

FRENZIED JEWS.

THEY TRY TO MOB A CRIPPLE WHO PREACHED CHRISTIANITY TO THEM.

The Police Powerless to Give Him Protection From the Excited Jews Who Swarmed About His Wagon Crying for Blood—Many Missiles Thrown.

New York, June 18.—There was a riot yesterday when Wilson W. Dunlap attempted to preach Christianity to the Hebrews of the east side, and unless all signs fall there will be a greater riot to-day.

It was a day which would remind one of Paris and the Dreyfus agitation. Bitter religious feeling moved the throng, and when the paralytic missionary raised his voice it seemed that the crowd, surging about his carriage would close upon him and tear him to pieces. In the crowd one felt the violence of a crowd of men who seemed to be used up on some deed of violence which would live long in the annals of the news.

Here, in the heart of the Hebrew district, this man and his followers preached Christ as the multitude about him have not been used to understand the Redeemer, and this crowd resented the effort as apostasy with cries and missiles and the threat of bloodshed.

There was a chance of a riot, and the day looked an ominous one for the Jew and the Christian.

In his so-called ambulance Dunlap, paralyzed and unable to move, sat in the carriage, and about him were several women, one of them colored, and all of them devoted to him, and ready to die for the risk of personal violence.

They started out from East Houston street and a mob formed instantly about the carriage. They drove to the Fifth street police station, where they demanded police protection. The police followed the law and gave it to them, but there were those who believed that there was to be seen in the crowd and in the attitude of the police themselves the influence of Mayor Van Wyck's announcement that he would have none of this.

Policeman Schultz was detailed to protect the evangelist, and he accompanied the ambulance into Orchard street. There the paralytic missionary, Oscar Lemberger, began to speak. This was in front of Orchard street. The crowd blocked the street for 100 yards each way, while the windows above in the tall tenements and from the multitude about missiles began to fly.

A pale woman who stood on the right beside the ambulance spoke to Schultz to arrest the chief disturber, but it was difficult to tell who had thrown anything and the policeman could do nothing.

Then followed by a shouting mob, the missionary and his companions drove to the Eldridge street police station, where Sergt. McCoy, who was in charge, heard their complaint.

"We demand protection," Lemberger said, and pointed to the roaring crowd outside.

Policeman Schultz, who had accompanied the ambulance to the station, told Sergeant McCoy that he came from another precinct, and asked that he be relieved. Sergeant McCoy did not leave him, and detailed Policeman Taitelman to accompany the evangelists. So the ambulance started out again, with a mob pressing close about the carriage, and Dunlap conversing with the stanch companions about him.

They went thence to the corner of Orchard and Rivington streets, where their wagon was stopped, and Dunlap assayed to speak. This was in the heart of a hostile district, and the crowd in the tenements about hurled epithets and vegetables.

Taitelman had taken his stand on the step of the vehicle. As the ambulance broke on his shoulder and splattered the occupants of the vehicle. He alighted and drove back the crowd, only to have it close again. Then Detective Curran, of the Eldridge street station, who had come to his assistance, directed Policeman Taitelman to charge with disreputable conduct.

The crowd was growing fiercer. The sign of the word was becoming more apparent minute by minute. The throng pressed close about the ambulance. The police stood back at one point and another, only to have it surge close to the wheels again.

With difficulty the ambulance moved slowly toward Mills Hotel. There the population is more Christian than Hebrew, and for a time there was a lull and comparative quiet.

The women about Dunlap had stood up bravely, regardless of the hail of missiles from the mob. At last they came to the corner of Chrystie and Rivington streets, where they halted again and Lemberger began to speak. Then a powerfully built man threw an egg hard and straight. It struck Lemberger and splattered all over him, and the woman behind him, notably the pale enthusiast whom he called Miss Lotie.

She advanced to the side of the wagon and reaching into the pocket of her dress drew forth two five dollar bills and cried to the crowd, demanding that man with her clenched fist: "Cowards that you are, cowards! Here are ten dollars. I will give this to the person who espouses the cause, and I throw that egg. Here's your money. If you men get that man and bring him to me."

There was no response. The missile had come from the rear of the crowd and nobody apparently wanted the money. Laid down the egg. "Down with Dunlap!" "Let's break up the wagon!"

There was no chance of seeing the seed here, so the gospel wagon, followed by a crowd which hurled excretions at it and its occupants, moved back toward Houston street.

sement struck the rear of the wagon. Dunlap, motionless except for his long lips, sat steadily within. One of the women threw her protecting arm about him, but he waved her off and said: "This is all right; don't get excited. There were no police enough. A big, good natured man in uniform, carried this way and that by the ebb and flow of the angry crowd, said, 'Whichever I do with this mob unless they hurt somebody' and shook his club in impotent anger. When he drove them back on one side, they surged all the closer on the other.

Dunlap, from the shade of the ambulance, looked out upon the crowd, pale as content. This was the height to which a man of his stamp might hope to rise. The populace threatened and encircled him. He was the centre, as he was the triumph, of the spectacle.

Look at it as one might, the women were brave. There were some who tried to intercept the missiles which were directed from time to time at the chief priest of the demonstration.

And so, with the mob following about them and with an increasing force of police guarding their way, they came at last to their headquarters in East Houston street. There the women alighted and passed through a disorderly crowd of men into the building. Then, sitting in the invalid's chair, Dunlap was borne into the house.

The mob stormed at the door. Boys kicked the window pane and threatened to shatter it. A storm of blows endangered the evangelist.

At this point the colored woman who had been one of Dunlap's stoutest defenders during the most exciting moments of the afternoon, ran to the door and opened it, holding a whip in her hand.

She menaced the crowd with it, and at last, when she saw that the crowd was not to be deterred, she opened the door and the policeman nearest—

"Here is the man I'll get him for you!" Her effort was futile, for the culprit was swallowed up by a complaisant crowd and was safe before she could reach him.

Back she went to the room where Dunlap sat with his followers about him. There was a roar in front and the door was almost forced open and time again.

Then Lemberger took the whip from the colored woman and strode to the entry way. He opened the door and the crowd backed the crowd. He shook the whip at them. He is young—perhaps 25—of medium height and pink complexion. A dandy mustache shades his eyes. He looks like a man who might fight when pressed to it. The mob baying this man in a corner felt that when he showed himself, he would continue the crusade.

Lemberger said to me as he glanced at the door which the mob threatened to burst open by the crowd:

"Almost, I think, this is a case of casting pearls before swine. Jesus said, 'Do not cast pearls before swine.' I am about wondering whether I should not give it up. They do not deserve the word that we have given them. You are all cowards, and they are cowards, and I would not strike because it is forbidden."

He turned away from the door and the house where Dunlap and his followers subsequently held an evening meeting. This was indoors, and the crowd outside there was no more actual violence.

Feminine Styles in Manila. As one writes the streets of Manila are not a city of the future. To be sure, the costumes are not brief for Broadway or Bel Air, but they are not so far from the fashion for a woman's dress to reach only to her knees, and she doesn't wear stockings. The skirt is ordinarily of white, and of some similar light weight material, and reds of different tints are varied with black. The waist is of a thinner, gauzy material, over a undergarment, and the large, puffy sleeves reach only to the elbow. The garment is cut quite low on the shoulder and a full round neck. The hair is pulled straight back and knotted behind, and the crown of the head is always down, and the sticks a common comb straight in for an ornament and wears its projecting on either side.

This costume probably seems odd, but her hair is always freshly dressed and her clothing immaculate. Her carriage is erect and her features ordinarily regular and pleasing, so about this time you are apt to have made up your mind that she is attractive. But just then the lady spits and you are shocked. She then happens to turn toward you and you observe in her other hand a big cigar, which she puts in her mouth, and as Tom Sawyer says, "the charm's busted." It seems too bad to go on and stand there, but if she should chance to smile at you her teeth, you will observe, are discolored, and her lips are red from chewing betel nut, so you accept her at a distance and prefer to have her in a picture, for she is picturesque.

A Conservative Candidate. WENT COMMER, C. B., June 20.—The Conservatives held a convention here today. After five hours deliberation Dr. Cameron received the nomination. The Liberals are more jubilant than the Conservatives.

Cousin George. "They tell me you spent the afternoon with Tom Callow. Is it a fact that he has raised a monstrous imposture you had heard the report?" Cousin Jane. "Really, I did not notice. Am sorry I did not ask him."

Before After. Wood's Great English Remedy. "I had no more of the disease," said a man who had been cured of the disease. "I had no more of the disease," said a man who had been cured of the disease.

Said in St. John responsible drugists, and in W. C. Wilson's St. John West.

A NOTABLE CONVERT.

DR. HYKES SAYS THE CHINESE EMPEROR BELIEVES IN CHRISTIANITY.

And Also Tells the Bible Society That He Is Planning to Make It the National Chinese Religion—Influences of Reform Party Crushed by Emperor Dowager.

Considerable space in the forthcoming annual report of the American Bible Society will be devoted to the work of the society in China and to the progress of Christianity in making the Flowery Kingdom. The report on China is written by the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, general agent of the society.

"The wonderful revolution inaugurated by the reform party," says Dr. Hykes, "and the tragic check it received in September last have attracted the attention of the world to China as perhaps the most important field of reform in the world."

The young emperor, in the selection of his palace, chose the influence of the movement, and in the beginning of the year he gathered about him some of the best men in the country to assist him in reforming the empire. Following their advice, he issued a series of edicts which, no matter what may be the final outcome of the reactionary movement, will immortalize him.

"Among the reforms authorized by these imperial edicts were the abolishing of the system of examination, the establishment of a university for the study of western sciences in Peking, the establishment of a board for the translation of books on western learning into Chinese, the establishment of a patent office, the abolishment of useless offices in both Peking and the provinces, the protection of Christianity, the sending abroad of young Manchus for study, and the adoption of the reform party as the official organ of the government."

In addition to issuing these splendid edicts, the emperor went so far as to discuss with his advisers the desirability of adopting Christianity as the national religion. He spent much time in the study of the Bible, and it was no secret in the palace that he frequently retired to a quiet place to pray to the true God. When thus engaged the eunuchs had strict orders that he must not be disturbed or interrupted. His attitude toward Christianity is shown by the following interesting incident. He was asked by one of his statesmen—

"What does your majesty think of the religion of Jesus?"

"What mean you by religion?" the emperor answered. "There is no religion but that of God. If you have any religion let me hear you explain it to me."

The emperor and some of the chief reformers were conversing one day in the palace, and they were all, not altogether, persuaded to accept it.

It is a bright hope, who, acting on the misrepresentations of the conservative party, beheld six of the aged people in the native town, Akkum, Holland.

While abroad last year, visiting his father, now over ninety years old, Mr. Cooper promised him he would make a provision for his friends and acquaintances and others who through sickness or other misfortune may be unable to provide the necessary comforts for a peaceful old age. He intends to visit Holland this summer and purchase a piece of property near Akkum, which he will have laid out with lawns, fountains, flowers, shrubs, etc., reserving a large tract for a vegetable garden, marked out in small plants, in order that such as are able can provide in part for their own living and support, erecting suitable large buildings, together with the necessary number of cottages.

The aged and feeble and receive proper care in the dormitories or hospitals, but the aged couple may preserve their family relationships in the cottages, if preferred, and receive fixed annuities, and thereby providing for their support. The American trustees are to have the care and responsibility of the cottages, and investment of this fund, and disbursing the income thereof through the ministers of the two different churches of Akkum and the pastor-master of the five villages in the county.

EMPEROR'S RELIGIOUS STUDIES. Mr. Gatrell, in charge of the depositary of the Bible society, confirms fully Dr. Hykes' account of the purchase of the Bible literature by the young emperor, and adds that every day since the presentation to the Emperor Dowager of the splendidly bound Bible in a case of gold by the Christian women in China the book has been visited by eunuchs and others holding official positions. The emperor was reported to have been especially delighted with an illustrated life of Christ, which he ordered to be bound in push velvet and to be put in a convenient place in his library. He also appears to have gone deeply into the study of the various forms of Christianity, for he applied at the store of the Bible society for books treating of the differences between the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches.

FISHERMAN'S LOOK. Dr. Van Dyke Explodes a Fallacy as to Pleasure Philosophy. Dr. Henry Van Dyke in the Century.

Never believe a fisherman who tells you that he does not care about the fish he catches. He may say that he angles only for the pleasure of being out of doors, and that he is just as well contented when he takes nothing as when he catches a good catch. He may think so, but it is not true. He is not telling a deliberate falsehood. He is only assuming an unconscious pose and indulging in a delicate bit of self flattery. Even if it were true, it would not be at all to his credit.

Watch him on that lucky day when he comes home with a full basket of trout on his shoulder, or a quartet of silver

salmon covered with green branches in the bottom of the canoe. His face is broader than it was when he went out, and there is a sparkle of triumph in his eyes. It is taught, it is taught," he says, in modest depreciation of his triumph. But you shall see that he lingers long about the place where the fish are displayed upon the grass, and does not fail to look carefully at the scales when they are weighed, and has an attentive ear for the comments of admiring spectators. You shall find, moreover, that he is not unwilling to narrate the story of the capture—how the big fish rose short, four different times, to four different files, and finally took a small black dog, and played all over the pool, and ran down a terribly stiff rapid to the next pool below, and walked for twenty minutes, and he had to be stirred up with stones, and made such a long dash that when he came in at last the hold of the hook was almost worn through, and it fell out of his mouth as he touched the shore.

THE OLD WAY. Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting & Dangerous and Unsound Ones.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at the present time, and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken, in other words the starvation plan is supposed by many to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

This is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting to a man suffering from dyspepsia, because indigestion itself is caused by a weak stomach and every fibre in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nourishment, a plentiful supply of good, wholesome well cooked food, and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose of the new Sina's Dyspepsia Tablets, which are adapted, and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, and stomach troubles.

Sina's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted, and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, and stomach troubles. The tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggist will tell you that Sina's Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. S. I. I. for 60 cents for a full sized package at all drug stores. A little book on cases and one of stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Sina, Co., Marshall, Mich.

LIFE INSURED FOR A HOME. Novel Charitable Bequest Made by F. H. Cooper.

Chicago Tribune. F. H. Cooper, of this city, has secured \$200,000 life insurance, the policies being made payable to John J. Mitchell, Earlwood, N. Higginbotham, Ferdinand W. Peck, James J. Brennan and Henry Sherman, trustees, to establish a perpetual trust for the support of the aged people in the native town, Akkum, Holland.

While abroad last year, visiting his father, now over ninety years old, Mr. Cooper promised him he would make a provision for his friends and acquaintances and others who through sickness or other misfortune may be unable to provide the necessary comforts for a peaceful old age. He intends to visit Holland this summer and purchase a piece of property near Akkum, which he will have laid out with lawns, fountains, flowers, shrubs, etc., reserving a large tract for a vegetable garden, marked out in small plants, in order that such as are able can provide in part for their own living and support, erecting suitable large buildings, together with the necessary number of cottages.

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A SINGULAR STORY.

STATED THAT A ST. JOHN CHILD IS NOW LIVING ON CHARITY.

In New York, Although Heir to a Considerable Estate—He Has Relatives in This Province Who Have Acknowledged the Blood Connection.

New York, June 18.—The story of George W. Fowler, an eight year old St. John boy, is attracting wide attention in New York, where the little fellow is now making his home by force of circumstances. Notwithstanding the fact that he is said to be heir to considerable estate bequeathed him by his father, he is now living on the bounty of strangers at Father Drumgates home for boys on Staten Island.

The father of the lad was William Fowler, a wealthy merchant of New Brunswick, who died when baby George was but two years of age. Mrs. Fowler, the widow, and her baby came to New York soon after Mr. Fowler's death. After she had been here a few weeks Mr. Fowler took the baby to a Mrs. Agnes Shannon at 444 East Twentieth street, a woman who boarded children.

Mrs. Fowler told Mrs. Shannon that she was contemplating marriage, that her prospective husband desired her to be relieved at once of the burden of caring for baby George, inasmuch as she was going on a long ocean voyage. She advised Mrs. Shannon to take charge of George and stipulated to pay \$12 a month for his board.

The agreement was made, Mr. Fowler went away and has never since been heard of. Mrs. Shannon had taken the precaution to inquire definitely about the percentage and relations of the baby. Mrs. Fowler candidly admitted that she was the child's mother; that his father was well known in St. John, New Brunswick, and that the baby had been christened in the name of his uncle, George W. Fowler.

Mrs. Shannon ascertained that the uncle was a prominent barrister of New Brunswick, and in the course of her inquiries learned that from the mother of the child, Mrs. Shannon communicated with the uncle. In reply to Mrs. Shannon's letter, George W. Fowler acknowledged his relationship to the child as Mrs. Fowler had stated and added that an estate book on cases and one of stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Sina, Co., Marshall, Mich.

Mrs. Shannon was stricken with a fatal illness last March. Shortly before her death Mr. Shannon called to her bedside her two lifelong friends, Mrs. Mary Feltner of N. 411 East Twenty-second street, and Mrs. Jane W. Wriggins of No. 202 East Jersey street, Elizabethport, N. J. The dying woman gave Mrs. Feltner the letters supporting a perpetual trust for the support of the aged people in the native town, Akkum, Holland.

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Save Your MONEY.

To save your money, by getting more for it, ask your dealer in medicine to show you the new 50 cent size bottle of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. It contains over three times as much as the old 25 cent style, which is a great saving to those who use this valuable family medicine. The superior quality of this old Anodyne has never been equaled.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Fifty years ago this month, Dr. Johnson left with him some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and how it was used on that day. I have just now been told that it is still in use, and that it has maintained its high standard from the confidence of the public to a greater extent. JOHN B. BARD, North Waterford, Me., Jan. 1899.

As a family remedy it has been used and endorsed for nearly a century. Every Mother should have it in the house for many common ailments, internal as much as external. Our book on INFLAMMATION free. Price 25 and 50c. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

would be most interested or whose wood-lands are likely to be of the same general character. In this way assistance which is given to a single individual is turned to the benefit of the whole community. In the case of larger tracts held for profit or pleasure the division is unable to pay all the expenses of the work, in giving similar forestry advice. After a preliminary examination it assists only to the extent of the salary of the assessor of the forester who does the work. His traveling expenses, the wages and expenses of his assistants, and any other items of cost, are at the charge of the owner. Except for the very much larger scale upon which the operations are conducted, the work is carried out on the same general lines. It may be of interest to know that the applications which have already been received for assistance of this sort cover more than a million and a half acres, scattered over nearly every forest State in the United States. Large lumber companies like the International Paper Company, the largest paper concern in the United States, and the recently organized St. Regis Paper Company are among those which have availed themselves of this offer of assistance. Already working plans have been prepared for some three hundred thousand acres in the Adirondacks, and the result of the first year's work will be published in a few weeks. The very cordial reception with which the plan has met seems to promise still greater usefulness for it in the future. Its success is limited, however, by the exceedingly small appropriations of the division, which are altogether insufficient for its needs.

"The division contemplates similar assistance to the tree planters in the treeless parts of the country, a bill of work of the greatest value to all irrigation farmers, and very many other things, success often depends upon the existence of wind-breaks around their farms. The tree planters in the arid regions have been made a definite section of the work of the division, and is now in charge of Professor J. W. Towne of Tucson, Ariz., just as the working plans of the scheme already described are under the supervision of Mr. Henry F. Grady of Anderson, Mead.

"While the division is in no sense a school for forestry, it still appears that many young men are getting a good preliminary education while doing this work. The grade of student-forester has been created, with a salary of \$300 a year, for the purpose of giving young men who intend to take forestry as a career the opportunity of getting field work under trained forester. The number of applicants for these positions already far exceeds the capacity of the division for the coming field season.

At Indiantown. The work of rebuilding at Indiantown is being rapidly pushed forward. The Court block will be of brick, two stories high, with stone beneath, and will be much superior to the one burned. Messrs. D. D. Claster & Sons have erected a two story wooden building on Bridge street, to be used for offices and warehouse.

Mr. D. H. Nae is situated on Bridge street, as is Mr. Theodore Fiewelling's store. Capt. J. E. Porter is building two houses on Bridge street. Messrs. C. Nae & Sons have a warehouse on Bridge street. Capt. John Keast is building a store and dwelling over the shanty now owned by Mr. Arch Taylor is building a new residence on Holly street.

A reward of \$25 is offered for the recovery of a trunk containing valuable papers and money which was taken from Mr. Frank Gorham's house on Main street hill during the fire.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—"The latest work of the division of forestry," said Mr. Clifford Finchot, its chief, "is trying to make practical methods of conservative lumbering, has been very successful. The scheme which was made known to the public in circular 21, distributed in October, 1898, provided two plans by which assistance could be given to farmers and lumbermen in handling forest lands. The first plan applied exclusively to small tracts, and especially to farmers' woodlots. Suppose a farmer had forty acres of land with second-growth hardwood timber of various ages; there are a few trees, a few telegraph poles, practically no sawlogs, but a good deal of cordwood, together with some hoop and fence material, if he can dispose of it. This woodlot he must make contribute in some degree to his support, and at the same time he is anxious to preserve its productive capacity so that the yield from it will increase rather than diminish from year to year. He hears of the proposal of the forestry division, which is briefly that it will send a man to advise him on the ground, and bear all the expense of so doing. He sends in an application for this assistance. As soon as possible an agent of the division appears at his home, and the two go over the land together. The farmer tells the price of cordwood in the village and how much timber he is able to deliver it, what the poles are worth, and what timber he needs for his own consumption. The forester spends a few days in making careful measurements of the rate of growth per tree and per acre, studies the reproduction of the forest and the means by which the proportion of its more valuable trees can be increased, and finally, after consultation with the superintendent of working plans in the division at Washington, he prepares a definite scheme which is submitted to the farmer for his approval. This plan shows how much timber can be cut without injuring the forest, how soon a second cut on the same ground may be expected, and what the rules are which are to be observed in getting it. If this plan approves itself to the common sense of the owner, a second visit follows, during which the forester and the farmer discuss the cutting and marketing, with which the division has nothing to do.

"The preparation of such a working plan is followed by its publication and distribution among the farmers who

GOING TO Re-Decorate? Why not enjoy the practical advantages offered by our Metallic Ceilings & Walls

They are both handsome and economical—outlast any other style of interior finish—are fire proof and sanitary—can be applied in place of paper or plaster—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Write us—we'll like you to know all about them. If you want an estimate send outline showing the shape and measurements of your ceilings and walls.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO.

W. H. Maclean, Selling Agent John N. B.

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LAYERING THE GRAPE.

A Method of Propagation Which Many Horticulturists Declare to Be Without a Rival.

Layering is the simplest, surest and easiest method of increasing the grape, and is the best way to grow them where but few vines are wanted. There are two kinds of layers, called spring and summer layers, from the season at which they are made.



FIG. 1.—ROOTED LAYER. FIG. 2.—ROOTED LAYER SEPARATED, MAKING TWO PLANTS.

Summer layers are made in the summer, generally the last of July, from a branch of the same season's growth. They are likely to be weak for several years, and do not make as good plants as the spring layers. In making them, the wood should be split for an inch or so near the buds that are covered. Bury about

one foot of the cane four inches deep in the ground and it will be rooted by late autumn, when it should be separated and treated as a young vine; and it is generally best to get them well started in a garden or nursery before planting in the vineyard permanently.



FIG. 3.—A ROOTED LAYER, EACH HUB MAKING A NEW PLANT.

layered about four inches deep, handling it carefully so as not to break the new growth.

Fig. 3 shows such a layer after it has rooted. It is a good plan to cover it not more than three inches at first, and to fill up the trench as the shoots grow. If covered four inches deep at first, the young growth will sometimes rot, though this seldom happens, and some skillful growers fill the trench full at once. In the autumn roots will be found growing from each joint, and these may be cut apart and treated as recommended for weak vines grown from cuttings. If this method of propagation is to be used to some considerable extent vines should be grown especially for the purpose. It is not a good plan to use existing vines or layering to any great extent, though it may be safely done in a small way.—Farm and Fireside.

Co-Operative Poultry Farming.

This plan is followed to some extent in Ireland, France and Denmark, and works out very successfully. There are two ways of carrying on the business. One plan is for several farmers in a locality who keep poultry to co-operate in the marketing of the fowls. The other plan is for a number of persons to pool their eggs and forward them to market and to receive the money for them and divide it among those who have sent in goods. Arrangements can be made where necessary to purchase feed at wholesale prices and effect a great saving in cost. One good feature of this plan is that the eggs can be sent forward in a fresh condition and in large enough quantities to secure reduced freight rates. This plan, however, is not real co-operative farming. The latter is a rather more complicated matter. In real co-operative poultry farming, as carried on in Ireland, a society is formed to which a membership fee is charged. A central depot is secured, at which one of the officers of the society keeps boxes for packing the eggs and fowls. The goods are sent forward in the same way as in the other plan, except that the officer in charge first pays all expenses, then pays an agreed-on price to each member, and then gives one-half the balance in proportionate shares to those who supplied the produce, and the other half he puts to the credit of the society, and at the end of the year a dividend is declared and paid to each member in proportion to his supply of goods. This officer also sells to the members food and appliances at reduced rates.

Egg-Eating Hens.

Egg-eating is an annoying habit among hens and an unprofitable one as well. The common practice is to cut the head off the hen that contracts such a habit. An American poultry keeper, however, claims to have discovered a cure for this habit by feeding egg shells to his hens for some time without any other food. He serves up all the egg shells that can be obtained until spring, and he may, perhaps, get a few at the hotel and restaurant to aid him in his cure. The fowls are penned up, and a few egg shells are given them. The first time they eat them eagerly, and the next time they seem to have lost a little of their love for them. The feeding is kept up and they gradually lose their taste for eggs, and as it continues they get so they will not eat them at all, and fresh eggs may be rolled among them, and they seem to have no regard for the sight of an egg or an egg shell, which is all the same to them.

Quality Standardized.

Too much attention is being given to size of fruit. Strawberries are grown of mammoth size, and every year some new variety is brought out, for which it is claimed that it "exceeds all others in size." In the meantime there is a shortage of flavor and quality. Fruit growers who ship strawberries to market prefer a variety that will stand shipment well, but for home use it should be the object to grow the varieties of the best quality, making size secondary. But few varieties equal the flavor of the wild kinds, which are small as a rule.

GOSPEL OF GOOD ROADS.

A. W. Campbell, the Ontario Instructor in Road Making, Issues His Annual Report.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, provincial instructor in road making, has submitted his third annual report on road and street improvement in Ontario, to the Minister of Agriculture. It is a most interesting document, which points out the important relations between the common highway and the greater avenues of trade, where transportation is concerned, and shows the growing demand for road improvement. Better roads have been actively urged throughout the province during the year with most beneficial results, both to the farmer and the townsman.

In the rural districts roads are being made better everywhere, and in all the cities, nearly all the towns and many villages there are concrete sidewalks. As much interest is being taken in the proper construction of streets as of sidewalks.

A difficulty in the way of obtaining better roads in Ontario is that, under the present system of township management, the entire cost of road building falls upon the farmers. The people of the villages, towns and cities, to whom country roads are as necessary as to the farmers, and who compose nearly one-half of the population, pay nothing toward their construction and maintenance. It would seem from the report that the towns should assist.

The following is an outline, in brief, of a system of road control which a great many townships in Ontario could consider with profit:

Do away with the statute labor roll entirely.

To raise the money required levy a rate on the assessment of the township.

For road purposes divide the townships into a convenient number of divisions, usually four.

Apportion the money equally among the road divisions, keeping in view all circumstances, viz.: Importance of roads, works needed on them, benefit resulting to the greatest number of people, amount of traffic, assessment, etc.

Appoint one township road commissioner to advise and consult with, and carry out the direction of the council.

The office of road commissioner should be similar to that of the township clerk or treasurer.

Councillors should not act as commissioners, as they are subject to undue influence from the ratepayers, and their term of office is uncertain.

A general plan for road improvement should be laid down by the council for the commissioners to follow.

This plan should specify the width and depth of road metal, character of drainage, etc., of all roads.

Roads of importance should not be less than 24 feet between the inside edges of the open ditches. No road should be of less width than 18 feet.

Work of construction, such as hauling gravel, ditching and drainage, building of bridges and culverts, should be done by contract, and supervised by the road commissioner.

No account for labor or material should be paid by the treasurer except on the certificate of the road commissioner.

Minor work and repairs should be done by day labor, only the road commissioner being authorized to employ, direct or discharge, the men.

All roadmaking machines should be in the care of the road commissioner.

Only the road commissioner should employ, direct or discharge, the men.

Should the council desire to interfere in any of these matters they can do so through the commissioner.

The same men and teams should be hired to operate the machinery for the entire season, or, if possible, as they become proficient and do better work. This applies particularly to the operation of a road grader.

The commissioner should keep a payroll to return quarterly to the council, showing who have been paid and the amount paid, the roll to be then filed for auditors.

This roll will act as a check on favoritism on the part of the commissioner. Work should be divided as much as possible among the residents of the township desiring it.

Work should be commenced with a definite end in view and continued systematically, from year to year if necessary, until the entire road mileage has been brought to perfection.

All the essential features of good roads and their maintenance are contained in the report with minute instructions.

As to the material for roads, Mr. Campbell says: "Except under excessive wear or where in business sections a high-grade pavement is necessary, broken stone pavements, by the aid of a steam road roller, are beyond doubt the most serviceable and economical, and give greatest satisfaction to the taxpayer."

Potato Scab.

Potato scab is the operation of a minute fungus. These little parasites reproduce themselves as the higher plants do. They can increase by division of the plant itself, or by spores which act as seeds. Progressive people in these days never risk any large crop without steeping the seeds to destroy the enemy. Simple copious water has been found efficient. Formally, a non-poisonous, non-corrosive substance, will practically free seed potatoes from scab germs, by an immersion for two hours in a solution of the approximate strength of 1,000. It is equal to about one-third of the total area of the kingdom. One-third of this area is owned by the Government, which has spent since 1880 about \$5,000,000 in acquiring forest land. A regular system of forest culture is employed. The yield per acre is generally large, valued at about \$1.50, and the net income of the state amounting to about \$4,000,000 per year.

Best Selling Butter.

The poor butter does not sell as quickly as good butter, and the longer butter is kept the worse it is. No wonder that so much butter does not bring the cost of the production.

THE FAMILY COW.

A Compendium of What She Is, What She May Be, and What She Really Ought to Be.

Official statisticians take no note of the family cow. In quality the cows kept in villages and as summer homes of city people for the supply of milk and butter to the owners are presumably somewhat above the average of dairy herds, says George A. Martin, in American Agriculturist. Still the desirable points are alike in both. A cow in perfect health, docile and free from bad habits, yielding a good and lasting supply of rich milk is equally valuable for the dairy and the family.



TYPICAL FAMILY COW.

The Jersey is popularly regarded as the ideal family cow. Guernseys share the peculiar excellence of Jerseys; the Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians, Red Polls and Brown Swisses have all proved highly satisfactory, and in England the milkings of Shorthorns have for years been the standard dairy cows. But even there the diminutive Kerry cows have become quite popular and are seen on many gentlemen's places.

But it is by no means indispensable that the family cow should be pure bred. This does not mean that she may be a scrub, but some of the best of them are grades out of native cows, sired by pure bred bulls of high individual excellence. Such a cow is shown in our illustration—

not eligible to registry in any herd book, but inheriting good blood from the paternal side and from both parents a sound constitution and a capacity for a large yield of rich milk. Scrub cows are unprofitable stock, but especially for family use, for it costs more to keep a cow in the village than on the farm. Above all, if a cow is to give profit and satisfaction she must be properly cared. This includes comfortable shelter, good and plentiful food and water, regular hours of milking and feeding, with invariable kindness. I have in mind two cows kept near me. The owner of one of them has repeatedly been seen to stop with his team at evening near the pasture gate, lead out the cow, tie her by a rope around her horns to the rear end of the wagon and start off on a brisk pace as to keep the heavy uddered cow on a trot all the way home.

The other cow has good udder in summer, but generally she grades through the winter "spring pool" and plastered from hip joints to heels with stable filth. Fully one-half of the usefulness of any cow is destroyed by such treatment. On the other hand is a farm laborer whose yearly compensation includes the "keep" of a cow. For his part he has a surplus of butter which brings an extra price.

AN ARTISTIC IDEA.

Neat Way of Trailing Blackcap Raspberries Described and Illustrated.

Said a farmer friend who is very precise and particular in all his work: "My wife wants me to set some blackcap raspberries, but they are so thorny and struggle around so much that I dislike to have them around. The time spent in handling and tending, saying nothing about the scratching, makes me tired."

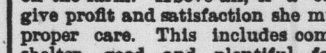


FIG. 1.

But she is certain she wants them, and I shall have to set out some of the pesky things.

I suggested trying the plants for a few days before setting out as a short way out of the difficulty.

"Oh, my wife is too sharp for that," he replied; "she will attend to the setting herself before the plants have been delivered 15 minutes, and she will know, too, whether the plants are fresh or not."

I saw at once that his wife was not to be trifled with, and proceeded to give him some hints about trailing his bushes after a fashion practiced by an English gardener who began his American experience about the time the Doolittle raspberry was brought out, more than 20 years ago.

He set his plants about five feet apart and between each pair of plants he set a stake six feet high. The canes were allowed to grow at will without pinching

and naturally arched over as wild canes may be seen to do in the woods. Half the canes were bent each way against a post and fastened with bits of soft leather tacked to the post as grapevines are fastened to a building. They were not fastened in a close bundle, but spread up and down for a foot or more, as shown in Fig. 1. When the season was favorable they would reach the ground and then the tips could be layered if wanted.

In the spring the ends were cut back far enough to prevent the fruit's getting dirty, and nothing more was done until after picking, when the old wood was cut away and loosened from the posts and the new wood fastened in place, it having previously grown and will be sprouting somewhat, as shown in Fig. 2, but as cultivation was stopped during July this did not matter. This probably would not pay for the commercial grower, but for the careful amateur would be both neat and novel.—L. B. Pierce, in Ohio Farmer.

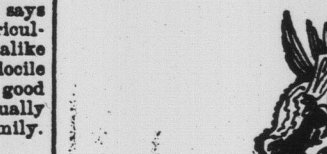
Universal Agreement.

In nearly every paper devoted to the dairy that we pick up, we find kindness to the cow urged. It is a fact that men are so reckless as to be brutal to the cows, and that so much space need be used to urge kindness.

FASHION NOTES.

Novelties For the Up to Date Tea Table.

An indispensable adjunct to the 5 o'clock tea table is the plate of preserved fruits. These fruits are served on fine Sevres or Saxony china and are taken with a gold fork. The tea cloth is almost entirely composed of rich gimpure



TAFETTA GOWN.

and is laid over red silk. There is also a fancy for black or brown bread sandwiches, cut very thin, of course. The German almond bread is often used.

Separate boleros of gimpure are worn with summer costumes and can be used with different gowns for variety. The bolero is still highly fashionable in all its forms, and when it has a lining the pocket, which is now impossible to the skirt because of its clinging smoothness, may be placed inside the left part of the bolero for the reception of the little purse and the handkerchief. The coin purse of gold or silver links is the favorite at present and is made in all sizes down to a purse only large enough to contain three or four gold dollars.

The gown of white an illustration is given is of hortensta taffeta. The skirt, which rests upon the floor at the back, is trimmed with two flounces of plaited hortensta mousseline de sole with a puffed heading. Above each flounce are a band of gimpure insertion and a band of black satin. The flounces are arranged to simulate a tunic. The corsage, of gimpure over hortensta taffeta, has a plaited gimpure of mousseline de sole and a bertha of the same material. The little plastron and the collar are of gimpure over taffeta, trimmed with a satin band, as are the cuffs and the sleeves. The belt and bows are of black satin. The hat of hortensta straw is trimmed with hortensta tulle and white feathers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

ACCESSORIES.

Wedding Veils and Fresh Summer Millinery.

The new wedding gowns have an immensely long train, trimmed with flounces of old point or of puffed tulle, with occasional sprays of orange blossoms inter-



MARIE STUART HAT.

mingled. Satin is, as ever, the favorite material, and the veil is either point lace or tulle, according to fancy. Tulle is far more becoming than lace as a veil and for this reason is frequently preferred even by the wealthiest brides. Lace forms an attractive ornament for the gown itself, however, and softens the luxury of the satin aggressively.

Tuques of tulle, mousseline de sole and lace are very much worn, either with a brim or of the turban shape. Soft, fancy straw is often mingled with mousseline de sole, twisted and interwoven to form a puffy drapery. These tuques require very little trimming, a tall spray of flowers, a bow of ribbon and an ornament or a group of feathers being quite sufficient. If there is a brim, it is usually undulating, and a portion of the trimming is placed so as to rest upon the hair. Buoys are a frequent ornament and are of steel or rhinestone as a rule.

A picture is given of an attractive new model, called the Marie Stuart. It is of cream straw and is lined with shirred tulle to match. Cream tulle forms a large chow in front, and at the side is a spray of pink roses, rising from a chow of black velvet loops, retained by a gold buckle. At the left side of the back is a chow of tulle, at the right a chow of black velvet.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

JEWELS.

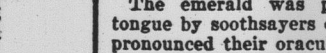
Their Language and Properties as Talismans.

The turquoise, in spite of its tendency to change color, is the emblem of sincerity, confidence, truth, tenderness and friendship and brings good fortune. It has also a beneficial effect upon the sight and is one of the most esteemed gems of the orientals.

The sapphire symbolizes justice and loyalty, beauty and nobility. It signifies warmth and a pure conscience and is in France a favorite stone for the engagement ring, its color indicating candor, goodness and all the simple virtues.

The emerald was placed under the tongue by soothsayers of old before they pronounced their oracular utterances. It clears the mind, facilitates the acquirement of learning and gives strength, activity and energy. It symbolizes charity, joy and abundance.

Earrings seem to have disappeared entirely, even studs of the smallest variety.



SILK WRAP.

simply made, the delicate tone and perfect cut of the gown giving it its chief claim to the first rank. Peplums and tunics after the antique style are frequently seen as a part of rich costumes, the skirt being of the trailing order, of course.

Boleros are almost invariably the accompaniment of tailor made gowns and as outer garments are largely replacing capes, although the latter, in cloth, are useful for traveling wraps, or, short and very elaborate, are still in demand for evening wear or for use with elaborate gowns. The approaching decline of the cape in general favor is owing to the change of style in gowns. While these were comparatively ample, and sleeves were large, the cape was convenient and suitable. Now that the fashion has changed to clinging, trailing robes, outlining distinctly the arms and the entire figure, the cape is becoming undesirable because it tends to conceal or at least veil the form.

The cut shows a pretty little mantle of black peacock or emerald green, with patterns over straw satin. It is close fitting behind and is bordered with three ruffles of black lace headed by a ruche of mousseline de sole. The capuchon of plain peau de soie is lined with ruche of cream mousseline de sole, and the faring collar is made of natural fur. The lining of the mantle is straw silk. The accompanying hat of black straw is trimmed with blue and gauze wings.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION ITEMS.

Pretty Cravats and New Silk Shirt Waists.

Cravats are often very long, the ends falling below the waist. For example, a model in white tulle, trimmed with fine lace, has long ends which are caught to the black satin belt by a cluster of parma violets. Boss of feathers are still in great demand, but the newest are composed of entire ostrich tips, not of the separate detached feathers.

Most of the new silk shirt waists of the plainer class have accompanying cravats of the same silk, finishing the high collar. The waists themselves are plaited, tucked or corded in patterns, instead of being ornamented, as used to be the case, and the shirt sleeves, with its stiffened cuff, is not infrequently replaced by the ordinary sleeve with a bell shaped wrist. Some of the most attractive of these waists are of pearl gray, putty color or a light



TUNIC COSTUME.

Small, conventional figures are the favorites among printed silks, and the pattern is, as a rule, well spread over the ground.

The wearing of ornaments in the hair has always been more favored in France than in America, but even there the fashion is gradually declining.

Instead of adopting one special perfume and always using it, as was formerly considered most elegant, the fashionable woman now changes her perfumes with her gowns, using a different scent with each, according to the ideas of what is appropriate to the costume and the occasion.

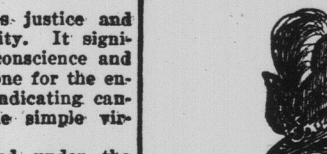
An illustration is given of a remarkably pretty summer costume for ceremonious wear. The lower skirt is of ecru gimpure applied upon white silk. Over this is an accordion plaited tunic of sky blue crepe de chine, caught up in coquilles at the left side by a chow of black velvet. The bodice, of sky blue plaited crepe de chine, has a plastron and epaulets of ecru gimpure over white silk, with a decoration of black velvet chow. The plain sleeves are of ecru gimpure over white silk, the collar full of gimpure. The accompanying hat, of leghorn straw of the shepherdess shape, is trimmed with pink tassels and black ostrich plumes. The parasol is of sky blue silk, with a band of ecru gimpure insertion.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE LATEST STYLE.

Pretty Gowns and Attractive Wraps Now Seen.

For elaborate and elegant toilets pale and delicate tints are the newest. White, pastel blue and pale rose are seen among pearl, mastic, cream, gray, lavender, the best models, which are often very



SILK WRAP.

simply made, the delicate tone and perfect cut of the gown giving it its chief claim to the first rank. Peplums and tunics after the antique style are frequently seen as a part of rich costumes, the skirt being of the trailing order, of course.

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JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

Dainty Fabrics For Elegant Summer Costumes.

For the warm season charming gowns are designed of satin merveilleux, gauzes striped with velvet and fondants of all varieties, some resembling Sevres china, others showing Scotch plaid effects.



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JUDIC CHOLLET.

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during the run of the paper—Each in-
sertion 10 cents per line.
Advertisements of Wares, for Sale, etc.,
at a special rate of 5 cents per line or less.
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths
at a special rate of 5 cents per line.

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Owing to the considerable number of com-
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with certain money remitted to this office, we
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In remitting by check or post office order
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Without exception names of new sub-
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Subscribers will be required to pay for
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Be brief.
Write plainly and take special pains with
names.
Write on one side of your paper only.
Attach your name and address to your
communications as an evidence of their being
sent to you. Write nothing for which you are not
prepared to be held personally responsible.

This paper has the largest
circulation in the Maritime
Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 24, 1899.

THE SUN'S ATTACKS ON MR. BLAIR.

Mr. S. D. Scott can never be fair in his
treatment of the minister of railways,
and if the readers of his correspondence col-
umn to Ir. O'Connell or what is going on
at Ottawa by what they read in the col-
umns of the Sun they will be doing
themselves an injustice. A case in
point occurred this other day, respecting
which careful inquiry has been made.
Mr. Scott endeavors to make it appear
that there is an estrangement between
Mr. Tarte and Mr. Blair, as the re-
sult of which the promoters of the
Northern Commercial Telegraph Com-
pany have been left in the lurch, among
them being D. Halsey, the Liberal mem-
ber for Hants, Nova Scotia. In order to
make out a story to suit his purposes,
Mr. Scott was obliged to juggle with the
facts, and to conceal dates, than which
there is nothing more despicable in a
correspondent. He may shelter himself
behind the defence that he is playing a
game against an opponent, but he cannot
secretly say that it is either an honest
or a decent game.

The facts may be briefly stated. The
Northern Commercial Telegraph com-
pany was incorporated last year. Legis-
lation relating to telegraph lines comes
within the purview of the minister of
railways, and to that extent Mr. Blair
had something to do with the bill in
question. It was understood that the
company would proceed with the work;
but up to the meeting of parliament
Mr. Blair was not notified by the com-
pany that a single step had been
taken of a practical character. He was
absolutely in the dark, and took it
for granted that the scores of other projects, it had per-
ished in the initial stage. The need
for a telegraph line to Dawson was very
great, and when Mr. Tarte came forward
with a proposition to construct a govern-
ment line the minister of railways did
not interpose any objection. Mr. Blair,
as head of the railway department, has
legislation relating to telegraph lines
more particularly in his charge. When,
however, it is decided that the govern-
ment will undertake the construction of
the telegraph line, the matter passes
under the control of the minister of
public works. Mr. Blair did
not follow up the proposition
of the Northern Commercial Company.
It was his business to look after their
own interests, but it is understood that
he advised them of the importance of
proceeding promptly in order to avoid
government interference. From the
proposition of parliament in June of
last year until the following March not
a step was taken so far as any member
of the government knew to go ahead
with the project. Under such
circumstances the government de-
cided to build a line of its
own, and then Mr. Tarte took charge
of the undertaking. To assume that Mr.
Blair was at the back of the private
project, while Mr. Tarte was the pro-
moter of the government scheme, and
that there was necessarily a rivalry be-
tween the two, is to indicate a complete
ignorance of the situation. It is, how-
ever, upon just such bases that stories of
cabinet dissensions are founded.

Mr. Scott betrays an unreasonable
animus against the minister of railways
in all his references to that gentleman.
In summing up the closing debate on
"control extension, the "Sun" con-
cluded his readers in the
was much confused, ex-

hibited painful hesitancy, and was gen-
erally frustrated. This was the style of
journalism which prevailed in the
backwoods half a century ago; but
it is deplorable in a newspaper that
pretends to be up-to-date.
No one can take the official
debates and read them without
feeling that the confusion was all on the
Tory side, and Mr. Blair's friends in
New Brunswick would be exceedingly
surprised to learn that he had lost his
clear and cool head at Ottawa. The
opposition at the capital are not hand-
ling political matters in such a way as to
disturb a man like the minister of rail-
ways. They are throwing a great deal
of mud; they are abusive and offensive;
but they are not effective.

Just a word more about the Drum-
mond county measure, as we shall
probably hear very little concerning it
in the future. The bill authorizing the
purchase may be considered as being
already law. The senate will not dare
to interfere with it, and the question
arises as to what all the hubbub raised
by the opposition was about. The
answer is obvious. They opposed the
Drummond county with malignant
desperation because they realized that
it was one of the best transactions
ever carried into effect by the Canadian
government, so far as the Intercolonial is
concerned. Every piece of information
which they demanded only served to
place the matter in a more favorable
light. Contrasted with the wasteful
bargains made by Conservative members it
stands out conspicuously to the credit of
Mr. Blair—a fact which his New Brun-
swick friends fully appreciate.

The New Brunswick representative
in the cabinet received a good deal of
hostile attention at the hands of Con-
servatives, which may be taken as the
measure of his effectiveness as a politi-
cian. Mr. Charles Tupper went
out of his way the other day to show
that he still feels exceedingly sore over
the New Brunswick local elections. He
declared that that famous fight was won
by the most gigantic corruption and the
most reckless promises of the expedi-
tious publicmen. Of course, Mr. Blair
cannot easily get over such a blow to
his party as was given to it on the 18th
February last, and he does not like to
see the growing prestige of the minister
of railways; but really Sir Charles has
Mr. Foster to blame for the dominion
aspect given to the last provincial cam-
paign. It was Mr. Foster who invited
the contest; it was he who raised the
issue, and he ought to bear the reproach
of the defeat. It does not need much
to abuse the man who gave the Foster-
ites such a sound drubbing on a battle
ground of their own choosing.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The twenty-second anniversary of the
great St. John fire passed Tuesday
without exciting any particular notice,
so that it may be said to have become
an old story. The truth of the matter is
that those who take an interest in the
fire, as a matter in which they were ac-
tively concerned, now form a minority
of the community. For the young men
and young women of that day have now
reached middle age, and no individual
is less than thirty years old can be
said to remember it clearly or to have
any distinct impression of its character
or magnitude. All our young people
know that there was a great fire, but
how few of them are able to realize the
changes it wrought in the community.

Still the fire has left scars on the face
of St. John which have not yet been
obliterated and which may last for many
years longer. It has raised certain
business streets and it has built up
others which were of but little account
before. One of its worst effects has been
the condition in which it left Prince
William street, which is the first part
of the city which most strangers see when
they reach St. John. This street was
once our great business centre, and the
post office was placed on it because it
was believed that it always would be
our great business centre. Indeed, it
might have so remained but for the fire,
for on it three of the principal hotels
were located and many extensive busi-
ness houses. After the fire a considerable
part of this street was rebuilt on a
higher and more magnificent scale than be-
fore, and it seemed for a time as if its
former importance would be restored.
But the currents of business had
changed, new centres of trade had been
established and the street never recov-
ered the position it had lost. Today the
land upon which these three hotels stood
is vacant, and apparently likely to re-
main so for some time. It is said to see in this
condition, and to reflect that there is no
immediate prospect of a change. These
waste places will doubtless be filled
some time or other, but not by the same
kind of buildings that once were there.
What these structures will be remains
for the future to determine and will de-
pend, to some extent on the position St.
John is to take as the great port of
the province. Under such changed con-
ditions the new Prince William street
will not be quite as ornamental as it
once was, but it may be equally useful
and prosperous, and we can only express
the hope that the day may soon come
when this street will have no new dis-
tinction, but will have found its new dis-
tinction, whatever that is to be.

For if the fire has ravaged some
streets it has improved others beyond
recognition and made them permanently
prosperous. It has certainly given
us a far more beautiful city than we
possessed before, and it has also be-

stowed upon us houses of a far better
class than the majority of those that
were swept away. No doubt there is
great room for improvement still in
our homes for the world has not stood
still during the last twenty years, and
"modern improvements" now ought to
mean something more than a bath room,
with perhaps hot and cold water. We
have plenty of stately mansions too
costly for any but persons of large means
to live in; we have large family houses
with a dozen rooms or more; but there is
a great scarcity of well finished and well
equipped houses of a moderate size, in
which a young couple or an old couple
without children can live in a moderate
way, and yet with that comfort which
has become almost a necessity to many.
Perhaps some of our waste places left
by the fire may yet be filled up with
buildings of this class. If so we will be
able to say that out of this gigantic evil
some small good has sprung.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

There is probably no subject that ap-
peals so directly to the people of the
civilized world, without distinction of
race or creed, as the prevention and
cure of that dread disease popularly
known as consumption. We all are very
familiar with its ravages, for there is
hardly a family in all this land that has
not lost one or more of its members by
it, and there is not a man, woman or
child in the community that has not
been affected by its influence to a greater or less ex-
tent. Consumption is not the dis-
ease of any age or of any class; it is
the scourge of all. It enters the
homes of the rich as freely as the
cottages of the poor. Neither the skill
of the physician, the care of the nurse
nor removal to more favorable climate
seems to have any substantial effect in
staying its ravages. Most people who
are attacked by consumption die as a re-
sult of it. Their relations and friends
regard them as doomed as soon as the
nature of their disease has been ascer-
tained, and the remedies used
are looked upon as merely for the
purpose of prolonging the life
of the doomed one, not to effect
a complete cure. Indeed consumption
has always been looked upon as incur-
able, although many post-mortem ex-
aminations of persons who had died
from other causes showed that diseased
lungs had been healed up after the
mortality had made considerable pro-
gress. These discoveries, however,
led to nothing, because nothing was
known of the cause of consump-
tion. Most medical men held to the
opinion that it was inherited, and
the fact that whole families sometimes
died of it gave color to this idea. At
the same time the cause was more nume-
rous where a part of a family, sometimes
one half of the disease and this
ought to have been accepted as a proof
that the disease is not hereditary al-
though a certain tendency to it may be
inherited.

It is now well known that consump-
tion is propagated by means of a germ,
that it is a contagious disease, that many
persons who are exposed to the infection
escape consumption because the condi-
tions in their system are not favorable for
the propagation of the germ, and that the
proper way to stay the ravages of the
disease is the isolation of those who
have been attacked by it, so that healthy
persons may not be infected by them.

THE PHILIPPINES.

An officer of the staff of General Otis,
who has just returned from the Philip-
pines, gives a very depressing account
of the prospects of the Americans in their
new possession of the United States. He
is of the opinion that it will take from
100,000 to 150,000 men to subdue and
hold the islands, and that the pros-
pect of such an army being obtained,
because the climate is deadly to white
men and there is no inducement for them
to enlist to fight in such a country.
This officer, who was with health
official at Manila, is probably quite cor-
rect in his views, but it does not follow
that these possessions should not in time
be brought under the influence of the
American government. Probably the
officers of the army of the United States
have been attempting too much in ex-
tending their operations all over the
island of Luzon. The wisest course would
seem to be to make Manila secure
and to trust to time to dispose
of Aguinaldo and his rebel army.
If Manila is firmly held, and its business
as a great shipping port goes on without
interference, the question of the owner-
ship of the Philippines will be solved
without any very extensive military
operations. The trading instincts of the
people of the islands, the desire to make
money by the product of their
labor will prove too strong for any
insurgent leader to overcome, and
the insurrection will die out from want
of support among the people. If col-
diers are needed to preserve order and
overcome any local resistance to the
authority of the law the Philippines
themselves can supply plenty of ma-
terial for that purpose of a much more
suitable quality than could be obtained
from the white population of the United
States.

The chivalry of the Conservative press
was well illustrated by Mr. S. D. Scott's
reference in the Sun of Wednesday to the
marriage which took place in the family
of the postmaster general, Mr. Malloch.
After Mr. Blair and Mr. Tarte Mr.
Malloch is the worst hated man in the
government by the Conservatives in the
house of commons and their organs.

The cause of this is the exposure of
Tory methods of dealing with the mail
contracts which Mr. Malloch made in
his supplementary report last year.
Still we should suppose that even this
violent hatred might be suppressed by
Mr. Scott long enough to enable Mr.
Malloch to be present at his daughter's
marriage. We are glad to know that
the Liberal press has always been free
from such blackguardism, although there
have been marriages in the Conserva-
tive party that might very well
have been made the subject of com-
ment.

Carleton County Council.

WOODBURY, June 20.—The Carleton
County Council met at the court house
on Tuesday morning, with Warden
Fleming in the chair. Councillor Lam-
ont was the only absentee.

The committee to whom was referred
the matter of purchasing the original
survey and plans of the county, recom-
mended that the purchase be made at a
price not to exceed \$125. A discussion
on the matter ensued, occupying the at-
tention of the council until noon, when
the council adjourned till the 27th inst.

Mr. Sheriff Irvine asked the council to
pay him the sum of \$40, being a balance
due him for making the electoral list of
1894 and for making the jury book. The
matter was referred to a special com-
mittee.

The special auditor to inquire into the
late secretary-treasurer's accounts, re-
ported that the total amount owed the
county by Mr. Jones was \$4,382.34. He
stated there was no attempt to cover up
anything. A committee was appointed
to wait on the bondsmen and advise the
trustee of the Jones estate to arrange ad-
justment.
Coun. Lamont on behalf of the com-
mittee to confer with the bondsmen and
administrators of the estate of the late
R. K. Jones, reported that they had seen
Mr. F. Fleming, one of the bondsmen.
He said he had no notification that
there was a deficit, and at any rate he
did not consider himself legally or mor-
ally bound to pay the deficiency, and
moreover would not do so, as the council
had accepted the auditor's report every
year, they had also seen W. F. and
Thane Jones who had offered to pay
\$1,000 as a settlement in full. The re-
port was placed on the agenda.

On motion Mr. S. W. White, the auditor,
was heard. He said he was placed in
this embarrassing situation. You accuse
me of neglect in following a system
which has been wrong from the begin-
ning, which I have represented to be
wrong, which the council themselves ad-
mit to have been wrong. The fact is
the finances of this county have been
conducted on no system at all. I do not
feel that I should bear the blame, be-
cause I have followed the system in
which you have acquiesced. I could raise
and I said I could raise the county
\$1,000. I did expect to pay this in
settlement of its account in full. I will
insist on this debt to the county being
paid in full, if it is ever possible for
me to do so. The assets of the estate of
my late father will go to pay this debt,
as far as it can be made to do so.
W. B. Jones' assertion was not con-
sidered for the county of Carleton.

The following officers were appointed
for the ensuing year: Wm. Davis, Alex-
ander, pound keeper; Frank Hume,
Alex. Moberly, Rainford Gray, con-
stable. For Kent-J. E. Shaw, com-
missioner instead of Leonard Rotham,
Edward deMarchant, W. M. Davis, and
A. Rotham, pound keepers. Coun.
Adams, For Wm. Davis—That commis-
sioners of roads, Geo. Stear, J. W.
Blackie, James Ritchie, J. B. Peterson,
be paid \$89.61.
Coun. Carr and Graham for the town
council asked that a committee be ap-
pointed by the county council to confer
with a committee of the town about the
Scott Act. This so that the town and
county may get their proportionate
share of the fines. It was moved by
Coun. Saunders to appoint such a com-
mittee and their report to be made at
the January session.

Coun. Moore thought this meant
that the town should separate itself from
the county with regard to Scott Act
matters. He was glad to see the town
representative here and he hoped they
would get a better reception than he got
when he appeared before the town coun-
cil when he had been treated with
contempt.

Coun. Saunders favored the motion.
The contention that the county had no
authority assumed to nothing. When
Coun. Moore was before the town council
perhaps he made unreasonable demands.
Coun. Cronkite was sorry Mr. Moore
had used such language. He thought
if any county councillor was on a com-
mittee with a committee of the town
council he would be treated as a gen-
tleman.

Coun. Moore did not intend to
hurt the feelings of the gentleman from
the town. He went to the town council
and did receive a cold reception. What
these gentlemen wanted was to have
liquor sold freely in the town of Wood-
bury.

Mr. Carr—That is not true.
Mr. Graham—It is the way it is being
run now.
Mr. Graham was allowed to speak.
He said: I may state that when Mr.
Moore came before the town council he
asked for \$1,000 to the new jail, and
knowing that the town council could
not do so without legislation. With
regard to the Scott Act the inspector
goes four or five times a year to cer-
tain places and they pay him from \$100
to \$200 a time. If he knew they are
selling liquor. Why is it that a third
offence is never made out? Why is the

law never enforced? It is no use to have
the act unless it is enforced.
Coun. Caldwell—That is so.
Coun. Gilmore—If what Mr. Graham
says is true, something must be done at
once. Up in his section people are sell-
ing liquor, and it is understood that cer-
tain parties who handle the liquor are
favorable.
Coun. White favored this motion. He
also favored a complete separation of
the town and county. When there were
fines collected in the town the county
got no benefit.
Mr. Graham—Excuse me, I think the
police magistrate gets all the fines.
Coun. Connolly favored the motion,
and hoped that the committee's action
would be the suppression of the liquor
traffic.
Coun. Gallagher (Woodstock)—The
impression in the town is that the town
has a right to retain all monies collected
within the town limits. This was a
judgment of the supreme court of Can-
ada.

The motion was carried and Couns.
Saunders, Forrest and Shaw were named
the committee.

In the parish of Wilmot, Edwin Hoyt
was appointed pound keeper, etc.
Coun. Henderson presented the re-
port of the building committee. The
total amount was for \$187.

Coun. Saunders objected to the pay-
ment of the bill without vouchers.
Coun. Henderson said the council gave
the building committee authority to pay
accounts. This was a necessary provi-
sion.

Coun. Gallagher (Kent) said that had
been a privilege allowed to the building
committee ever since he was in the
council.

Coun. Saunders read from the by-laws
where every bill against the council was
bound to be sworn to.

The account was passed.

D. Melrod Vines swore to the accu-
racy of his bill which was ordered paid.
On motion Mr. Vines was appointed
auditor for the ensuing year.

Council then adjourned until Wednes-
day morning.

Travelling in South Africa.

To the ordinary traveller or tourist
who now visits South Africa the road
travel will have little more meaning
than what it involves in other lands.
The railway now runs to most parts of
the country, and a more or less tedious
journey in a comfortable compartment
will carry him to his destination. Such
was not, however, always the case, and
it is not so long since those who through
pleasure or necessity were forced to
travel had to avail themselves of the
facilities offered by post-carriage or trans-
port wagon. It is true that in some
remote parts in the Transvaal and Free
State the scream of the railway whistle
has never been heard, and probably
never will be; but these places are out
of the way of the ordinary traveller, and
rarely visited by him. In the (3) days
the traveller who had to trust himself to
the tender mercies of the post contractor
did so as a rule in fear and trembling.
There were, as in all the degrees in the
various services, but in a man who could
have found pleasure in a trip even on a
beast road must have indeed possessed a
disposition of which Mark Twain might
have been proud.

In some of the services on the prin-
cipal routes from the Cape Colony and
Natal the cars were well heated, the
drivers were thoroughly up to their
work, and the conditions were made as
desirable as was possible under the cir-
cumstances. But the case had been built
to suit the roads, the space was
strictly limited, as the mails would ab-
sorb a considerable quantity of the
space, and the unfortunate passenger
jammed in between a couple of other
unfortunates, his knees compressed
against a pile of bags and his back con-
fronted a cushion of fiction against the seat,
would sit at agony until his desti-
nation was reached, and the only relief ob-
tainable being when the cart stopped for
the night and if he weary traveller could
throw himself partly dressed on a bed to
catch a few hours' sleep before the
driver's call at the earliest dawn warned
him that the dread hour had arrived for
him to again take his seat in the cart.

The start from the town was a way of
the same old way. The four or six horses
would stand pawing the ground while a
couple of fat fatheads would gather up
their reins, the driver would gather up
the reins and crack his whip, the boys
would spring up to one side, and the equip-
age would disappear in a cloud of dust
in the distance. On some lines this
would hold good at all the various stop-
ping-places, but in others once the first
halt was reached, and civilization left
behind, a span of weary miles would be
dragged reluctantly forth, and the trav-
eller's heart would sink into his boots,
and he would glance reproachfully at
the driver. The miles would be inspan-
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A unique combination of
several elements, all of
which are selected because
of their purity and excel-
lence in cleansing and pre-
serving the teeth, 10 cents
per packet.
Send us your name and
address, and we will send
you two dozen to sell to
your friends. The only
money you all are sent,
and to the Scott Act the
inspector goes four or five times a year to cer-
tain places and they pay him from \$100
to \$200 a time. If he knew they are
selling liquor. Why is it that a third
offence is never made out? Why is the



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at any other time. In fact, there is
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IN THE SANITARIUM THE DIS-
EASE MAY BE CON-
QUERED.

**Peculiar Case of a Probationer
—Missionary and Sustentation
Funds.**

**The Board of Regents of Mount Allison
Decide on Another Residency.**

edgements, and the report of torpedoes fired as the train passed over them reverberated through the building.

The Tuberculosis Tests.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Men, with dairy farms in the vicinity of Chicago, are becoming alarmed at what they term the wholesale slaughter of cattle for the purpose of making tests for tuberculosis. The directors of the Milk Shippers Union,

Annual Meeting Held Yesterday—Officers Elected—Dinner at the Saint Rest.

them at the mine at 13 a. m. while the UNKNOWN parties concealed in the bushes near the mine caused fire on the road. It was very dark and a strong fog prevailed. Some of the negro-men were provided with revolvers and mazzars and shot were fired. Six men were wounded. James Moore, a stockholder in the mine, was shot in the back and is likely to die. Henry Smith and John Phillips, both colored, were probably killed. "Atty" concluded. E. Gigger, a manager, Charles Smith, colored, and John Phillips, colored, were each badly wounded.

10

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10 cents and 25 cents at a druggist

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will have North End, Indianapolis, every
Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1
o'clock, local time, until further notice, for
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surpassed, calling at all the lower and up-
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on alternate days at 1 p.m. Freight and fare
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good time may be expected.
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