1 50
Squash, per 100 lbs	2 50 to 2 50
Beans, per doz	0 40 to 0 40
Cauliflower, per doz	1 25 to 1 50
Butter	
Tubs, per lb	0 37 to 0 41
Cheese and creamery	0 23 to 0 27
Case, per doz	0 13 to 0 13
Whey	0 15 to 0 18

WALL STREET CONDITIONS.

Henry Clow Reviews the Recent Tendencies of the Market and Estimates the Prospects.

New York, Oct. 5.—Values on the stock exchange continue to exhibit a declining tendency. Sentiment has gradually lost its character and the extravagant expectations of three months ago are giving way to more national opinions and actions. The present course of the market is no doubt very distasteful to those whose over-optimistic dispositions have led them to unwise commitments on the long side. A good many reasons can be presented for this prolonged reaction, such as the condition of the money market, the injury to the corn crop, labor agitation and the shock to confidence arising from the Northern Pacific deal, President McKinley's death, as well as other unexpected events. All of these have had their share in checking the boom of 1901, and everyone knows that the reaction would have been much more rapid and severe but for the assistance of a British Channel port, which has used their tremendous combined powers to check anything approaching panic. Natural forces, however, will be the influence on prices just referred to, it is plain that public opinion regarding the market has been very decidedly modified by the fact that prices were unreasonably high from the investment standpoint; also by a suspicion that the top wave of prosperity had been touched and that hereafter trade and industry must be expected to settle down to more normal conditions. Conservative men were justly apprehensive that, unless the pace was slackened, we should run into speculative and business excesses that would produce disastrous reactions. Deprived of the support of the investment and conservative classes, the market lost its best foundation and easily succumbed to temporary influences and shocks. This, unless the pace was slackened, would turn in the condition of affairs had there come at a time when the large railroad interests were carrying on the process of consolidation, which had been practically completed in the industrial world. These plans have in the language of the street, been "held up"; not so much that conditions really prevent their final consummation as that they dictate their postponement until more favorable opportunities are offered the speculation incidental to such movements. When the stock market is so heavily loaded with speculation, the outlook improves, we may look for a resumption of these negotiations, and not before.

In many respects it is fortunate that the market has been in control of strong hands. Losses have been gradual and more widely scattered than had the decline been unrestrained and the market left to the tender mercies of the bears. The extent of the decline is perhaps greater than re-

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

We have all laughed and cried over Charles Dickens' faithful portrayal of the joys and trials of the immortal Macawber. Every community holds a type or two of this particular species of humanity and St. John is no exception to the rule. In fact as an optimistic people we are apt to breed more than our fair share of Macawbers. I have one in mind who might have set for Dickens in his portrayal of the original. A man of infinite resource as becomes one who is earning £1 a week and always spending sixpence more than he earns. All the world his friend, he appeals freely to the public for aid in time of trouble. Every evening when disaster seems most imminent, he is a child of fortune who deems this world to be but a vale of tears and a man's duty to extract from it what little sunshine it holds. His advice is ever above question, except on financial operations, but he never makes the mistake of following his own advice except in financial matters. He lives an object lesson to happy youth like the human light house to guard the unwary from the cruel shoals on which he himself is permanently stranded. He will spend for you or be spent by you, but when you figure up the averages you find a heavy debt balance against the penniless Macawber. His family do not on him until they are old enough to figure out the reasons for the bare cupboard and the family difficulties—then they will support him. His wife—poor soul—refuses to allow her husband to learn what her common sense would tell her, that her devotion is largely wasted on the shelterless dreamer. No, not wasted. For while this world's reckoning is rolled, the devotion of a true hearted woman may seem a wasted life, yet when the monetary outlook is somewhat clearer, as proved by Secretary Gage's discontinuing the purchase of bonds, very soon the outward drain for crop purposes will cease and the influx of currency will begin. Gold imports are being delayed partly owing to Europe's necessity for re-terminating this precious metal, but the monetary market is not in a state of anxiety.

The immediate future of the stock market is indicated by the fact that the most of the big interests seem opposed to all pro-nomineer theories, and that the market is very good, and that the market is very good, and that the market is very good.

Henry Clow.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH IN BANGOR.

Lamp Exploded and She Could Not Be Rescued in Time.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 4.—Miss Carrie Boothby, aged 35, formerly of Ramford Falls, was fatally burned at the Rockaway House this evening. A lamp exploded in her room and before she was rescued she had been burned almost beyond recognition. At the hospital the doctors said she could live but a few hours.

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KILLED BABY IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS.

Young Boy Handled Loaded Gun with Fatal Results.

Toronto, Oct. 4.—(Special)—A nine-year-old boy named Cates today shot and instantly killed the 10-month-old girl of Ernest Chater, his uncle. The boy came to Chater's residence with a message after delivering it, lifted up a rifle in the corner, and pointing it at Chater and the baby in her arms, fire. The bullet struck the child in the head, killing it instantly. The boy did not know the gun was loaded.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

CAUSED BY AN IMPURE CONDITION OF THE BLOOD.

If Neglected They Will Grow Worse and Serious Results Will Follow—Rheumatism Can Be Permanently Cured.

From the Telegraph, Quebec.

Rheumatism is one of the most common of ailments, and is the cause of much suffering. It is characterized by aching in the joints and muscles, and is often accompanied by fever and inflammation. It is caused by an impure condition of the blood, and can be permanently cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

QUARANTINE AT HALIFAX MORE STRICT.

Re-imposed in the Hospital—Ophir's Sailing Deferred Several Hours.

Halifax, Oct. 4.—(Special)—It was announced a day or two ago that quarantine at the V. G. Hospital had been withdrawn, and that the public might have seen the steamer Ophir, coming as they do from the county, but the director general of the army medical service was strongly opposed and Dr. Borden had to be won to the inevitable.

It is likely the 83rd Regiment of Cumberland, not included in the original departure, will participate in the review.

FRAMING NEW FISHERY REGULATIONS.

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—(Special)—The fisheries department is framing regulations for protection of claims in Canadian waters on the same lines as prevail in the case of oysters. It is likely that a close season will be enforced and a size limit insisted upon. It is only within a comparatively recent period, however, that the Canadian fishermen have awakened to a realization of the commercial importance of the clam fishery and are asking the department to take steps for its protection. It is in furtherance of this application that regulations are now being drawn up.

BRITISH ARMY AFFAIRS NOT SATISFACTORY.

London, Oct. 4.—"In spite of the pledges of the government, the whole army machine is to be handed back as soon as it may be, to the old ruts of impudency, pretense and collapse," writes Rudyard Kipling, in a striking letter to the Spectator, upon the appointment of Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Evelyn Wood to command army corps.

The Spectator, although among the most cautious of the government's supporters, comes out boldly, not only with the declaration that the appointments of Generals Buller and Wood are absurd, but also with a demand that Lord Kitchener be recalled. This demand is nicely but unmistakably worded.

100 NEW BRUNSWICKERS.

Quebec, Oct. 4.—(Special)—About 100 young men from the county of Gloucester, N. B., passed through the city today on route for the woods in the rear of Three Rivers to work for the winter cutting pulpwood.

SCOTT'S EMULSION.

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

