

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899

NO. 9.

WAR TODAY.

FIGHTING MAY HAVE ALREADY BEGUN BEHIND THE BORDER.

Kruger in an Ultimatum Demands the Withdrawal of All British Troops—Threats of War if His Demands Do Not Receive a Favorable Reply.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Late this afternoon the colonial office gave out the text of the following telegram, transmitted by Sir Alfred Milner, British high commissioner in South Africa, to the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and received at 6.45 p. m. today:—

"Sir: The government of the South African Republic feels itself compelled to refer the government of her majesty, queen of Great Britain and Ireland, once more to the convention of London, 1884, concluded between this republic and the United Kingdom, and which, in article 14, secures certain specified rights to the white population of this republic,



MAJ. GEN. FITZROY HART. Who will command a Brigade in South Africa.

namely that (here follows article 14 of the convention of London, 1884).

The government wishes further to observe that the above are the only rights which her majesty's government has reserved in the above convention with regard to the Outlander population of this republic and that a violation of these rights could give that government a right to diplomatic representations or interferences, while, moreover, the regulating of all other questions affecting the position of the rights of the Outlander population, under the above mentioned convention, is handed over to the government and representatives of the people of the South African republic.

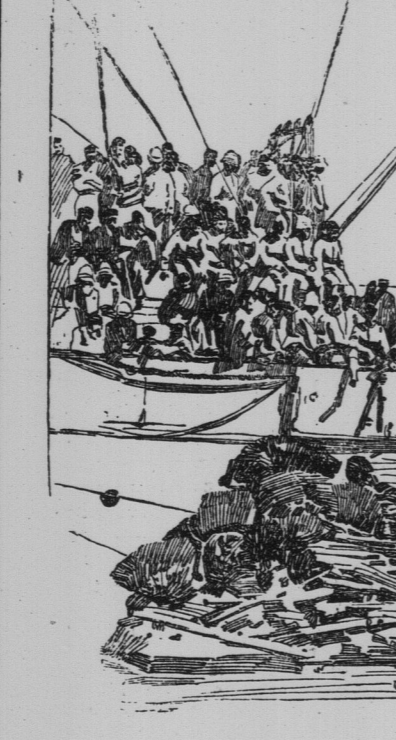
"Among the questions the regulation of which falls exclusively within the competency of this government and of the white population, are included those of franchise and the representation of the people in this republic and, although this exclusive right of the government and of the white population, and the representation of the people is indisputable, yet this government has found it expedient, however, recognizing any right therein on the part of her majesty's government.

"This government has also, by the formulation of the new existing franchise law, and by a resolution with regard to the representation consistently held these friendly discussions before the eyes. On the part of her majesty's government, however, the friendly nature of these discussions has assumed more and more a threatening tone, and the minds of the people of this republic and the whole of South Africa have been excited and a condition of extreme tension has been created owing to the fact that her majesty's government could not longer agree to the legislation respecting franchise and the representation of the people, and the resolution respecting representation in this republic, and finally by your vote of September 25 1899, which broke off all friendly correspondence on the subject and intimidated that her majesty's government must now proceed to formulate their own proposals for the final settlement.

"The government can only see in the above intimation from her majesty's government a new violation of the convention of London, 1884, which does not reserve to her majesty's government the right to a unilateral settlement of a question which is exclusively a domestic one for this government and which has already been regulated by this government.

neighborhood of the borders of this republic. "Having regard to occurrences in the history of this republic which it is unnecessary here to call to mind, this republic felt obliged to regard this military force in the neighborhood of its borders as a threat against the independence of the South African republic, since it was aware of no circumstances which would justify the presence of such a military force in South Africa and neighborhood of its borders.

"In an answer to an enquiry with respect thereto, addressed to his excellency, the high commissioner, this govern-



THE WAR PREPARATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA. British Troops and Officers' Horses Being Disembarked at Durban, in Natal, the Colony Where the First Conflict Will Probably Take Place in Case Hostilities Begin Between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The Sketch is Reproduced from the Illustrated London News.

ernment received, to its great astonishment, in answer, a valued intimation that from the side of the republic an attack was being made on her majesty's colonies, and, at the same time a mysterious reference to possibilities, whereby this government was strengthened in its suspicion that the independence of this republic was being threatened. As a defensive measure this government was therefore obliged to send a portion of the Burgers of this republic in order to offer requisite resistance to similar possibilities.

"This government now feels constrained to make the following demands:— First—That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable

way may be agreed upon by this government and her majesty's government. Second—That all troops on the borders of this republic be instantly withdrawn. Third—That all reinforcements of troops, which arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time to be agreed upon with this government and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this government that no attack upon or activities against any portion of the possessions of the British government shall be made by this republic during the further negotiations, within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments, and this government will on compliance therewith be prepared

to withdraw the armed burghers of this republic from the border. Fourth—That her majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa. To these demands is appended the definition of the time limit for a reply:— "This government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly requests her majesty's government to return an answer before or upon Wednesday, October 11, 1899, not later than 6 o'clock p. m. "It desires further to add that, in the

night a mounted patrol was stoned by the Boers. The men's orders were not to fire unless they were fired upon." The other despatches only represent that hostilities are imminent.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—It is rumored that Mr. Conyngham Greene, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, has been assassinated there. The report, however, is unconfirmed and is discredited at the colonial office. The rumor that Mr. Greene had been murdered is of doubtful origin, and it is considered extremely improbable as it is believed that in obedience to orders from the imperial government, Mr.



MAJ. GEN. FRENCH. Who will command the Cavalry in South Africa.

domitor. The Military Gazette, a week ago, gave officially the government programme. It was gathered in the way described and was consequently incorrect. The report that General Herbert or General Estlin was to command was entirely erroneous. One of the first things decided upon, if a contingent was sent, that a Canadian should command. In fact, the name of Colonel Oter, Toronto, was selected. The British authorities have been conversant with what Canada will do. Britain, however, does not want a large contingent. The latest information from the war office is that a couple of units of five hundred men in all, will suffice. In other words it is sentiment and not strength that is required. No officer other than major will be required to go, which goes to show that the contingent will be attached to the imperial corps.

Whenever the Imperial authorities decide upon it the contingent will be able to sail, as there is little doubt as soon as Sir W. Laurier returns the final details will be decided upon, and the public daily advised of the same. Hon. Dr. Borden, who has been busy in his department for some days past, took a run down to Montreal last night and returns again today.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—Dr. Borden had a long interview with the administrator, who is acting for Lord Minto, this afternoon, when matters affecting the Canadian contingent were discussed. The minister of militia afterwards met Sir Richard Cartwright, who came from Kingston. Everything is progressing favorably and it is likely that an official announcement will be made tomorrow.

The report sent out from Ottawa that Great Britain wants 2,000 troops is entirely incorrect. What Great Britain wants is a small contingent of not more than two units—say 500 men, and no more.

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The Gates of Transvaal. An Autumn scene at Charlestown.

This is a view of the border town village of Charlestown, near the Natal frontier. To the right is the village of the Ingos, known as the Ingos Hill, while in the center, exactly midway between these two points, is the pass known as Living's Nek.

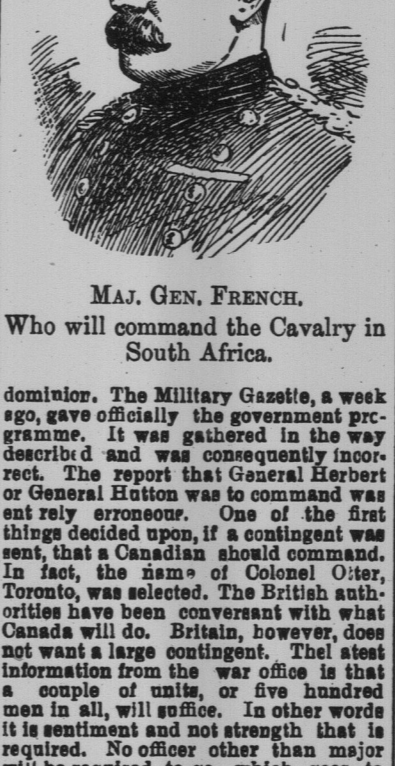
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LIEUT. GEN. SIR GEO. WHITE. Who is now in command of the British forces in South Africa.

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WAR DECLARED.

THE BOERS HAVE FORMALLY BECOME BELLIGERENTS.

No Word Yet of Fighting, but Natal Has Certainly Been Invaded—Text of Great Britain's Reply to the Boer Ultimatum—Terrible Fear Among the Refugees.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum:— "Chamberlain to Milner, high commissioner, sent 10.45 p. m., Oct. 10, 1899. Her majesty's government have received with great regret the peremptory demands of the South African Republic conveyed in your telegram of October 9. You will inform the government of the South African Republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the government of the South African Republic are such as her majesty's government deem it impossible to discuss."

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 12.—War was declared yesterday. The formal declaration occurred at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—When the cabinet meets at noon today it is evident the Boer advance will be in full swing. Judging from present appearance the Boers are preparing for a simultaneous invasion at five separate points—Ladysmith, Kimberley, Vryburg, Mafeking and Lobatse. Therefore, it is almost impossible to guess the plan of campaign. In reply to the formal inquiry of Sir Alfred Milner, governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner in South Africa, President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, announces that that state will make common cause with the Transvaal.

The home preparations for the war are growing apace. The reservists are responding more actively to the proclamation ordering their mobilization and the government has engaged more transports.

In military circles no apprehension is felt at any of the movements yet reported on the part of the Boers, and it is not believed they will make any serious attack, preferring to wait for the British advance.

So far as news received thus far shows, no shot has yet been fired. The evacuated district between Charlestown and Newcastle has an area of 250 square miles, and consists of hilly moorland, sparsely populated.

A despatch from Durban, dated Thursday, 8 o'clock in the morning, announces that the Boers seized Alberton Station and demanded the keys, which were delivered to them by the station master, who reached Ladysmith on a train. The excitement at Ladysmith is increasing and the troops are ready to act at a moment's notice.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Lobatse, telegraphing on Wednesday, says:— "The Boers are on the border preparing to cross at 3 o'clock today. A messenger sent to the Boers asks them to spare the women and children has been detained.

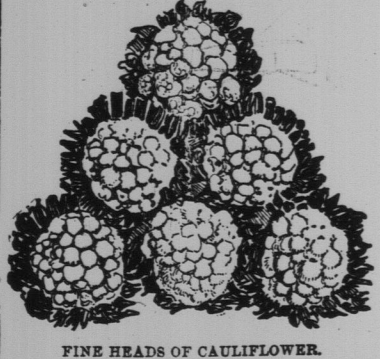
LONDON, Oct. 10.—It is reported that at the coming special session of parliament forming announcement will be made of the cession of Delagoa Bay and the surrounding territory in Portuguese East Africa to Great Britain. The price is said to be £3,000,000 (\$40,000,000).



FARM AND GARDEN

FINE CAULIFLOWER.

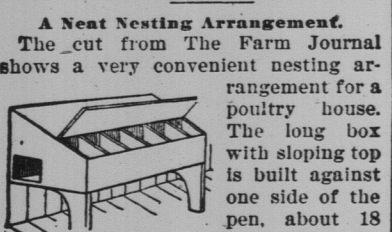
Extra Fine Heads—Hints For Growing First Class Specimens. A correspondent who has made something of a specialty in growing cauliflower sends to American Gardening a photograph of some heads grown last season when the weather was unfavorable, hot and dry, at the particular time in the growth of the



FINE HEADS OF CAULIFLOWER.

plants when moisture and a cool atmosphere are necessary for producing a nice, solid head. The growth of the plants was rank and leafy, and, although they did not head up early, they did so rapidly and uniformly as soon as they began. There was scarcely a variation in the whole patch. They were solid, heavy, snow white. In this connection some points on the growing of fine cauliflower for exhibition are quoted from the journal mentioned: When the heads begin to form, some quick acting manure, such as nitrate of soda in a liquid form, will be of material assistance. When they attain some size, shading from sunburn is necessary to prevent the heads from getting yellowish in color. This is easiest done by bending a few of the outer leaves inward over the head; just crack the midrib and the leaf will stay in position without sagging or withering. Should they mature a day or two ahead of time, it is better to pull them up and store in a cool, dark cellar, inserting the roots in moist soil to prevent withering, as if left to grow out of doors they soon get past their best. In any case, if cut the night before they are needed and the cut ends inserted in water, the heads will stay fresh for a much longer period. Don't cut too short or take off many of the leaves, though it is often necessary to dress a few of the inner ones to show the head to its best advantage.

A neat nesting arrangement. The cut from The Farm Journal shows a very convenient nesting arrangement for a poultry house. The long box with sloping top is built against one side of the pen, about 18 inches from the floor. The hen enters by the dark alley at the rear and enters one of the darkened nests, the darkness blinding egg eating. The long cover can be raised for securing the eggs. The front can be hinged to let down, thus making it easy to sweep out the nests to keep them clean.



NEST BOXES.

Will Camphor Pay In Florida? The camphor laurel or camphor tree of commerce is one of the best trees to grow in Florida, according to an Orlando grower, who writes to The Farm, Field and Fireside that it has never been seriously injured by cold weather. He says: I have several trees 12 years old now 40 feet high and 14 to 18 inches in diameter one foot above the ground. The growing of camphor trees in groves is now becoming a good business. Thousands of trees are being planted every year. The present process of cutting off part of the top of the trees at a time and distilling the leaves and twigs does not in the least injure the tree. When the trees are 3 years old, the grower takes off about one-third of the leaves and twigs. This is done three or four times a year. New growth soon appears and fills the space taken off.

Three-year-old trees will produce about one pound of camphor per year and when 15 or 20 years old will produce three to four pounds. The usual custom is to plant about 800 trees per acre, and as land is cheap and trees are worth about \$35 per 1,000 (1 year old) it costs but little to make a paying camphor plantation. The cost of labor cuts but a small figure in the production of camphor, and when the question of manufacture and duty of camphor is added to the imported article it can readily be seen that camphor can be made to pay in Florida.

Blighted Celery Not Worthless. It is a mistake to suppose that blighted celery is not worth putting in for winter use, judging by the following experience with badly blighted crops related in American Agriculturist: About the 1st of October I trim up the plants, leaving only the heart leaves. A shallow trench in the cellar is well watered, and the roots, with as much soil as can be conveniently left on, are placed in the trench; more water is given and sand or other light and dry soil is worked carefully in and about the plants, leaving only the tips exposed. Finer celery I have never had than such roots furnished in January or February. If the long white brittle stalks are cut off squarely—not too close—a second crop has been ready by April. This is lighter, of course, than the other, but a dainty luxury for the season.

FERTILIZER FACTS.

Manurial Requirements of Crops. Needs of Grass, Clover, Rye, Etc. The Hatch experiment station of Massachusetts has reached some very practical conclusions, as a result of careful investigation into the industrial requirements of crops. Among them are the following: Grass is similar in its requirements to oats (nitrogen in the form of nitrate of soda most beneficial); the clovers are to a considerable extent similar to corn in their dependence upon potash, but are more benefited by phosphoric acid than the latter.

For use where timothy is to be grown, a fertilizer supplying the elements in the following proportions is recommended: Nitrogen, 8; phosphoric acid, 3; potash, 3. For manuring where clover is desired: Nitrogen, 2; phosphoric acid, 5, and potash, 10. Maximum crops of hay at minimum cost, whether of grasses or clovers, are not to be looked for from the application of fertilizer. Rye shows a more general dependence upon applied fertilizers than the other crops under experiment. The difference in the degree of effectiveness of the elements applied (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash) is not great. The results of experiment do not encourage the belief that one sided phosphate manuring for rye will be most profitable.

Nitrogen should be most prominent in fertilizers for oats, while for rye the fertilizer must be richer in potash. The experimental work of the past few years indicates that the continuous use of manure of potash may so far deplete the soil of lime that an occasional application of this material may be required in case of such use. Some results indicate that the sulphate of potash is a safer material to use, where a growth of clover is desired, than the muriate. The high grade sulphate should be selected. It costs about 40 cents per hundred more than the muriate.

Interesting Celery Notes. "It takes plenty of manure and water to make fine celery. We manured the ground for celery very heavily, and when the plants were about half grown we placed a thick mulch of manure between the rows and poured the water on the mulch with the hose. The result is a large growth, and I think I have doubled the value of the crop by mulching and irrigating it in this way. To grow well in hot, dry weather, celery root need a moist, cool place, and this is most easily provided by mulching with manure. I have 20,000 plants on one plot of one-half an acre. On this plot I have spent about \$100 for manure and labor. The crop is now nearly all ready for market, and as it stands I estimate the value of the crop at wholesale price to be \$400. If we can retail it all, I can double this amount.

"There is always considerable loss in marketing a crop. Many times when I have figured on its value at the market price, but always when it is marketed there is a shortage in the cash received for it. Celery is the most expensive crop I grow and, if it is well handled, the most profitable one. I have realized well from it by packing about two dozen bunches by small baskets and expressing them to hotels and boarding houses. They get it fresher so than when buying in larger quantities." So writes a New York truck gardener to the Ohio Farmer.

Conquering the Burdock. It takes a burdock two years to reach maturity, and if the warfare is begun with the first appearance of the plant it is likely to be abandoned before the victory is won—that is, if you undertake to spend out the young plants, enough will escape to lead one to believe that that method is not effectual. If the plants are cut off early in the second year of their growth, just as the blossom stalk is thickly formed, the plant will send out lateral seed stalks that will mature seed. And because of their low branching it is impossible to mow them, and they are left in their glory. If the plant is left entirely alone until there is danger of the burrs being distributed and then cut off close to the ground and the stalk dried and burned, that plant will be conquered, because frost will overtake it before it can mature seed. If this plan is followed up, burdocks can be eradicated, as I know from experience, says a Country Gentleman correspondent.

News and Notes. Wheat sown one or two inches in depth usually gives better results than when seeded deeper, except in a very dry season, when deeper sowing is advisable. As a rule, wheat sown with a press drill is better than when sown with a hoe drill, says American Agriculturist.

The potato should be carefully handled in digging and storing so as neither to cut or bruise it. A bruise may not be so fatal as in the case of fruit, but it may lead to decay. The probability of squashes and muskmelon growing near together becoming mixed or hybridized by cross pollination is infinitesimally small, as they belong to different genera, the squash being a cucurbit and the muskmelon a cucurbit. Orange Judd Farmer contributes this opinion on a much talked of question. "Death in the Well" Ohio Farmer observes: The statistics of boards of health demonstrate that the maximum of sickness and the minimum of water are coincident in September or October. Usually a low stage of water represents a concentrated state of contamination; hence typhoid fever outbreaks that are traceable almost directly to the drinking water and its source of supply during these months.

Fashion In Breeds

Something Which Successful Cattle Raisers Must Consider.

One very satisfactory point in connection with cattle breeding in almost every respect is the continual change in fashion which restores to favor so many breeds and points in breeds that from time to time almost appear to sink into oblivion. But a few years ago Shorthorn breeders were discarding every animal of white color or even approaching it. At the present time whites are quite as much in demand as any other color. Again, in the Jersey breed a few years ago white or purchase an animal with even a white spot upon it was the way to condemn the herd whence it came.



WEST HIGHLAND STEER.

animals are exhibited and frequently gain the highest distinctions with white markings quite predominating, some of the most authentic breeders even venturing upon the use of bulls with a great portion of white upon them. The sooner this state of things pertains to every breed the better. There can be no doubt the discarding of a first class sire or dam on account of color is frequently a great barrier to improvement in our herds.

Ayrshires, like the other Scotch and northern breeds, will have their day later on and the manner in which they are being looked up by foreign buyers augurs well for the pockets of their supporters. The Kerry and Dexter breeds, which suit the small holding, the poorer classes of land, and that are so well adapted to the combined production of milk and beef, the latter product in small quantities and of the finest quality, look like shining stars in the general way of property that is attending practically every breed of cattle. The North Devon will not be one of the neglected breeds of the future. Its milk and its beef, the latter of which is creating a good deal of interest also of late. A capital display of these was seen at the late Sussex county show, and what is even more satisfactory, look like shining stars in the general way of property that is attending practically every breed of cattle.

Better Market For Meat. The recent rise in the price of beef and the purpose of eastern city butchers to organize against the beef trust probably mean a better market for all meat products, as well as a revival of beef fattening by eastern farmers. Under the conditions prevailing the past few years, eastern farmers have had no beef except that from superannuated cows, for which they could get no sale. Of course to keep their cows in milk they had to breed them once a year, but unless the calf was worth anything as a breeder, it was generally killed as soon as born, not even furnishing food as veal, which it might do if kept a few weeks. With higher prices for beef, it will pay to keep all calves at least till they can be sold as milkers, or those that are thrifty may be kept and fed until 1 or 2 years old. At this age they make much better beef than the western cattle, which have their due proportion of old cows and bulls mixed with the 3 and 4 year old steers, which furnish most of the beef that the eastern consumer buys. Thrifty young stock can usually be kept with profit on an eastern farm, where the price of cattle has not been unduly depressed. A large part of its feed comes from produce that would be wasted were there not young fattening stock to feed it to.—Boston Cultivator.

Natural Laws of the Horse. The importance of the knowledge of the natural laws which govern the actions of our horses, says Dr. J. C. Currier in Farm, Stock and Home, is apparent to every well informed horseman; but to those who have not studied the matter carefully it may be well to call attention to the fact that the pivotal point of all forward and backward movements of the horse is the center of the body—viz, whatever happens at the front of the horse impels him backward and at the back end causes him to go forward.

When the halter is put on the colt's head for the first time and we pull at it, every one is fully aware that the colt will go backward; but we rarely stop to consider why this is so. But the colt feels that he has got his head into some kind of a trap, and he knows his one way to get it out, and that is to pull his head out of the halter.

If he got his head fast in the fence or anywhere else, he would go backward to get it out and would struggle even to the breaking of his neck if he did not succeed. If he gets his front foot over a bar or a barbed wire fence, he will go backward to pull it out. If he gets his hind foot fast, he invariably goes forward to pull it out. Therefore the hitching of the balky horse by the tail will often succeed in pulling the load without a fight than which no fox would come near them."

LABOR AND FEED.

The Difference In Keeping Large or Small Flocks of Poultry.

There is always a profit derived from a small family flock, because it has two principal advantages compared with the keeping of large numbers. The small flock is a possibility with all, but the management of several hundred fowls is another matter. One advantage of having the small flock is that the item of labor is eliminated, or, rather, it is not estimated in the cost of a family flock, for the reason that where only a dozen or more hens are kept they are attended to by any of the members of the family, and but a few minutes are given the fowls; hence the cost of labor cannot be estimated, nor does it interfere in any manner with the occupations of those who take an interest in the flock. But when one ventures into raising chicks by the hundreds and retains a large proportion of the labor in the raising of the necessary becomes a more important item than the food. The second advantage in favor of the small flock is that the cost of the food is materially reduced by the utilization of the waste material from the table. The birds are scavengers to a certain extent and assist in converting into eggs substances that would be of no use, while the labor is greater than that required for a small flock proportionately, and they estimate their profits by the difference between the cost of food and the receipts, when, in fact, the value of the labor is greater than the cost of the food in many cases, which puts a different aspect on the enterprise. Of course when the owner performs the labor himself he receives the price of that labor in the receipts, but that does not destroy the fact that the labor must be paid for, as the owner may be compelled to sacrifice a lucrative position in some other business in order to give his entire attention to American Gardening.

The Pigeons Return.

Sportsmen of the older days will rejoice to learn that the wild pigeons, which were so plentiful in former years, have returned. The American passenger pigeons were spread all over the northwest in the breeding season, and immense flocks were common when they flew in clouds which darkened the sun at times. The birds have not been seen for 20 years, and even specimen hunters could not secure a single bird. The pigeon man, Thomas Hunt, one of the principal sources of revenue in those days. They were slaughtered by the hundreds of pounds, but still seemed to increase in number. The pigeons were common and were supposed to be extinct until their recent appearance, some thinking they had all been killed and others saying they had gathered on the eastern shore in great numbers and were driven westward by the wind. Others claimed an infectious disease had destroyed them. It is a great mystery where they have been for so many years, as they have not frequented their southern feeding grounds during the winter for the same length of time. The only possible theory now is that they migrated to South America. It is hoped they may again become as numerous as formerly. The pigeon man, Thomas Hunt, on an average 1½ pounds and has a very fine, highly flavored meat—Crockston (Minn.) Times.

The Little Turkey.

I cannot, as I have often said, do much for a very little turkey, but I do not think where one has good, strong parent stock that it is very difficult to keep his flock healthy and hard in the sense of an intricate work, but it is work continually. No day must go by without cleaning the roosting house. I sweep the floor every morning, and wash it once a week and three or four times a week I dust with insect powder or use a lice paint once a week, whichever is most convenient. If I can keep turkeys six weeks or two months, I feel they will live unless they have an accident. There must be no cessation of care from start to finish, and after they are large enough to go out into the fields they are no trouble except to see that they are at home at night, yet one time neglecting them may cause the loss of the entire flock. Our farm is six miles distant, and I cannot have the benefit of the shattered wheat, as I once did. My advice to all poultry raisers on large farms is to stay on them. Do not let any one induce you to think a small place is better. It has its advantages, but they are overbalanced by the disadvantages.—Mrs. B. G. Mackey in Reliable Poultry Journal.

What Ducks Must Have.

J. T. Littleton in Poultry Monthly says one of the causes of the unpopularity of ducks is that to be most profitable they must either have access to a shallow pond or stream or they must be fed more carefully than hens. The latter will do well on the farm if fed only grain. But the duck that has no access to water, except what is in the drinking trough, must have soft food. This mixing of the morning and evening mash is troublesome, and the average man will not do it.

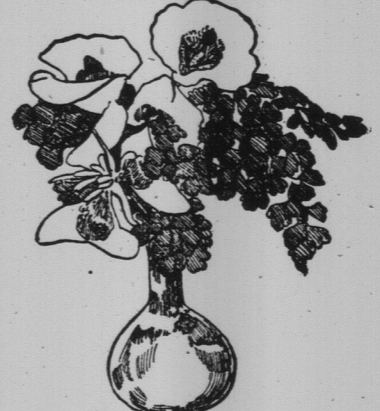
Bullied His Turkeys.

A. B. Turner in the New York Tribune writes: "I was living on a farm several years ago and made it a point to raise as many turkeys as possible, but they were troubled by foxes until I tried the experiment of putting a small sleighbell on each turkey's neck, after which no fox would come near them."

PERUTE FLOWERS

ATTRACTIVE BULBS.

Brilliant and Graceful—Fine For the House and Border. Although most of our bulbous plants bloom in the spring, there are several (besides the familiar late flowering gladioli) which require the warmth of summer to open their blossoms. These are flowers that are not found in every garden, yet they are singularly beautiful, with the rare glow of the tropics, and well worth the slight trouble they are in cultivation. The calochorti, Mariposa lilies or butterfly tulips, as they are variously called, for instance, have a delicate grace of their own, a



CALOCHORTUS FLOWERS WITH FERNS.

bed of their richly tinted blossoms reminding one of a flight of oriental butterflies, so pure and varied are their colors and so exquisite the pencillings of their petals.

The bulbs are planted in the autumn and, though they are hardy, should be protected with ashes or with litter during the winter. Planting in May is also practiced. They grow freely in a light, sandy loam, well drained and with a warm sunny aspect. They are also successfully grown in cold frames and form a very handsome show when grouped six or eight in a five inch pot for winter flowering.

Of the many varieties of calochortus, Venustus pictus, here represented, is one of the most beautiful. The flowers are creamy white, with pencillings of crimson in the cup of the flower and an eyelike spot on each petal of rich red brown, which gives it a specially elegant effect. Then the pale yellow variety (C. venustus citrinus) and the pink and purple tinted flowers of the same group (C. venustus roses and purpureas) are all most beautiful, their blossoms being specially useful for cutting, as they last for some days in water, one bulb producing in some instances as many as 30 blossoms during the season.

C. venustus oculatus, a rose colored flower with a deep black eye, surrounded by yellow, is remarkably strong and vigorous, while venustus, which produces the largest flowers of this section, in pale pink, and Vesta alba, pure white, are both among the hardiest of these plants.

Drying Out of Twigs in Water.

It has probably not occurred to many people that trees are damaged by drying out during very severe weather while the ground is frozen. Professor Waugh of Vermont points out that the ground may be so thoroughly full of frost that no water at all, or at most, very little, can be taken up by the tree. Yet at the same time a measurable quantity is being constantly lost by evaporation through the bark, especially through the thin bark of young twigs. He says Professor Bailey calculates that a large apple tree loses daily through the winter about half a pint of water. If the ground remains frozen so that no water can be supplied, the tree may easily become so thoroughly dried out as to suffer great damage, and, according to Professor Waugh, without doubt much winter damage to twigs of young fruit trees is caused by drying in this way instead of by freezing. The tissues become so dry that in spring they cannot recover.

How to Gather Apples.

Never shake the fruit from the tree, and never pack for market any apples that have fallen from the tree. Gather every apple by hand and place it carefully in a basket. The apple grower, north wise ladders, made on the place, of a light pine pole split some distance from the butt end and rungs stuck in to keep the lower end apart, while the entire upper part is but a single pole with rungs stuck through. This kind of a ladder can be stuck in anywhere on the tree and makes it possible to reach all the apples. It is simply like a long wagon pole with rungs stuck through. The gatherer takes a light basket and lets it down by a rope when full. The barrels are taken into the orchard and packed right there.—Professor Mackay of North Carolina.

Planting Peach Trees.

Some New Jersey peach growers report excellent results from setting peach trees in fall, but spring setting is more generally practiced. In either case care should be taken when setting to have the roots well spread and to fill all air spaces; also to thoroughly firm the soil with the feet. This point is very important. Firming not only holds the tree in place, but prevents drying out of the soil about the roots.

Planting Hardy Shrubs.

Eleagnus longipes, or wild olive, with its bright red fruits and foliage of silvery green, and Clethra alnifolia, which has been described as the sweetest of American flowers, are both valuable shrubs.

PEDIGREED STOCK.

Hints to Beginners on the Adaptability of Breeds.

One must hark back to the days of the early eighties to find a parallel to the remarkable activity in the investment in pedigreed live stock that characterizes the industry at present, says The Breeder's Gazette. A material difference may be noted, however, in the fact that the trade then partook more or less of a "boom" character, whereas now the steady swelling of the tide represents the fixed conviction of a remunerative basis for legitimate business transactions in the production and handling of live stock. Large purchases at present are being made in the beef cattle trade, although unusual activity characterizes all other branches of the industry. Much of the present investment in live stock is now made by those who have been familiar with the business, but who lost heart and let go their hold during the period of depression from which it has happily emerged. They are proceeding with seasoned judgment and have no reason to fear for the future. A goodly portion of the money now being invested in pedigreed stock, however, comes from beginners, from those who are practically unacquainted with the technicalities of the trade and who have their eyesight yet to cut.

It would take a book to cover this subject thoroughly, and then it would not be exhausted. Some things can be learned only by experience, but much knowledge may be acquired at less expense. The fundamental proposition to be observed is "Look before you leap." This is trite and very general, but its application may be readily made. The man who invests in pedigreed stock should be governed by his tastes or, to use a longer word meaning much the same, by his predilections. If he likes the feeding of beef cattle and hates to be tied to the tail of a dairy cow, it would be folly for him to invest in milk stock, no matter how successful his neighbor may be with his herd of dairy cattle. If a man dislikes the squeal and grunt of the festive porker, it is folly to invest in swine, no matter how remunerative the venture may appear to be. Dislike begets indifference, and with neglect comes an end to profit. A man with the shepherd's instincts, to whose ear the bleat of a lamb is music and to whose nostril the odor of wool is incense, goes far at sea in embarking in any other line because it seems to promise greater returns. Let the farmer or stock raiser act on the principle that is, let him suit the variety of stock to his taste. If his heart is not in any given specialty, it is a mistake for him to enter upon it.

Equally is this true of breeds. The adaptability of some breeds to certain conditions is quite marked, but it is a fact that within certain limits there is frequently choice of breeds, and this point must be carefully considered by the beginner. Adaptability to the desired purpose should govern as the prime consideration, but after that is determined choice should be predicated on a preference for shape or color or disposition or horns or no horns or other small distinguishing differences in the breeds.

Much of failure that has attended the attempted breeding of pedigreed stock has come from a plunge in the dark. Men are not thus rash in other business ventures, and yet in no line of investment is knowledge of detail more important. The beginner in the propagation of pedigreed live stock should be a studious scholar before his course of action is determined.

Feeding Pigs For Pork.

What is a complete food for the pig, and will it pay to feed some wheat even when wheat is pretty high in price? When it is fed with cornmeal, the results are highly satisfactory. Bran, because of its character of composition, is not a highly desirable feed for pigs. Middlings may be fed with profit at any time during the hog's life. They are not only rich in protein and ash, but are what may be called a clean, smooth food, being free from the objectionable crude fiber which so prominently distinguishes bran. Bran is an excellent food and will enable such sections as North Dakota and Montana to produce some of the best pork in the world. In these and other sections like them barley and peas will make pork production profitable if given the opportunity. Peas, as all understand, are a highly nitrogenous food and when dry should always be fed with some other grain. There are some who do not appreciate the value of clover hay for swine. It is to be regretted that such appreciation is not universal. It is not only valuable because of its high merit as a feed, but because of the bulk that it furnishes. No growing animal should be fed exclusively upon the grains. Swine will eat dry clover hay with a relish, but the better way to feed it is to cut it up, steam it or pour hot water on it and mix with meal. Pasture, if it is the right kind of pasture, is nearly an essential in profitable swine raising. It should be clover pasture, but if it is not it must be composed of short and tender grass.

Working Young Horses.

A colt should be thoroughly broken the winter before he is 2 years old, and should be driven occasionally, both singly and with another horse, to keep in practice what he has learned, as well as to furnish the exercise required to keep his muscles in good condition. If put to work, it should be only of the lightest character, and special care should be taken at first not to gall the shoulders where the collar presses. All the work a 2-year-old colt will do without injury costs about as much as it is worth in extra care given to the young animal that it does not injure him.—Boston Cultivator.

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This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 14, 1899.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. After a long period of suspense in which hopes and fears have alternated, Great Britain and the Transvaal republic have come to the brink of war.

The Boer nation has issued an ultimatum to the British government demanding four things that are stated in the despatch we publish elsewhere and requiring an answer to it by 5 p. m. today. The despatch was received by the British government at 6:45 Tuesday morning. As Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal republic, is in 29 east longitude 5 p. m. there will come what is only 3:04 in London, so that the British government has been allowed but thirty-two hours in which to agree to the demands of Kruger and his advisers. This fact alone shows that a peaceful solution of the difficulties was not expected or intended and that the Boers are bent on war.

The Boer despatch states that if an affirmative reply is not received at the hour specified it will be regarded as a formal declaration of war on the part of the British government. It is therefore to be presumed that at the hour named the Boers will advance and that we shall hear of fighting on the borders of Natal before this day is ended. Five o'clock at Pretoria would be 10:44 a. m. in St. John, so that the evening papers of today ought to contain important and perhaps startling news.

There have been, for some days past, rumors of the intention of the Boers to issue an ultimatum to the British government requiring the withdrawal of the British troops from the Transvaal borders within forty-eight hours. These rumors were discounted, because it was inconceivable that such a preposterous demand should be made, but they were far below the reality. The modest Kruger not only demands that the British troops shall be withdrawn from the Transvaal border, but he also requires that all British troops which have been landed in South Africa since the first of June last shall be sent back to England, and that all British troops now on the high seas shall not be permitted to land in South Africa. Moreover the British government is required to submit its differences with the Transvaal to arbitration under a threat of war is a novel application of that doctrine, and something not contemplated in the Hague conference.

The Boer despatch clearly shows that the Dutch republic means to be the ruling power in South Africa, for the demand for the withdrawal of the British troops applies not only to Natal and the Transvaal borders but also to Cape Colony. Great Britain is only to be allowed to maintain such a garrison in South Africa as Paul Kruger and his advisers shall designate. This is turning the tables on the supranational power with a vengeance. Kruger claims to be master of South Africa and the only way to reduce his pretensions to supremacy is to meet his forces in the field and defeat them. The last word of diplomacy has been spoken and nothing now is left but war.

Why Kruger should put forward such a demand at the present time is a question that will be widely asked and the answer to it will not be easy. Two theories may be set up to account for an act which can only lead to war, the one

domestic considerations. It may be that some great European power has intimated to Kruger that the Transvaal would receive its support if he acted a bold part and defied Great Britain. On the other hand Kruger's hand may have been forced by the conduct of the Boer armies which are demanding to be led against the enemy or allowed to return home. They have now been in the field for about ten days and are chafing under the restraint imposed upon them. Their idea of war is to kill and plunder and not to watch the British borders from a distance. It is clear enough that the Boer forces would speedily dissolve if they were kept inactive, for it is at no small sacrifice that a Boer farmer abandons all his occupations and takes to the field. The Boer is a half-civilized creature of brutal instincts, but he has a wife and family and a home, and they are more to him than even the desire to have it out with the British. The theory with regard to the intervention of a continental power or powers receives some support from the transactions of the past few days. It has been intimated to Portugal by France that the transfer of Delagoa Bay to Great Britain would not be so warmly regarded by the French government. Count Muraviev, the Russian assistant minister of foreign affairs, has recently been in Spain in conference with the Spanish government, the object of his visit, it is said, being to interest Spain in a continental alliance against France and Russia.

The sympathies of both France and Russia are with the Boers, not because of any question of right but for the reason that they hate Great Britain. The German press also shows its hostility in every way possible, but the German government will not interfere. The recent treaty between Great Britain and Germany has effectually settled that question.

In a crisis like the present Great Britain would not be deterred from taking her own course by any continental threats. It is pretty safe therefore to assume that neither France nor Russia will do more for Kruger than to indulge against Great Britain. They cannot help the Transvaal directly because there is no European power that can carry a regiment of soldiers across a mile of salt water without Great Britain's leave. But they might create difficulties for Great Britain in India or in Northern Africa or in China. They will, however, probably not do so because that which moves to be a dangerous game. There may be a sudden collapse in the Boer campaign and then Great Britain would have an opportunity of dealing with her enemies free handed and in a very direct fashion. Neither France nor Russia desire a war or are prepared for it. They may threaten and bluster but their acts will go no farther.

There has within the past four or five days been a sudden stoppage of news with reference to the movements of the British forces in South Africa. This is a result of instructions from England to General Buller, the commander of the British troops in Natal. He has been ordered that important news concerning his forces which had been telegraphed to London for the benefit of the Boers. General Buller is therefore instructed to keep his military arrangements secret. For this reason the number of British troops now in South Africa is not accurately known, but it may be fairly estimated at 15,000 with 7,500 more on the sea bound for South Africa and liable to land at any moment. The lack of specific information with regard to the strength of the British forces on the borders of Natal and the Transvaal throws a shade of doubt as to the result of a sudden Boer attack in force on Newcastle or Dundee. There cannot be less than 12,000 British troops in Natal, and it is probable that the number is greater. The troops will doubtless be massed near the Transvaal border and one half of them ought to give a good account of any Boer force that can be led against them. We should regard it as a very extraordinary fact if with 12,000 British soldiers at his disposal the British commander in Natal had not secured Laing's Nek and the passes from the Transvaal so as to be able to defy any sudden Boer movement in that quarter.

The Dutch conspiracy against British authority in South Africa has come to a head, and the question of supremacy will be settled in the only way that a permanent settlement is possible, by an appeal to arms. It is certainly unfortunate that it should be necessary to resort to war under such circumstances, but even a war is better than the strain and tension of such conditions as have been existing in South Africa for several years, due to the conduct of the Transvaal government and of the other friends of Dutch supremacy in South Africa. For bringing on this war Great Britain is not to blame, although all the enemies of our country will seek to throw the onus of the conflict on her and distort the plainest facts in order to justify their course. Anti-British newspapers

or Canada, will naturally take the side of the Boers, not that they love the latter or know anything about the causes of the quarrel but because they hate our mother country. The public, however, will not be deceived by such ill and guides, but will assume, as they have a right to do, that in this case Great Britain has been most patient and forbearing, and has endured insults and injuries at the hands of the Boers which ought to have been resented long ago, and would have been resented by almost any other nation.

The conspiracy against British supremacy in South Africa is not a new thing but has been going on for many years. Its visible development is the Africander, a diabolical association in Cape Colony, which, while ostensibly founded for the sole purpose of keeping South Africa for the Africanders, had for its main object the destruction of British power. Although essentially a Dutch association it has at various times been countenanced by Englishmen, who thought they could improve their political fortunes through its means. Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who now poses as a great Imperialist, was at one time coquetting with the Africander Band and did as much as any one person in Africa to encourage the Dutch to believe that they would win the permanent power in South Africa. Mr. Rhodes has since changed his tactics and does not care to be reminded of the course he pursued sixteen or seventeen years ago when the Transvaal Boers were seeking to obtain possession of Bechuanaland. The Africander Band has constantly supported the Transvaal in its attitude of hostility to Great Britain. It has used Transvaal money to win elections in Cape Colony, and through that corrupt means it has now control of the government of that British province. Mr. Schreiner, the premier of Cape Colony, is an Africander, and most of the members of his cabinet are Africanders. The attitude of the Cape government towards the Transvaal has been very clearly defined throughout these difficulties. It has been one of sympathy and support. Schreiner and his friends, although the generosity of Great Britain placed him in the position he occupies, is still a Dutchman at heart, although the Dutch never had a colony with a free government. He would like to see the British flag hauled down in South Africa, and his best efforts have been employed to bring about that result.

that, 20,000 British soldiers ought to be able to hold in check all the Boer forces now in the field. There are at this moment fifteen thousand British troops at Natal, but, as the number is daily increasing, it can only be a matter of a few days until the British forces become too strong to be successfully attacked.

There is no doubt that if the Cape Dutch acted according to their inclination they would give military assistance to the people of the Transvaal, but that is not easy to do under existing conditions. At the time of the battle of Lexington any man with a shot gun was as well armed as the British soldiers, and bodies of men thus armed could take the field against the regulars. But in these days of small bore rifles, cordite ammunition, rapid fire and maxim guns and light shells war cannot be carried on without the aid of organized troops and an expenditure of money that is quite beyond the reach of private individuals. The Cape Dutch may be ready to rebel but they cannot organize their forces, and therefore any of them who wish to take the field for their brethren of the Transvaal will find it necessary to escape to one of the two South African republics and there organize a Dutch will do this in quite probable, but when they return from the sea as fugitives from a stricken field they will probably find that their property has been confiscated and themselves proclaimed as outlaws and traitors. That consideration will deter most of the Cape Dutch from committing any overt act which will bring them within the range of the law, and it will considerably simplify the problem of bringing South Africa wholly under British authority.

The Transvaal ultimatum was a fitting sequel to the Dutch conspiracy for the control of South Africa and furnishes a fine illustration of the amount of wisdom there is in the Transvaal government. Without some such hint as this Great Britain might have hesitated to proceed to extremes against the Boers, and if she had done so she would have been accused of oppressing a small nation. But now the Boers have relieved the supranational state of its difficulty, and they have practically demanded that Great Britain shall obey the orders of the Transvaal by withdrawing her soldiers from South Africa and by refraining from sending any more troops there. If such a demand were obeyed the Transvaal would be the controlling power in South Africa. Of course Kruger knew that this demand would be rejected, when he made it, so that the making of it must be regarded as a proof that he and his people are bent on war. The Boston Transcript puts the situation very clearly in the following editorial paragraphs:

The Boers are playing directly into the hands of the British by sending to the latter an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal, not only of the British forces on the Transvaal border, but those recently landed in the Cape Colony, which is the demand of one party armed to the teeth that the other party shall disarm and go home. Of course Great

The Boer campaign, so far as developed, appears to contemplate four different attacks on British territory, two of which have already been made. The Boers of Orange Free State have invaded Natal by Von Breenan's pass, and are advancing against Ladysmith. The Transvaal Boers have occupied Laing's Nek and are threatening Newcastle and Dundee. There may be major operations on these lines. The Boers are also threatening Kimberley and Mafeking, both of which are in Bechuanaland and are included in the bounds of Cape Colony. Kimberley is defended by a force which is believed to be sufficient to repel any attack the Boers may make, but there have been some fears in regard to the safety of Mafeking. This place is of much less importance than Kimberley, but if it was taken by the Boers Great Britain would suffer a great loss of prestige among the natives. The latest advice from that quarter represents Mafeking as safe, the commander of the British forces there feeling himself strong enough to send out a body of troops to watch the Transvaal border and give warning of any force that might be approaching with hostile intent. As the Transvaal Boers are making attacks on the British colonies on three different lines, without counting the demonstration against Rhodesia, it is clear that their forces are too widely scattered to be trench with each other. There is, it is true, in each other, but it is not very perfect, and are more than counterbalanced by Great Britain's command of the sea. This raises the question of the number of Boers that are in the field, and one well informed resident of South Africa estimates their number at not more than fifteen thousand. This estimate refers to the Transvaal forces, and it is agreed with the estimate we made some time ago. The Dutch population of the South African Republic probably does not exceed 100,000, and therefore an army of 15,000 would be a large force as they could put in the field. The number of males in such a community from 16 years up to 40 would not exceed one-fifth, and from that figure we must deduct those that are weakly and infirm and the number that would have to be left on the farms to do necessary work. Possibly the Boers might place 20,000 men in the field by commandeering all citizens under the age of sixty, but a considerable proportion of such a force could not remain in the field for any length of time. But even twenty thousand men would be too few to undertake three separate invasions of British territory and therefore it may be safely assumed that the larger Boer force is on the Natal border where the largest British force is likely to be. We are not told anything in regard to the number of men the Orange Free State has in the field, but it probably does not exceed 5,000 at present. If there are 15,000 Transvaal Boers on the Natal border, we can easily estimate the number of British troops that would be required to repel their attack. We are far from believing that a Transvaal Boer is as good a man as a trained British soldier, even if we admitted

this demand, the sending of which indicates that President Kruger has lost all control of the situation, which appears to have been seized by the hot-headed young Boers, whose words are and have been all for war. Within the past few days it has looked as if Great Britain would make another effort to achieve her purpose by peaceful methods before finally committing herself to war, but the Boers' demand must be answered by the signal to advance. The Boers have shifted from Great Britain to their own shoulders the onus of beginning the war. They have taken this dreadful responsibility with that "light heart" that engenders unfavorably for their cause. Of their eventual defeat there can be no doubt, but they may be hanging in the balance at the present time against the influence of the long-headed "Oom Paul."

The invasion of Natal by armies of Boers from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State has brought about a state of war in South Africa between Great Britain and the two little Dutch republics. Instead of being brutally attacked as some of the enemies of Great Britain have been trying to make the world believe, the Boers have been the attacking party, and have embarked apparently on a war of conquest with the avowed object of driving the British into the sea. Thus the issue is joined and the loyal men of the British colonies in South Africa are put on the defensive and are required to fight for their homes and property. This is the culmination of the Dutch conspiracy against British power and it is in line with all the recent acts of that element which is opposed to British rule, whether it resides in the Dutch republics or in the British colonies. Of the two open enemies of Great Britain who live in the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are the least dangerous for nothing better has been expected of them. But with the aid of traitors in Cape Colony it is otherwise, for they were thought to be loyal. Yet it now transpires that they were all the time plotting against British power and stinging the hand that had warmed them into life.

MR. FOSTER'S DINNER. The political friends of Mr. George E. Foster gave him a dinner last Thursday afternoon which will be found in our local columns. This is the second dinner that Mr. Foster has had in St. John, the first having been given about seven years ago, when he was finance minister of Canada. A good many changes have taken place in the position of the Conservative party and its members since the last Foster dinner. Mr. Foster was then in office, and when he came to town he never lacked visitors, most of them being of the office seeking class. Now Mr. Foster can come and go as he pleases without being troubled with a following of obsequious friends. He is simply a private citizen and the member for York, nothing more. Sad inroads have been made in the Conservative ranks since the former occasion on which Mr. Foster was honored with a public dinner. The great leaders of the party are gone or they have left no necessary worthy of the name. "The Boys of the Old Brigade" have mostly disappeared and the banner of conservatism is carried by weaker hands than it was before. Possibly it may have been thought that by giving a dinner to Mr. Foster some enthusiasm would be created in the ranks of the party in St. John, but the result of such a gathering can hardly fail to be far otherwise. The contrast between the past and present of the party is too palpable to be forgotten or ignored. And if as Tennyson says "A sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier things," what a crown of sorrow Mr. Foster must have borne last evening. The Sun yesterday informed its readers that Mr. Foster reserved this tribute of respect for his services in opposition. The people of Canada are well satisfied to have Mr. Foster remain in opposition, and intend that he shall share the opposition benches for many years to come.

Fatal Accident. Shortly after noon Wednesday an accident which was attended with fatal results occurred on Dorchester street. Capt. William A. Wilband, proprietor of the Dorchester House, has been engaged for some weeks in painting and making repairs about the house. Yesterday morning he was at work on the front of the house painting. He was on a scaffold and started, at noon, to come down to dinner. The ladder is supposed to have slipped and he fell, striking his head on the cobbles of the street, about 30 or more feet below, striking his head on the cobbles of the street. Dr. McFarlane, Price and G. A. B. Addy were called and the injured man was carried into the house. Everything possible was done for him, but to no end, for he passed away between 3 and 4 o'clock. He was 55 years of age. He was a native of Ontario, Canada, and for years commanded deep sea vessels. He had been in Montreal, St. John and other relatives to whom his sudden death has caused a great shock. He had been proprietor of the Dorchester Hotel, St. John, N. B.

FOREIGN MISSION BOARD. Of the Baptist Church Decide to Send Miss Williams to India on Mission Work. The regular meeting of the Baptist Foreign Mission Board was held Wednesday afternoon at the board's room, Gerardo street, Mr. E. M. Sippell, the chairman, presiding. The board should have met a week ago, but did not, as the secretary was in Halifax. Several matters left unfinished at the last meeting were taken up in connection with the forward movement for home and foreign missions as proposed at the conference at Fredericton. A committee was appointed to co-operate with committees appointed by the home mission boards of the New Brunswick and Maritime provinces to make plans for raising \$50,000 for a 20th century fund. The board appointed as its committee the secretary-treasurer, Rev. J. W. Manning, and the resident pastors of the city and Fairville.

Rev. Mr. Manning reported having attended a farewell meeting in Halifax when good-bys were said to the missionaries the board is sending to India. Of these Mrs. Sanford, Miss Grey and Miss Blackadar, sailed on the 6th inst. for India, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. G. Churchill will leave about the last of the month. The board decided yesterday to send out Miss Williams, daughter of Rev. John Williams, of Oshawa, N. S., and she will accompany Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill when they go. The board elected its committees for the year.

St. John's Four Hundred. In making their returns the commissioners appointed to secure and hand in the names for taxation missed about 400 or so who should have been taxed. More than a few had been ratepayers for years and they were probably surprised to find that no tax bill had been sent them. Some made inquiries at the assessors' office and found that they would be placed on a supplementary list. This had not been ready previous to October 1, or if so the bills had not been sent out and these people were prevented from taking advantage of the 5 per cent. reduction allowed on the tax bills paid by that date. Now the question arising in the minds of many of the 400 is should they be deprived of this right because of the neglect or mistake of the officers who were appointed to hand in the names of people to be

Why CATARRH Returns.

Why does Catarrh of the Head often get better in the summer and return in the fall? Because dry weather drives the Catarrh germs to the interior of the body. The only way to permanently CURE Catarrh is to kill the germs that cause it. Snuffs and local washes cannot do this. Yet, if it is not done, the coming winter will be like the previous ones, or worse. For the germs multiply like every other living thing. When they become too numerous in the head they will spread down into the chest and lungs. This is most sure to happen if you did not get entirely free during the summer. When Catarrh germs are not afraid of dry weather it shows them to be dangerous if strong. Their invasion of the lungs is only a question of time. Their increase there, means, CONSUMPTION. Why run such a risk? Catarrh of the Head is easy to cure under the proper treatment. Dr. Sprague can do it quickly. Let him take it in hand now. You will then pass the coming winter and all following ones in health and comfort. You will no longer disgust your friends with your hacking and blowing and spitting. You will breathe easily. You will think clearly. For your head will not be heavy with Catarrh. You will find yourself filled with a new energy and ambition, and life itself will look brighter. For all the strength that your system is now wasting in fighting the Catarrh germs, will then be yours to use.



Dear Doctor: I have waited to see if there was any return of my trouble. I cannot tell you how well he is in every way and is entirely rid of the Catarrh, at the root of the nose. And all the passages are clear now so that he can breathe properly which he has not done for two years. The mucous discharge is all gone and he is once more our lively baby. If your remedies act so safely and surely on a child of five certainly no one need be afraid of them. We cannot thank you enough; for we were almost discouraged with trying cures and doctors. Our testimony is at your service anytime and anywhere. Yours respectfully, I. W. IRVING, Carleton, Ont.

If you think you have Catarrh you can have your case diagnosed FREE by answering the above questions and sending them to Dr. Sprague, B. A., (formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Service), English Catarrh Specialist, Nos. 7 to 13 Deane Street, Boston.

- Do you spit up slime?
Are you eyes watery?
Does your nose feel hot?
Does your nose discharge?
Do you sneeze a good deal?
Do crusts form in the nose?
Do you have pain across the eyes?
Does your breath smell offensive?
Is your hearing beginning to fail?
Are you losing your sense of smell?
Do you hawk up phlegm in the morning?
Do you have pains across the front of your head?
Do you feel drowsy in back part of throat?

- Do you take cold easily?
Do you breathe too quick?
Do you have frothy material?
Is your voice hoarse and husky?
Have you a dry hacking cough?
Do you feel worn out on rising?
Do you feel all started up faster?
Are you greatly losing strength?
Have you a disgust for fatty food?
Do you feel a sense of weight on chest?
Do you have a scratchy feeling in throat?
Do you cough worse at night and on waking?
Do you get short of breath when walking?

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN OFFER OF A LIFE TIME—To the person sending this card and telling me where No. 100 is after the food...

WANTED.

A GENTLE-OUR NEW BOOK, "Marvelous Discoveries in Bible Lands, Disclosing a World of Ancient Sacred Treasures..."

BIRTHS.

ATB—At Parrboro, on Oct. 10th, to the wife of James E. Ayer, a son...

MARRIAGES.

DELANO—HOWARD—On Oct. 10th, at the residence of the officiating clergyman...

DEATHS.

BURRITT—At Lower Kingsport, on Oct. 10th, Benjamin B. Burritt, aged 72 years...

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. ARRIVED. Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston...

CLEARED.

Tuesday, Oct. 11. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

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ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8—Notice is given by the Light House Board that on or about...

REFRIG. SHIPBURY, ETC.

Passenger Vessel, 10th inst, for New York. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

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ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

GEORGE E. FOSTER DINED.

THE GUEST AT A POLITICAL BANQUET AT THE ROYAL.

Tendered Him by the Liberal-Conservative Association of St. John Thursday Night—Names of Guests and Substance of the Different Speeches.

ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

ARRIVED.

Stmr St Croix 10th, from Boston. Stmr Judo, Wilcox, for Boston...

primary work, Mrs D A Morrison...

of finance and audit, A Malcolm; of music committee, Mrs R Reid; of house...

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Bishop Kingdon Going North—Charles Pond Dead—Court News.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 12—His Lordship Bishop Kingdon visited the parishes...

of Andover, Grand Falls and Edmundston during the present month, and also...

CHARLES POND, A WELL KNOWN...

resident of Marysville, died at his home in that town yesterday afternoon after...

RECEPTION TENDERED THE FRESHMAN...

class by the ladies' society at the college library last evening was a most...

ST. JOHN CITY S. S. A.

Annual Meeting Held in the Lestner Street Baptist Church.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ST. JOHN...

City Sunday School Association was held last Thursday in Lestner street church...

SOFT BACK CURED IN 15 MINUTES.

Griffith's Mental Linctant is the quickest cure for sore back on any...

MORE CONSPIRACY.

Guyboro Constables Cannot Be Found to Serve Papers in the Munro Case.

SIR KNIGHTS AT CALAIS.

CALAIS, Me., Oct. 12—C. H. Porter lodge, Knights of Pythias, today entertained the second regiment uniformed...

HOME BRANCHES HAVE BEEN FORMED...

in connection with St. Andrew's, St. Stephen, St. David, Branch No. 1 and 2 Calvin and Calvin.

FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT MR. R. READ...

reported that there were 76 members, with a total enrolment of 114.

IT WAS DECIDED TO GRANT \$10 TO THE...

county Sunday school association, and also to the primary union.

THE FOLLOWING WERE ELECTED OFFICERS:

E. R. Macdonald, president; Thos. Graham, secretary; Miss Trimble, secretary;

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SICK HEADACHE. Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia...

Indigestion and To Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue...

Small Pill. Small Dose.

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

See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

TRIVIAL TROUBLES.

"THE LORD THY GOD WILL SEND THE HORNET."

LIFE'S SMALL ANNOYANCES.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Preaches on the Mission of the Horset- Analogue in Christian Life.

Washington, Oct. 8.—This sermon by Dr. Talmage deals with a subject which appeals to all classes and conditions of men.

It seems as if the insect world were determined to exterminate the human race. It bombards the vineyards and the orchards and the fields.

In my text the hornet flies out on its mission. It is a species of wasp, swift in its motion, and violent in its sting.

My friends, when we are assailed by great behemoths of trouble we become chivalric, and we assault them.

Again, the small insect annoyances may come to us in the shape of friends and acquaintances who always say disagreeable things.

It is astonishing how some people prefer to write and to say disagreeable things. That was the case when Henry M. Stanley returned after his magnificent exploit of finding David Livingstone.

the livery stable, and the hostler, a plain man, said to me, "Mr. Talmage, I saw that you preached to the young men yesterday."

The small insect annoyances of life sometimes come in the shape of local physical trouble which does not amount to a positive prostration, but which bothers you when you want to feel the best.

Perhaps these small insect annoyances will come in the shape of a domestic irritant. The parlor and the kitchen do not always harmonize.

These annoyances are sent on us, I think, to wake us up from our lethargy. There is nothing that makes a man so lively as a nest of "yellow jackets."

Nothing but the furnace will burn out of us the dinker and the slag. I have formed this theory in regard to small annoyances and vexations. It takes time to get them out of you.

How many troubles did Mr. Church give in his picture of "Ootah" or his "Heart of the Matter" which I suppose about 50,000 touches.

it on in one dash? "No," says Mr. Church; "I know how to make a picture. It will take 50,000 of these touches."

You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small doses.

Now, be careful to let none of those annoyances go through your soul unscathed. Compel them to administer to your spiritual wealth.

The marriage ring is now extremely fine and the diamond is according to the mode, the one used by most Europeans.

Her it may be converted into a decoration in itself if the edges of the openings are stitched and lined with ornamental buttons.

A narrow band of stiff muslin is now placed in the hem of the skirt. The skirt may be additionally sustained by gathering the silk trim, which is placed inside the hem.

"I have just been reading the honorable works of one of your most famous female English poets," said the educated Japanese.

FALL FASHIONS.

The Straight Sack Again Brought Forward.

An attempt has repeatedly been made to bring the straight, loose sack into fashionable favor again, and each time the attempt has failed.

The gowns illustrated is of black taffeta and has a plaited tulle, which continues around the foot in the form of a deep plaited flounce.

waists. The haque is plain and flat and is cut a little longer in front than at the back.

VARIOUS NOTES.

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Water-It wasn't partridge you had. Police Inspector (uneasily)—What was it then? Water (cheerfully)—Crow. The inspector swooned.—London Telegraph.

FASHION HINTS.

New Ideas in Various Departments of the Wardrobe.

The line of white in the front of mourning bonnets is permitted only to widows. In all other cases of mourning it is omitted.

Strong rice water is employed instead of starch for linen by some of the best French laundresses.

The one absolute rule with regard to the closing of the skirt is that it shall be invisible. It may be at the middle of the back, at the middle of the front, at one or both sides at the hip, but it must be adequately disguised.

SKIRTS.

The one absolute rule with regard to the closing of the skirt is that it shall be invisible. It may be at the middle of the back, at the middle of the front, at one or both sides at the hip, but it must be adequately disguised.

Lace combs are still worn. They are necessarily very light, so as not to tire the head or injure the hair, and, although they are ornamented when intended for dress wear, the decoration is always delicate, to prevent weightiness.

Ostrich plume boas are yet in favor. The newest variety is in shaded tints turning from light to dark.

A novelty is the monogram glove. Upon the back, in place of the usual lines of stitching, is an embroidered cipher composed of the enlaced initials of the wearer.

The Inspector Caught. A police inspector, being informed that a restaurateur was serving game out of season, visits the restaurant in plain clothes and orders dinner.

SILK PETTICOATS.

The Latest Developments With Regard to Them.

The brightest and lightest shades of glace silk are employed for petticoats, and for trimming there are flounces and applications of costly lace and choix composed of innumerable loops of baby ribbon in silk, satin or velvet.

Boas consisting of large ruches of spangled tulle are a novelty. Scarfs of crape, gauze, net or liberty silk are, however, newer than boas and are worn by many elegant women.

ever, newer than boas and are worn by many elegant women. They are a charming finish to a light costume.

PLAID CAPES.

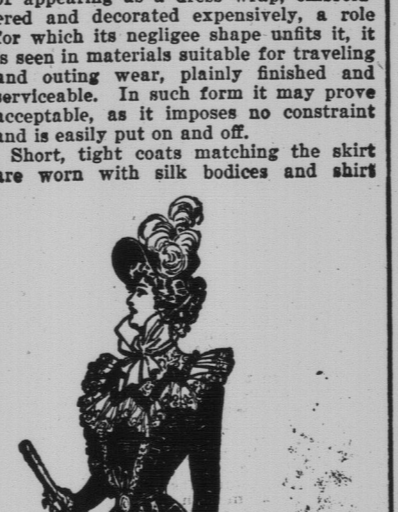
Wraps of Golf Cloth For General Use.

Capes of plaid wool are seen in great variety, not merely of color, but of style. They almost all have a hood of one kind or another, a hood which is really practicable and may be drawn over the head in case of necessity.

The illustration given today shows a wrap of medium length, with rounded fronts, and is bordered by a band of cream satin, above which is a line of black embroidery.

Fixing Up the Room. In small rooms it is a mistake to have cupboards in the little recesses so often found on each side of the fireplace.

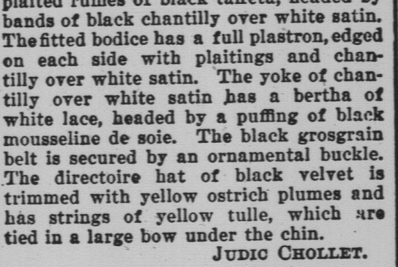
With rings and large buttons, white as third, newer than the others, will be cut so that it slopes to a sharp point at the back, while around the shoulders are other fringed points sewed on.



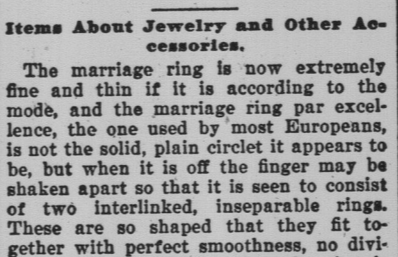
TAFFETA COSTUME.



DINNER BODICE.



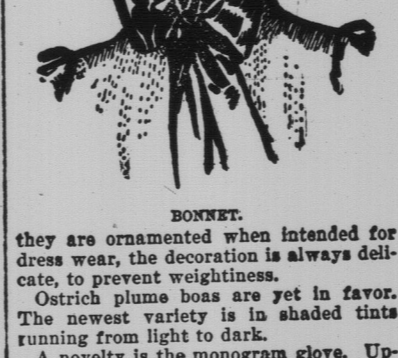
SKIRTS.



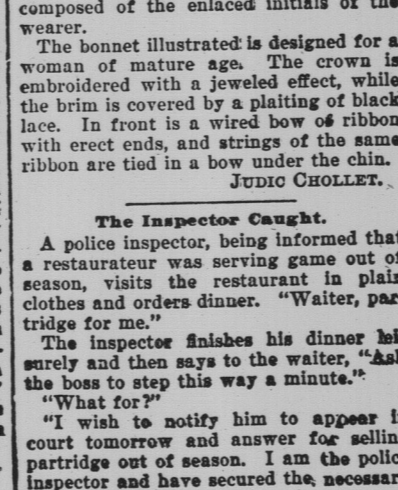
BRIDESMAID'S GOWN.



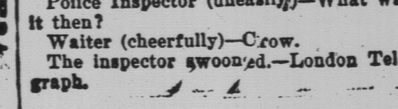
BONNET.



CLOTH JACKETS.



Fixing Up the Room.



Fixing Up the Room.

FREE BAPTISTS

DEAL WITH SEVERAL IMPORTANT MATTERS.

Temperance Report is Lengthy—Discussion on the Office of General Secretary Favorable to Its Continuation—Finance Told of Other Convention Phases.

The Free Baptist conference sessions continued Tuesday. The attendance was not so large as before, for some members have returned home. In the morning Rev. A. G. Downey's request to be dismissed from the ministry and be regarded as a layman was granted.

A letter of good will from the convention of the Disciples of Christ was read and a similar message returned. Rev. W. J. Clarke submitted the accounts of the general secretary fund, showing contributions of \$144.

Local boards of trustees were appointed for the churches. There was quite a discussion over the question of a new hymnal. It was finally resolved to purchase a supply of the Century Songs of Praise.

The report of the treasurer, B. S. Palmer, showed receipts of \$658.35, and a balance on hand of \$359.40. The committee on nomination submitted the following supplementary report:

Executive committee of foreign missions—Rev. C. T. Phillips, corresponding secretary; F. W. Blipp, treasurer; Rev. Dr. McLeod, Dr. Hartley, Rev. W. E. Purdy, Rev. Abram Purdy, Rev. H. A. Bonnell.

Sabbath—Rev. J. A. Robertson, Wm. Downey, J. N. Barnes, T. O. Dewitt, L. A. Corns. Temperance—Dr. McLeod, Rev. E. B. Gray, Rev. John Perry, J. D. Harvey, G. W. Sharp.

Corresponding delegates to Nova Scotia—Rev. F. Hartley, Rev. J. Barnes, substitute. Session church was allowed to change the date of the annual meeting to the first Monday in September.

people in the body than in any other denomination. What was needed was teaching the people in the duty of better support of the pastor—a systematic paying into the treasury of the Lord.

There were 40 pastorate in the conference, two in the first district, six in the second, eight in the third, four in the fourth, four in the fifth, eight in the sixth, and eight in the seventh. Of these 12 were not provided with pastors for next year. There was need for constant supervision of some features of the work of the denomination.

Mr. Wm. Peters spoke to the report. He thought considerable had been done. Dr. McLeod wanted the utmost freedom in criticism of the work done.

Mr. C. W. Weyman was satisfied to continue contribution to the general secretary work. It was a work which might not show best results at first. He was favorable to continuing on the same line this year.

Rev. J. W. Clark felt as strongly, or more so, in favor of a general secretary being kept in office than he did even last year. He heartily believed the office should be continued.

Rev. F. G. Francis was in favor of the continuance of the office, but he thought the work had not been equivalent to the outlay. Six hundred dollars had been paid, meaning \$100 a month. He thought the general secretary should have his functions defined more clearly.

True it was an experiment and had not wholly failed and he was in favor of the office being a combined one in the person of an executive evangelist, so that the spiritual interests of the churches be conserved as well as the material interests of the denomination.

Rev. B. H. Noble thought time would be wasted to recommend as to the future course of the office.

Col. D. McLeod Vince thought it better to have a discussion on the subject. There were two lines of thought in the conference, one that the general secretary should be a missionary, the other that he be a general secretary rather than an evangelist.

Rev. Mr. Noble, then said the report should be adopted. Mr. William Peters, Rev. W. J. Clarke, Rev. E. C. Hartley, Mr. T. B. Bessie also took part in the discussion.

Dr. McLeod said he had made special duty to see, before the meeting, what could be done in the way of a conference needed in its denominational work. He believed that to do the best work, the holder of the office should have nothing else to do. He had received in one way and another about \$10 less than enough to pay traveling expenses.

Rev. Gideon S. Kim thought all the churches should be asked to contribute to the general secretary fund. The report was then adopted unanimously.

favor of it a prohibitory law would be enacted. The expression of public opinion in the plebiscite was sufficient, substantially, to have an amendment in prohibitory legislation; and we must, in faithfulness to the principles for which we stand, put on record strong condemnation of the refusal to keep faith with the people in this matter.

There are indications that the electorate may soon be called upon to elect a more united and determined effort than it has ever before been called upon to make. It is the duty of prohibition electors in every constituency to confer and resolve upon the action necessary to secure parliamentary representation, and this conference urges all our people to cooperate in such movements, and to secure prohibition in every election, federal, provincial and municipal, and to support only such candidates as are all trustworthy on this question.

A wrong or falling step now by the Christians will inflict an injury on the cause of prohibition which will never recover in generations—if ever. It is their duty to stand fast in their loyalty to the prohibition cause and to press forward for the triumph of righteousness, which is not far off, if God's people are faithful.

The conference expects every minister to be a faithful teacher and leader in the great reform, every church to be the centre of influences which shall find expression in Christian citizenship, and every member an unwavering and brave supporter of the men and measures that are set for the final struggle, and the overthrow of the greatest foe to Christ's church—the liquor traffic.

Resolved that this conference urge upon each church in the several districts to pay all monies for denominational purposes to the treasurer of the district on or before the district meeting, and that such treasurers make a full report of the amounts so paid by each church; also report the churches not paying anything for denominational purposes to the district meeting.

This was quite generally discussed and adopted, 22 to 10. The conference on collections of the conference reported. For ministers relief fund, \$36.78; for home missions, \$6.65; for foreign missions, \$6.65; total, \$49.08. It was decided to have 5,000 copies of the year book printed and \$30 was voted for the recording secretary.

A motion to proceed to elect the conference executive was defeated 23 to 12. The home mission report was again taken up and discussed.

Gideon McLeod submitted the report of the ministerial relief fund at the district meeting. It showed a balance on hand at the beginning of the conference year of \$49.08; there was received from the board of managers \$6; from the first district, \$3.87; from the second district, \$13.41; third, \$27.51; fourth, \$22.94; fifth, \$13.41; total, \$67.27. The year book, \$46.96; other sources, \$46.78. Total, \$62.15. The expenditures were \$169.78, leaving a deficit of \$46.03. The report was adopted.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON. Some One Tried to Burn the Military Stores at Toronto Last Night. Toronto, Oct. 11.—This evening, about 9 o'clock, fire was discovered in one of the buildings at the Stanley barracks, in which the military stores of the district are kept. The fire spread very rapidly and the building was in a few minutes a pile of ruins. The fire brigade was called out and extinguished the flames after only nominal damage had been done.

Investigation showed a deliberate attempt to set fire to the stores had been made. The fire spread very rapidly and the building was in a few minutes a pile of ruins. The fire brigade was called out and extinguished the flames after only nominal damage had been done.

THE MAIL CONTRACT. The Allans Have Made Arrangements For Boats to Fulfill the Service. Ottawa, Oct. 11.—Mr. Allan, of the Allan line, was here today. He told your correspondent that the British government had taken the Bavarian, Mongolian, Siberian and Sicilian, of their line, for carrying troops and provisions to South Africa. He was here informing the government that he had made arrangements for other boats and would be able to close for the British mail contract. The department had the matter before it.

A PROMINENT VANCOUVERITE. Permanently Cured of Asthma, Clarke's Kola Compound Cures. Mr. F. J. Patton, the well-known proprietor of Patton's Musto Store, Vancouver, B. C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from asthma in its worst form for over four years, very often having had to sit up nearly all night. I had consulted physicians both in England and Canada without obtaining any permanent relief and tried many remedies with the same result. A friend who had been cured by Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound advised me to try it. And three bottles have entirely cured me. It is now nearly two years since my recovery, and asthma has not returned. I feel very grateful to Dr. Clarke for introducing this wonderful remedy, suffering as I was, and of no known of a single case where the required number of bottles have been taken that has failed to cure. See that you get Clarke's Kola Compound, and not any other. Mention this paper. Address: The Grinnell Manufacturing Co., 111 Church street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B. C., sole Canadian agents.

Some Clothing is made to order, not made to fit. Shorey's Clothing is made to fit, not made to order. Every garment guaranteed. Sold only by the best dealers.

CHARLOTTE CIRCUIT COURT.

The Grand Jury Concluded on the Absence of Crime.

St. Andrews, Oct. 11.—The October sitting of the Charlotte county Circuit court was opened here yesterday by his honor Judge Vanwart. The grand juryman who were in attendance at roll call were: R. E. Armstrong, foreman; G. King Greenlaw, J. S. MacMaster, H. Owen Kirby, G. Herbert Lamb, Douglas C. Rollins, Henry O'Neill, Edwin O'Dell, Theodore Holmes, E. H. Simson, Nelson Pys, John McFarlane, Thomas Burton, James Taggart, Samuel Orr, Anthony Taylor, Ernest Haavey, Harry Maxwell, James M. Lord, Peter Clark, James McDowell and Charles DeWolfe.

In a brief address to the grand jury his honor congratulated the county of Charlotte, through their grand inquest, on the absence of crime, an evidence of which he had the pleasure of perusing in the absence of the grand jury. He said that the grand jury had done their duty in a most satisfactory manner, and that the grand jury had done their duty in a most satisfactory manner, and that the grand jury had done their duty in a most satisfactory manner.

Before being dismissed, the grand jurors made the following presentation to the court: Your grand jurors beg to present to your honor that they have made a careful inspection of the Charlotte county jail, and have found the building in a good, clean and well kept condition, but find the supply of water therein quite inadequate for flushing the closets and sewers connected therewith.

Mr. B. F. DeWolfe, the energetic street-car man, received an injury a few days ago while getting into a carriage from which he has since been laid up. A cargo of Spring Hill coal is being discharged at the Market wharf for Mr. J. T. Ross.

SUICIDE NOT MURDER. Mr. Cornwall of Digby Was Not Killed by Others as at First Supposed.

HEMLOCK, Que., Oct. 11.—Particulars of the death in an English railway carriage of G. W. Cornwall, a native of Digby, N. S., has been received here. It was thought to be a case of foul play, but upon investigation, and in view of the fact that all his personal effects and valuables were untouched that the cry was dissipated.

Mr. Cornwall was alone in the carriage, and it is supposed so soon as the rash deed was committed he threw the instrument of destruction out of the window. Investigation has shown that lately Cornwall has been subject to melancholia, and frequently expressed himself as too worn out to live.

Bubonic Plague in China. Berlin, Oct. 11.—The German office has been officially informed that the bubonic plague has appeared in north China and in Assam in India.

CHATHAM NEWS.

The Oysters Are Arriving—Leg Broken in a Mill—Miramichi Natural History Club.

CHATHAM, Oct. 10.—Mr. Frank Basted and family, who have been spending the summer here, leave today for their homes in Fort William. One thousand barrels of P. E. I. oysters arrived here today in a schooner and were shipped to Fredericton. A schooner load of Beauce oysters are being disposed of by private sale.

Last Sunday was observed as Thanksgiving Sunday in St. Mary's church, which was solemnly decorated for the occasion with flowers, fruit and grain. A man named Landry had one of his legs broken in Snowball's mill on Saturday. He was removed to the Hotel Dieu, where the limb was set.

Miss Foster, of Dorchester, is the guest of the Misses Gillespie. The first meeting of the season of the Miramichi Natural History Society was held on Tuesday evening. Questions for the museum were received from Rev. Mother Superior Walsh, Messrs. J. D. B. F. McKinnon, J. Clark, T. Cox, Kocky Mountains, J. Connors, W. A. Hickman, Dorchester, A. J. Williston, Bay du Vin, Fred Jenkins and Dr. Cox. An instructive paper on the Geological and Economic Minerals of Northern New Brunswick, prepared by Mr. Robert Foster, was read by the president, Dr. Baxter.

Rev. Dr. Bruce, pastor of the church, will spend his vacation in Truro with his family. Mrs. G. S. Leamy is preparing to move from her present place of business and to open her restaurant in the building known as the Blackville house and recently vacated by a family named McNeil.

Miss Mary Williston left today for New York being called there by the illness of her sister, Miss Kate Williston, who is so well and so favorably known here.

The St. Stephen Meeting. St. Stephen, Oct. 11.—The Hon. G. E. Foster and G. W. Ganong, M. P.'s, were greeted last night by an audience of probably five or six hundred people in the rink building. Mr. A. I. Teed, president of the Conservative Association, was chairman and after a few remarks introduced Mr. Ganong, who was in good speaking form and called there by the presence of the Hon. G. E. Foster. Mr. Ganong's speech was on the prohibition question, which as an issue is as dead as the political policy of course, he attacked Sir Wilfrid Laurier for, as he claims, breaking a pledge given to the people when he if a majority vote was cast in favor of the plebiscite, the government would introduce a prohibitory measure. Yet Mr. Ganong on the same platform before the vote was taken on the plebiscite question told his audience "that unless a majority of the voters want to see the polls they could not expect the government to take any notice of the matter."

Mr. Foster's speech was a rebuke of his and other Conservatives, who advanced no new ideas, and as the voters had heard him repeat his charges against Laurier and Teed, he was very much surprised to hear Mr. Blair tried to secure a Conservative seat through corrupt means when seeking a constituency after his appointment as a cabinet minister, and the manner in which he was forced to go from county to county before he landed in Queens. Mr. Foster said nothing of his change of constituencies or of his present hunt for a political home nor of certain Conservative members who are willing to run as Liberals at the next election, particularly the prominent member Mr. Foster met recently in St. John who, when he was requested to get his county ready for an election, quietly told the ex-minister that he did not propose to run as a Conservative any more, and there are others." Mr. Ganong did not tell the electors what the Conservative party would do with the prohibitory question if returned to power, and Mr. Foster did not instance when he and his party would have refused to expand the same amount or more for public improvements if in power. Nor of any future policy which he thought would be for the benefit of Canada.

Stranded Dredge Pulled Off. HOBLELAND LOCK, Mass., Oct. 10.—Through the efforts of the Carboneo and Tesser the dredge Empire State was pulled from the beach at Caboon's Hollow, where she stranded Monday night after parting from the tug Haliback, and passed in for Boston in tow of Tesser at dark tonight. The five crews of the tug are full of sand and were abandoned on the beach.

FREDERICTON NEWS.

Two Weddings Yesterday—Election Results—Mrs. Henrietta M. Burnett Dead.

FREDERICTON, Oct. 11.—Joc. W. Parde, of the Education office, has resigned his position and will in future reside in New York, where he has a good position. The home of John Anderson, ex-M. P. P., of the Barony, was the scene of a joyful event this afternoon, when his daughter, Lizzy, was united in marriage to Clarence P. Haugh, Rev. Wm. Ross, of Prince William, performed the ceremony.

A wedding was celebrated at St. Dunstan's church this morning, when Miss Annie M. Goldrick, daughter of the late Owen Goldrick, was married to Matthew Bohan, of the firm of Bohan & Sons, prominent merchants of Bath, Carleton county. The Sunbury municipal elections took place yesterday, and resulted in most of the old councilmen being returned. The result of the contest in the several parishes was as follows:—

Lincoln, Elms and Smith; Burton, McRoy and Armstrong; Ellersville, Hoyt and Taylor; Northfield, the old councilors were returned; Sheffield, Burpee and Taylor; Manserville, Perry and Barker; Gladstone, Tracey and Currie. The Liberals will have a majority in the new council.

Mrs. Henrietta M. Barnett passed away at her home in Kingscliff last evening of cancer of the stomach. The deceased lady was a sister of John J. Weddall, that well known dry goods merchant, of this city, and Rev. R. W. Weddall, of St. John. At the University yesterday the degree of B. A. in course was conferred upon William Johnston, of Newcastle.

Charles Corey, of Southampton, was brought to this city today and placed in the county jail. He has been committed for trial by Squire Maurice, of Southampton, on the complaint of Mr. Annie Parent.

MURDER CONTEMPLATED. The Friends of the Munros Would Have Killed the Guysboro Jailer. Guysboro, N. S., Oct. 11.—The residents of this town were startled today when the news that a plan had been concocted to knock Munros or slay the jailer and release the Munros was made public. Fortunately the villainous act was not carried out, but the conspirators would have succeeded had it not been for the interference of Michael Farrell, who, although offered money, refused to become a party to the act and threatened to alarm the old jailer should the conspirators make any attempt to carry out their plot.

Quite a number came to town to attend the preliminary examination of the Munros, charged with arson and conspiracy, but owing to the witnesses in the matter not all having been served with summonses to attend, the case was again deferred until tomorrow, when also other matters on which Mr. McKinnon is at work will be attended to. The sheriff is still engaged on his ill-breaking case. He has collected some very damaging evidence against certain parties, whose names will be made public in a few days.

TO SURVEY SABLE ISLAND. Its Position and Size Are to Be Determined Before It Disappears—Watches Presented Life Savers. HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—The Canadian government steamer Minot, Capt. Brown, arrived at Pictou yesterday afternoon from Sable Island with Deputy Minister Gourdeau, Commander Spain and Inspector Eustache. Co. Anderson, chief engineer of the marine department, will remain two weeks on the island to make a complete survey and to determine its extent and exact position. He will get the exact latitude and longitude at the signal station of the main station which will be the starting point for the survey. The monogram gold watches and money awarded by the Emperor William to Sup. Boullier and seven of the men on the island, were presented by Deputy Minister Gourdeau. The crewman of the life saving boat had left the island and so his watch has not yet been presented.

Crushed Beneath a Cart. HALIFAX, Oct. 11.—Maurice Curran, aged 56, a well-known and highly respected truckman, was crushed to death beneath his cart while driving into his own yard today. While leading the horse through the gate he was tripped by one of the horse's feet, struck the gate post and fell, and before he could get out of the dangerous position the horse had passed over him and he was caught between the ground and the front end of the low fat wagon. In this manner he was dragged along for a few feet and was terribly bruised and crushed.

WAR DECLARED.

to British refugees from the Transvaal... The latest advice from Maitland says that every precaution has been taken against attack...

The searchlight on the fort is kept working since the raid. Three Boer spies have been arrested in the town...

OTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—The cabinet was in session all forenoon. Those present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Edmund Jolly, Sir Richard Cartwright, and Messrs. Fielding, Sifton, Scott, Borden, Tarte and Mulock.

It was generally understood that the question under discussion was to the despatch of Canadian troops to the Transvaal. At the close of the meeting ministers said that there was nothing to be given to the public.

Views of the English Feon. Toronto, Oct. 12.—A London special cable says: "Bristol Western Daily News says that if Canada led the way in strengthening the inter-imperial bond in a commercial sense, the anti-imperial colonies have rectified the balance by being first in sending troops to South Africa."

Friends in Adversity. MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—The following resolution has been adopted by the Montreal branch of the Ancient Order of Hibernians: "Whereas, Ireland has been persecuted for the past 300 years and denied the right of self-government and all sorts of liberties to obtain their rights...

La Patrie Approves. MONTREAL, Oct. 11.—La Patrie, Mr. Tarte's organ, says this evening: "The Canadian contingent which is going to the Transvaal is composed of men who have voluntarily accepted their sacrifices. We applaud heartily the action."

What the Times Thinks. Toronto, Oct. 11.—A London cable to the Telegram says: The Times, referring to the offers of help from the colonies in case of hostilities, says in anticipation of any malvoient misinterpretation of Canada's not having yet followed the example of Australia that it is not on account of any lack of unanimity in legislation or enthusiasm of the people, which is all on the side of Great Britain, but it is solely on account of the hesitation on the part of the government, which, though its reasons may be legitimate, already excites impatience throughout the dominion.

Sanctioning the Corps Equipment. HAMILTON, Oct. 11.—The Sanford clothing manufacturing company are working night and day on a hung up order received from the militia department for clothing for the Canadian rifle corps to be despatched to the Transvaal. The order is a large one and must be completed this month.

A FINE FAIR.

THE SIMONDS AND LOOMOND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. Made a Better Showing this Year than Ever Before—The Attendance was Large and the Displays Unusually Fine—List of the Prize Winners.

The Simonds and Loomond Agricultural Society held their annual fair Thursday in the Agricultural Hall, near the Ben Lomond House. The weather was exceptionally fine and, as a result, there was the largest crowd of people ever seen at the fair, and the produce was of a fine quality.

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TERRIBLY BURNED.

A SIXTEEN YEAR OLD GIRL MEETS WITH AN AWFUL ACCIDENT. Clothes Were Burned From Her Body—How They Caught Is a Mystery—Horace Holmes Struck on the Head With a Pile Driver—He Is Suffering Severely.

ST. ANDREW'S, Oct. 12.—Martha Shaw, the 16 year old daughter of Mr. Harry Shaw, was burned almost to death yesterday afternoon by her clothes catching fire, and her recovery is quite uncertain. The unfortunate girl was working in the yard in the rear of her home when the accident occurred and how her clothes got on fire is a mystery as she had no matches about her person and there was not any fire in or about the premises at the time.

THE CONFERENCE OVER. Free Baptist Sessions Closed Wednesday—Rev. Dr. McLeod Reappointed General Secretary.

The Free Baptist conference closed at St. John's Wednesday. The auditor pro tem, Oct. 12, McLeod, reported the accounts of the home mission executive, foreign mission executive, board of managers, treasurer of conference and executive for sick and disabled ministers, as already published, and found them correct. The treasurer of the board of managers' statement was:—

Invested in mortgages.....\$4,000 00  
Interest on mortgages..... 75 25  
B. S. Bank..... 338 10  
Cash..... 5,880 51

The report recommended that the board of managers pay \$300 to the treasurer of the home mission executive and that the treasurer of conference pay to the treasurer of home mission executive \$100, and to the students' fund \$100. Also that the treasurer of the executive for sick and disabled ministers pay over to the board of managers for investment \$200.

Rev. F. C. Hartley was authorized to procure samples of the various editions of the Bible for the use of the church, and draw on the treasurer for the cost thereof. Carried.

Executive Meeting. Wednesday afternoon a meeting of the executive was held. Rev. Dr. McLeod was re-appointed general secretary. Rev. D. Long was named to preach the annual sermon at the conference of 1900, the place for whose meeting has not as yet been decided on. Rev. E. H. Noble and Rev. D. Long were appointed a committee to procure the printed stationery for denominational purposes. It has been decided not to ordain Licentiate Gregg this year, because of his youth.

Sudden Death. YAMOUQUÉ, Oct. 11.—This town has been called to mourn the sad loss in the best of health until Thursday last and when he rose that morning he said he never felt better in his life. He did his morning work as usual, then went into the house and had some conversation with his wife. A few moments later he fell from his chair. He was almost helpless when his wife got to him and lay unconscious until Friday at 4 o'clock, when death came to his relief. Mr. Milliken was one of the oldest and most highly esteemed residents here, and by his death the community will lose a faithful and consistent neighbor, also a man of sterling character. He was 68 years old and leaves two sisters, one brother and a wife to mourn their sad loss. The funeral took place

PULLETS EGGS Wanted NOW.

For the next four months the demand will be large. Get your pullets to laying by October. A well-filled egg basket now is worth makes poultry pay. You can obtain these much desired results by good care, proper food, and the use as directed in the morning mash of

Sheridan's Powder.

It causes perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs in the winter. If you can't get the Powder sent to you. One week trial, 25c. Large can, \$1.00. Six, \$5.00. Retail, 10c. W. J. DOWNEY & Co., Boston, Mass.

BORDER NEWS.

NINE FISHERS CAUGHT BREAKING THE LAW AT CALAIS. Were Each Relieved of Twenty-Five Dollars on Tuesday—Funeral of Hazel Inches—Thirteen Hundred Dollars Given for the Methodist Century Fund.

ST. STEPHEN, Oct. 10.—Nine fishermen belonging to Deer Island were captured while illegally fishing on the American side of the river at Mill Cove, below Robinson, early Monday morning, by Fishery Officers Hanna, of Lincoln, Me., and French of Calais, assisted by Constable McKay also of Calais. Four boats and all their seines were taken. The men were arraigned before Trial Justice McGarrigle, of Calais, and each was mulcted in the amount of \$25, which was promptly paid, and all went their way rejoicing that the penalty was not heavier.

The funeral of Hazel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Inches, took place this afternoon and was largely attended by their many friends. Hazel was an unusually bright child, beloved by all her companions. Mr. and Mrs. Inches are regretting the sincere sympathy of all in this sad bereavement.

At the evening session in the Methodist church a collection for the Century Fund was taken up, when the magnificent sum of \$1,300 was realized. It is expected that \$2,000 will be St. Stephen's share of that fund.

Mr. C. J. Milligan, of St. John, is a guest at the Windsor hotel. Mr. Milligan is in town on business. The Calais attorneys are all at Machias, where the fall term of the S. J. court opens today.

THE IDOL OF THE TURF. The Most Popular Jockey in America and England Recommends Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. No jockey has ever appeared so strongly in public favor as Tod Sloan. He has achieved more than his most noted predecessors ever attempted and stands in a class by himself.

Having the stamp of royal approval, society both at home and abroad "lions" him and he is feted and petted to an extent that would turn an ordinary mortal's head. The great jockey was in such demand socially and vined to such an extent that it was feared his health would give way. Too much society and the nervous strain of racing led to indigestion and appetite in good repute.

FOR BELLEISLE. Steamer Springfield having been rebuilt under the supervision of the most practical government inspectors, will leave North End, Indian Point, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 o'clock, local time, until further notice, for the BLUE WATERS of the BELLEISLE, and will call at the best landing and steaming points on the river and Belleisle, returning on alternate days at 1 p. m. Freight and fare low. Good accommodations. Meals at all hours. Free attendance and good time. For full particulars and orders addressed to with promptness. Thank our patrons for past patronage and hoping for a continuance of the same. J. G. DOWNEY, Manager.

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 over plaster if necessary—and are made in a vast number of artistic designs which will suit any room of any building.

Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO. W. A. MacIntosh, Selling Agent, St. John