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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1902.

NO. 7.

CITY COUNCIL DECIDES TO GUARD AGAINST A COAL FAMINE HERE.

Will Import Welsh Anthracite and Sell to the People. WILL GO \$50,000 WORTH.

Scheme is to Go Into Coal Business for Benefit of the People—Council Also Agrees to Take Up Matter of Portland Rolling Mills Removal—Alderman Baxter Talks Sharply of Police Force.

The common council Monday grappled with the coal question by deciding in favor of importing cargoes from Wales if necessary and selling from the vessel to the people. The council also agreed to take up the matter of the Portland Rolling Mills removing to Sydney and deal with the Carnegie library and other matters.

Mayor White presided and the Aldermen present were Messrs. Haman, Lewis, Tutin, Bullock, Millidge, McFaulkner, Maxwell, Hilyard, Baxter, Macrae, Stockhouse and Christie.

SAFETY BOARD.

Some Criticisms of Police Force, But Special Officers Will Be Retained.

The board of public safety report was then taken up and discussed section by section.

The board recommended that a 14 year renewal lease be granted to James McAuley of lots on Collins street, Lanearter, at \$30 per annum, and a seven year renewal to Charles Gordon of lot in Greens ward at \$30 per annum; that feed supplies be procured for the fire department and 60,000 carbons for the light department; that the chief of police be authorized to retain the services of the four special policemen until the end of the year; that the petition of fire department engineers and drivers for an increase of pay on the table until December 31st as well as the petitions for electric lights in Millidgeville road and south side of King square; that the electric street car be moved to the corner of Westworth and Pitt street be placed on a bracket; that soft coal, coke and hardware be procured for fuel in the department building.

There was little discussion on the report excepting that section which recommended that the four special policemen be retained until the end of the year.

Alderman Maxwell moved the adoption of this section and then the motion was carried.

Alderman Christie objected that there was no money in the estimates with which to pay for the services of these men and moved in amendment that the section be eliminated.

Some of the Aldermen spoke vigorously in favor of a larger police force. If the money was not there it should be provided. Chief Clark did all that could be expected with the men at his disposal, but the force at present, they said, was not so small that the beats were not properly patrolled.

Alderman Baxter claimed that the police force did not contain as good men as it should and proceeded to refer at length to the various depredations committed in St. John, the perpetrators of which were not speedily brought to justice. He censured the force for allowing the lads Higgins and Goodspeed to leave town when suspicion pointed toward them and criticized them for permitting such an organization as the tan yard gang to exist. The force was small, but better results should be received from it.

What was the reason for keeping able bodied men on duty in the guardroom and central station while old officers were doing patrol duty? They were the ones who should be in the guard room. "When I see the present police force fit for its duties," said the west side Alderman, "then I will favor adding to it."

Alderman Christie's amendment was put and lost on division. Names were called for and Aldermen Christie, Baxter, Millidge and McFaulkner went on record (Continued on page 6, third column.)

TORONTO GETS PRICE OF WELSH COAL, LAID DOWN IN MONTREAL.

Forty-eight Shillings a Ton for Large, and Twenty-two for Small Size.

Queen City Told by the Dominion Coal Company They Can Not Be Supplied for Holdings Are Contracted For—Dominion and Provincial Governments Called On to Act.

Toronto, Oct. 6.—(Special)—Mayor Howard today received a cable from Wales, offering to lay down a shipload of coal in Montreal at 48 shillings per ton large size, and 22 shillings small size.

The city council today voted \$50,000 for the purchase of fuel for sale at cost price to charitable institutions and to citizens in limited quantities. The council appointed a committee to deal with Alderman Foster's gift to the city of 6,000 cords of standing timber, which Mayor Howard stated could be laid down in Toronto at \$3.82 per cord.

The mayor also read correspondence between himself and officers of the Dominion Coal Company, in which the officials stated it would be impossible for the company to supply coal to Toronto because their output was already contracted for and because of prohibitive transportation charges.

As a result of this refusal the council passed a resolution to appropriate a portion of the lands granted by the Nova Scotia government to the Dominion Coal Company for the benefit of the public.

OTTAWA EASY ON COAL QUESTION.

Imports from Wales and Nova Scotia—Call on Wood Supply.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—(Special)—Ottawa is busy making provision against a fuel famine. The city has given out orders for anthracite coal from Wales, soft coal from Nova Scotia and has purchased a large supply of wood from surrounding districts.

A shipment of 45,000 tons of anthracite will arrive here early in November and 10,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal can be had on short notice. The city has purchased about 600 cords of wood and has been securing the country for fuel. It is considered now that the fuel problem as far as Ottawa is concerned is disposed of independently of the United States altogether.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORS.

Influx Into Ottawa for Convention of Ontario Union.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—(Special)—Christian Endeavorers have already commenced to arrive in the city for the 14th annual convention of the Ontario Union, which will open tomorrow.

The Ottawa Endeavorers have made every preparation possible for their convention, and on Tuesday night will tender them a social reception in the Dominion Methodist church Sunday school hall. All the trains are being met by the members of the reception committees and the delegates are conducted to the headquarters in Knox church and then to their billets.

Fighting the Educational Bill.

London, Oct. 6.—The National Council of Evangelical Free Churches has sent an identical letter to Premier Balfour, all the members of the house of commons and all the members of the house of lords, appealing for the withdrawal of the government education bill.

At the same time the council has issued a manifesto to non-conformists, offering to enroll the names of all those who are willing to refuse to pay the school rates.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY TRAMP; WOMAN VICTIM.

Beaten With Revolver Because She Refused Money—Possé in Pursuit.

Webster, Mass., Oct. 4.—A brutal assault and attempt at highway robbery was committed this afternoon upon Mrs. John Malquist, who was returning from Webster, where she had been selling a load of vegetables, to her home in Dudley.

A man, apparently a tramp, suddenly appeared from the bushes beside the road and with drawn revolver, demanded her money. This was refused and the woman was dragged from the wagon, rolled in the dirt, and terribly beaten on the head with the butt of the revolver. The tramp was interrupted by the approach of another carriage containing Mrs. Arthur Fitts. He fired two shots in the direction of the prostrate woman and disappeared in the bushes. Mrs. Fitts took Mrs. Malquist, who was bleeding from her wounds, put her in her carriage and drove to the house of Charles Wallace nearby, where medical aid was summoned. The woman will probably recover.

Walter Wallace, a son of a farmer, started back to secure the team driven by Mrs. Malquist. He was held up by the same tramp, who took the highwayman's coat money. He disappeared. An armed posse searched the woods for the man.

WILL DRIVE VESSELS 50 KNOTS AN HOUR.

Brooklyn Inventor Promises Revolution of Modern Naval Warfare.

New York, Oct. 5.—Across the Atlantic in three days or less, a revolution in naval warfare, and unheard of speed for the largest vessels afloat, is what William Werner declares he has made possible by the invention of a new boat engine. Fifty knots an hour is the minimum of speed for vessels like the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, is what Mr. Werner believes his invention will accomplish.

Mr. Werner is a civil engineer and an inventor. He has a working model of his new invention, which drives a screw propeller through the water at terrific speed, and seems to beat out all he claims for it. He has not applied for a patent for his device yet, but Mr. Werner says he sought assistance abroad to have his invention applied to some large steamship which involved an expenditure beyond his means. The fact of his discovery came to the knowledge of naval officials of a country which Mr. Werner refused to name, a confidential agent of that government was sent to Brooklyn to negotiate for the purchase of his secret.

Mr. Werner says that where his device is used, steamship propellers will be reduced one-half in size, at the same time giving enhanced power of propulsion. His invention, he says, has a capacity of 25,000 or 30,000 horse power, and he is certain he can attain a speed of 50 knots an hour.

TWO BOYS MURDERED; YOUTH UNDER ARREST.

Poisoning Suspected in Case at Camden—Prisoner Anxious About Woman Witness' Information.

Camden, N. J., Oct. 6.—Detectives today arrested Mrs. John Barber, of this city, and are detaining her as a witness in the case of Prigo Jennings and John Coffin, the two boys who were found dead last week in the woods near Haddon Field, a short distance from here. Mrs. Barber is said to be an intimate friend of Paul Woodward, the youth who is under arrest charged with the murder of the boys.

After her arrest, the woman was subjected to a rigid examination by Assistant Prosecutor Archer, and was in a state of collapse when taken to the county jail. Mr. Archer declined to say whether he had secured any valuable information from Mrs. Barber. When Woodward was told of the woman's arrest he pleaded for permission to see her, and asked the turnkey what information she had given. Prosecutor Lloyd expresses the opinion that Jennings and Coffin were poisoned. The analysis of their internal organs has not yet been completed.

BOERS WILL REMAIN FAITHFUL, SAYS DeWET.

"God Willed We Should Lose Our Independence," Says the General.

Brussels, Oct. 6.—The Boer generals, Botha, DeWet and Delany, arrived here this evening and were greeted by an immense crowd. In a speech from a balcony of his hotel, General DeWet reiterated that they had not come to Europe to seek vain support or to make efforts to regain their independence, but to obtain help in repairing the ravages of the war. In a subsequent address, General DeWet said: "In the presence of this immense crowd, we ask ourselves why was there no intervention? God willed that we should lose our independence; but we will remain faithful to our new country if the conditions of peace are observed."

OPPORTUNITY FOR CANADIAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

Dominion Trade Commissioner Urges Merchants to Reach Out for It.

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—(Special)—J. Jardine, Dominion trade commissioner in South Africa, has sent a report to the trade and commerce department dated Pretoria, Sept. 6, in which he sets out a variety of opportunities which are at present open to Canadian manufacturers.

The settlement of the many thousands of expatriated Boers, and Australian, British and Canadian irregulars who have remained in the country, causes a large demand for agricultural implements.

The imperial government is placing these people on the land giving them a start. Mr. Jardine says he interviewed Major Leggett, an imperial officer in charge of this work, and one of his assistants, who is a Canadian, and both are exceedingly anxious to place orders with Canadian firms rather than from Americans.

British firms, they say, cannot compete in the market as they do not manufacture the class of goods required. Mr. Jardine is forwarding a list of articles required. They include plows, harrows and all agricultural implements, which, in order to meet the market, must be as cheap as possible.

Canadian firms anxious for this trade should get after it at once as there are about 50,000 settlers to be supplied. The articles are to be paid for by the government. If they act promptly Canadian firms will certainly get a large share of this trade.

Mr. Jardine also states that everywhere he goes he finds the merchants saying "Send us your travelers with their samples and we will deal with them." The commissioner quotes as an example the wholesale dealer of foodstuffs in the Transvaal as follows:—

Canadian cheese is 38. per pound; imported butter, 23c. to 24c. per dozen pound tins; lobsters, 13c. 6d. per dozen tins; chickens, 6c. each. Timber is very scarce, being in many cases under 20 feet and over 10 feet are quoted at 1s. 1d. per foot. Mr. Jardine has succeeded in securing for shipment by the first direct steamer from London a consignment of butter, cheese, canned goods and 100 barrels of apples for the South African trade.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Ceremonies at Washington—Camp Roosevelt Dedicated.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the 90th encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic which commenced here today were varied in character and mostly only semi-official. The only feature of consequence of the day was the dedication of Camp Roosevelt, the tent city on the White House grounds, which will be the headquarters of the several corps organizations during the week. The ceremonies there consisted of a number of addresses by members of national reputation, the chief speech being delivered by the chief of camp, being delivered by the chief of camp, being largely in renewing the acquaintances of 40 years ago and in manifesting their appreciation of the work of the old soldiers in the preparation of the capital city.

Of this welcome they found generous evidence on every hand. The events of the day outside the dedication ceremonies on the Potomac, an attractive automobile parade, an interesting procession by the red men and camp fire in the evening, kept open house all day at the Ebbett House and received many hundreds of callers.

BIG ELECTRICAL CONTRACT.

Glasgow Places Large Order for Power Stations.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—A contract of the value of £200,000 has been placed with the Westinghouse Company by the Clyde Valley Electrical Company, of Glasgow, for the equipment of two generating stations to supply power for industrial purposes over an area of 75 square miles. The initial installations are to be completed before the end of the year. These will be the first of a series of great power stations to be built in the United Kingdom.

LABRADOR STORM-SWEPT.

Six Vessels Ashore and Fish Cargoes Lost.

St. John's, Nfld., Oct. 7.—The severe storm swept over Labrador last week. Six more vessels are ashore, and their cargoes of fish have been lost. The mail boat from Labrador is delayed. It is feared that she will bring reports of heavy losses in northern Labrador.

CARNEGIE'S NEPHEWS COMING HERE TO SHOOT.

Wire Frederickton for Guides to Take Them After Moose—News of the Capital.

Frederickton, N. B., Oct. 6.—(Special)—The secretary of the Frederickton Tourist Association received a telegram tonight from G. Shields, publisher of Recreation, New York, stating that George Carnegie and his brother, nephews of the ironmaster, were desirous of coming to New Brunswick on a moose hunt, and asked that guides be procured for them.

Letters of administration in re the estate of the late George Oburn have been issued out of the York probate court to his mother, Mrs. Benjamin Oburn. The estate was sworn at \$3,000, and consists of leasehold property here and leasehold property at Keswick Ridge. Mr. Taylor is executor.

Rev. William Lawson, of Milltown, lectured at the Methodist church this evening to a good audience on Things I Have Seen.

SAFETY WILL MAR BEAUTY OF VIEW OF NIAGARA.

American Park Commissioners Protest Against Power House on Canadian Side.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 6.—Lying directly opposite each other on the Niagara River are two handsome parks, one maintained by the state of New York and the other by the province of Ontario. The commissioners in control of these parks have for years been active in the work of beautifying them, and now in their zealous efforts to prevent the least blemish of nature's handiwork they are indulging in an international wrangle upon a most peculiar subject.

The Ontario government gave permission to the Ontario Power Company a few weeks ago to erect a power house on the slope below the high bank at the foot of the Horseshoe Falls. Realizing that such a plant at that particular point would seriously mar the beauty of the scene from the American park, which is one of the most advantageous points at Niagara for the visitor, the New York commissioners protested to the Ontario commissioners, protesting against it.

The Canadians replied that their sentiments in this regard were not considered when the power house on the American side was built and when the tunnel outlet was constructed and garbage chutes erected. They have not yet taken final action on the protest.

HORRIBLE TORTURES INFLICTED ON ARMENIANS.

Mouths Crammed With Straw and Fire Applied—Forced to Take Up Islamism.

Constantinople, Oct. 6.—Despite the Sultan's assurances to the contrary, the Armenians are being a bad time at Hachadour. Two divisions of a regiment of the 1st army have been brought on a charge of favoring agitation against the Sultan.

In consequence of the oppression many have embraced Islamism in order to obtain protection. At Baghchehli, where the American mission has been established, 20 families have done this.

The local police at Hachadour have written the patriarch that the executions and tortures of the Armenians are beyond description, and many Armenians have been forced to take up Islamism.

One form of torture is the cramming by the mouth of the victim with straw, and then lighting it.

One hundred and ten notables have protested to the palace against the ill-treatment and tortures of the Armenians.

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA PLACED ON DUTY IN STRIKE REGION.

Boer Visitors Were at Experimental Farm, Nappan, Yesterday.

At Truro Today; Will Take in P. E. Island Before Coming Here.

Arrangements for Government Representatives to Meet Them at Moncton—Well Pleased With What They See—Two Were at Paardeberg When Cronje Surrendered.

Nappan, N. S., Oct. 6.—(Special)—The Boer delegates who are making a tour of Canada to study Canadian agricultural methods, particularly dairying, fruit farming, stock raising and mixed farming, with a view of adopting the most practicable in their native country, arrived at Nappan this morning, making this point as their first official visit.

W. W. Moore, of the agricultural department, Ottawa, accompanied them on their Canadian trip, and is a most courteous and painstaking official.

At Montreal on Saturday they visited the government cold storage warehouses, where experts explained the mechanical refrigeration. They were also shown the dominion fruit exhibit under preparation for Japan. They visited McGill University, where the professors explained the workings of that institution.

The morning train they left by the Maritime express, arriving here at 11:30 this morning. They expressed themselves as highly pleased with the I. C. R. train service, especially the Pullman and dining cars, and stated the officials spared no pains in making their trip over the I. C. R. as pleasant as possible.

Visit Experimental Farm, Then Leave for Truro.

On arrival at Nappan they were met by teams from the experimental farm, and were served by Mr. and Mrs. Robertson with luncheon, after which they were driven around the farm, the different points and methods being explained by Superintendent Robertson and Horticultural Blair, and manifested deep interest in all they were shown.

They left by the C. P. R. for Truro, where tomorrow they will be met by the Nova Scotia government representative and will spend the day at the model farm and other interesting points at and near Truro. On Wednesday they will go through the Annapolis valley, visiting the fruit farms and dairy stations; then to Pictou, and from there to Prince Edward Island, returning by Point du Chené.

They will be met at Moncton by representatives of the New Brunswick government, after which they will return to Quebec and Ontario. After visiting the principal parts there, they will start for western Canada. They express themselves as highly delighted with what they have already seen of Canada, the magnificent rivers and lakes and native forests especially appealing to them as in contrast to their native country.

The party consists of W. L. Jooste and wife, J. M. Lane and wife, and H. E. Road. Captain Kirkpatrick, of the South African constabulary, who is accompanied by his bride, a charming native of Pretoria, is in charge of the delegation in the interests of the Transvaal government.

They are a highly educated and an intelligent party, and their trip to Canada must be of mutual benefit both to the country they are represented by and Canada. Captain Kirkpatrick, who was a member of the Australian contingent, speaks in the highest terms of the Canadians whom he met in the Transvaal.

Were at Paardeberg.

Messrs. Joost and Lane were with Cronje at the time of his surrender. Mr. Road, who is a fine looking young man, served through the whole campaign from the start until peace was proclaimed. They speak in the highest terms of the treatment accorded them by the British, and predict a splendid future for South Africa under new conditions. They were delighted with their visit at Nappan, and parted from Superintendent Robertson and wife with many expressions of the pleasure they have enjoyed by their visit there.

180 Earthquake Shocks a Day.

Manila, Oct. 6.—The collier Austin, which has just arrived here from Guam, brings reports to a series of severe earthquakes there Sept. 22, as a result of which the marine barracks at Agaña and other buildings collapsed and much other damage was done. Two natives were killed. One hundred and eighty shocks were experienced in 24 hours. The population was terrorized and fled from the buildings and encamped outdoors.

To Fight the Cholera.

Manila, Oct. 6.—The insular government has appropriated \$50,000 to fight cholera in the provinces of Iloilo, Panay. Although the number of cholera cases in this province has decreased, there is still an average of 1,000 cases a day.

Governor Stone Falls in Line With Views of Operators.

Mitchell Not Affected.

President Roosevelt Seeks Settlement Through Miners—No Hard Coal for Sale in New York: Soft \$10 to \$12 a Ton—Prices in England Rise—Freights Advance, Too—Wales Cannot Supply Demand.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 6.—The entire division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania was ordered on duty in the strike region tonight by Governor Stone.

The order calling out the guard is as follows:— "Headquarters National Guard, Adjutant-General's office, Harrisburg, Oct. 6, 1902.

"In certain portions of the counties of Luzerne, Schuylkill, Carbon, Lehigh, Susquehanna, Northumberland and Columbia, tumults and riots frequently occur and mob law reigns, men who desire to work have been beaten and driven away and their families threatened. Railroad trains have been delayed, stoned and the tracks torn up, the civil authorities are unable to maintain order and have called upon the governor and commander-in-chief of the National Guard for troops. The situation grows more serious each day. The troops now on duty are insufficient to prevent all disorders. The presence of the entire division of National Guard of Pennsylvania is necessary in these counties to maintain the public peace.

The major-general commanding will place the entire division on duty, distributing them in such localities as will render them most effective for preserving the public peace.

"As tumults, riots, mobs and disorder usually occur when men attempt to work in and about coal mines, he will see that all men who desire to work and their families have ample military protection. He will protect all trains and other property from unlawful interference and will arrest all persons engaging in acts of violence and intimidation, and hold them under arrest until their release will not endanger the public peace; will see that threats, intimidations and all acts of violence cease at once. The public peace and good order will be preserved upon all occasions and throughout the general counties, and no interference whatever will be permitted with officers and men in the discharge of their duties, and hold them in the highest honor and authority of the state must be maintained, and her power to suppress all lawlessness within her borders be asserted.

"By order of William A. Stone, Governor and Commander-in-Chief. "Thomas J. Stewart, "Adjutant-General."

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—The news of the calling out of the entire guard caused a mild sensation among those gathered at strike headquarters but apparently the least perturbed were President Mitchell and the three district presidents. There was a crowd in the lobby of the Hart Hotel and as soon as the mine chief came down the stairs and held them in his hand, he was asked for an expression on the action of Governor Stone.

"If he pulled his way through the throng, he is in charge of the delegation in the interests of the Transvaal government. They are a highly educated and an intelligent party, and their trip to Canada must be of mutual benefit both to the country they are represented by and Canada. Captain Kirkpatrick, who was a member of the Australian contingent, speaks in the highest terms of the Canadians whom he met in the Transvaal.

Would Take Months.

Long Before Mines Could Meet Normal Demand for Coal.

Washington, Oct. 6.—"How soon can the coal operators in the anthracite region be in a position to supply the demand for the product of their mines after work in them has been finally resumed?" "It will require fully six months for the mines to catch up and be able to meet all the demands which are made upon them, even if they run to their fullest capacity, and work their men in shifts."

This was the answer made by David T. Day, chief of the division of mines and mineral resources in the Geological Survey, and no man is better qualified to express an opinion on this subject. His pessimistic opinion is not in any sense mere guesswork. It is based on a careful study of the situation and on a thorough knowledge of all the conditions just as they exist at the present time. Doctor Day pointed out that the normal supply of anthracite coal from the Pennsylvania region is 60,000,000 tons per annum. The stock on hand is never large for the reason that the supply is not equal to the ever increasing demand. Assuming that the mines would start up tomorrow, Doctor Day believes it would be months before anything like (Continued on page 7, sixth column.)

DOG GAVE NEWS OF DROWNING OF HIS MASTER IN UPSALQUITCH RIVER.

Dalhousie, N. B., Oct. 6.—(Special)—The body of Paul Savoy, a young unmarried farmer of Balmoral, was found in the South East Upsalquitch river in Friday. The unfortunate man left his camp on Sept. 26 with two horses for Dalhousie for a load of provisions and waded the river in the wrong place and was drowned in 15 feet of water.

DOG GAVE NEWS OF DROWNING OF HIS MASTER IN UPSALQUITCH RIVER.

There was no suspicion of what happened to some woodmen in passing heard a dog barking. Upon investigation Savoy's horses were found and also the body opposite where the dog was seen. Coroner Ferguson viewed the body in Balmoral yesterday and decided no inquest was necessary.

ROOSEVELT HAS NOT GIVEN UP THE FIGHT. President Called Cabinet Sunday on Coal Strike—Outcome Secret, But There's Expression of Hope.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The great coal conference between the president and representatives of the operators and miners came to an end at the temporary White House at 4:35 this afternoon, with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union.

Deep interest was manifested in the conference on the part of the public. The streets in front of the temporary White House were thronged.

There was a distinct expression of disappointment in the crowd when it was known that the conference had reached no agreement. At the White House an Associated Press representative endeavored to get an authoritative statement giving the views of the president on the proceedings and result of the conference.

An official statement giving a stenographic report of the formal statements and proceedings was made public, but announcements were made that the president had no comment to make thereon. The suggestion was made in administration circles, though not as coming from the president, that the result had been to arouse and concentrate public sentiment.

Hint of Future Action. One of the president's advisers intimated that some consideration had been given before the conference to the future course of the administration in the event of either party refusing to do anything toward a settlement. He intimated that there was a possibility of the interstate commerce commission being able to take some steps with respect to carrying charges on the anthracite roads. Still, public sentiment, he added, was the chief resource of the president as to the strike.

Washington, Oct. 5.—In an earnest effort to expedite the adjustment of the coal strike problem another conference was held at the White House today and adjourned after three hours of deliberation. No statement was given out as to the conclusions reached and every participant absolutely refused to discuss what had taken place during the meeting.

The conference was called for today, although Sunday, in view of the extraordinary importance of the American people of a solution of the question. Besides the president there were present Secretary of War Root, Secretary of the Navy Moody, Attorney-General Knox, Postmaster-General Hughes and Colonel Wright, U. S. commissioner of labor.

The latter was summoned on account of his expert knowledge of the coal fields and because of his personal investigation of the conditions there some months ago at the instance of the president.

Needled Trained Legal Minds. It was notable that only four of the members of the cabinet were present. This, however, was significant only of the fact that three of those four were lawyers and that the issue involved was one which called for the deliberation of trained legal minds.

The fourth cabinet officer, Postmaster-General Payne, has taken a prominent part in the preliminary conferences over the coal situation and besides has had a lifelong identification with corporate interests which are involved in the present question. The fact that Mr. Payne also has been one of the close advisers for many years in the national councils of his party likewise is important in connection with the personnel of the conference.

that he hardly can expect them to make the sacrifice of all of their contentions without holding out at least the promise of some return and the question before him is as to his ability to do this. He can pledge himself to appeal to congress to examine into the contentions of the miners' complaints and remedy them so far as lies in the power of the legislative branch, backed by the earnest good will of the executive, but he can suggest to Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, that he cause the Pennsylvania legislature likewise to make an inquiry. But these pledges would be given only on condition that the men go at once into the mines to get out with all speed coal for which the people are suffering.

Must Be Moral Suasion. To adopt this course means the continuance of the policy of moral suasion to end the strike. It is certain that thus far the president has not found a single one of his constitutional advisers who could suggest any departure from this policy; no one could find a method sanctioned by law or constitution which promised relief and involved the use of force against either the operators or the miners.

So it is believed that today's conference was called with the purpose of putting in exact shape the details of a plan conceived in its rough outlines even before the departure of President Mitchell last Friday afternoon from the mixed conference.

A Hopeful Expression. The three hours spent in consultation today were more too long to put into form the twin propositions, one to the miners' organization and the other to Governor Stone and the fact that Secretary Cortelyou was called on to prepare one or more statements at the direction of the president is taken as an indication that messages were sent out at the end of the conference today, and that the reliance of all of the parties is explainable perhaps by their desire to avoid the disclosure of publishing the nature of these before they are received by the persons to whom they are addressed, as well as by a wish to escape the complications of a discussion by a heated public discussion of this strike. That the miners' side will be again at work.

One object of the conference was to consider some of the propositions that have been sent to the president for settling the strike. These came from every section of the country and a large proportion from men of standing and reputation. At the same time it is said the suggestions often are absurd and impracticable. Other offering a possible solution, already have received attention.

Two constantly recurring propositions for federal interference, one that United States troops be sent into Pennsylvania for the protection of the men the operators employ, the other that the mines be seized by the general government, are rejected no matter by whom urged. The first conference developed the fact that no federal interference by force was possible and that conclusion the president has firmly held. Some of the impracticable propositions made are offers to lease coal lands in other sections of the country to the normal price instead of charging an absurd and impracticable. Other offering a possible solution, already have received attention.

SIXTH MONTH BEGUN.

No Material Change in Coal War—Mitchell Denies Operators' Statements. Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 5.—The beginning of the sixth month of the coal war returns to material change in the situation. The operators told President Roosevelt on Friday that 17,000 men are at work and that 15 per cent of the normal coal production is being mined. Mr. Mitchell denied that such a number of men are mining coal. He said the operators are including in their figures the men of the firemen and pump hands (of whom there are about 8,000), fire bosses, foremen, carpenters, clerks and all other employees.

He claims the companies are keeping a constant pressure on the workers to return, but without success. At Drifton, he said, the coal company officials had made a deal with the miners and found only one boy, the son of a non-union man, who was willing to return.

Miners' Leaders to Confer Today. The three anthracite district presidents will arrive here tomorrow for a conference with their chief. Tomorrow night they will leave for Buffalo, where they will meet a committee from the National Association of Manufacturers, which organization hopes to be able to devise some plan by which the mining of coal be resumed.

There was a rumor here tonight that while at Buffalo the strike leaders will hold a conference with bituminous operators but this was denied by Mr. Mitchell. National Secretary Wilson of the Miners' Union will attend the meeting.

A Strike Settler. A telegram was received at strike headquarters today announcing that the strike of the employees of Kanawha and Hooking Valley Coal Company, numbering between 5,000 and 6,000 men in West Virginia, has ended satisfactorily to both sides. The men, it was announced at strike headquarters, will receive their pay monthly, have been granted a nine hour day, will be paid by the weight of 2,000 pounds to the ton, will have the right to employ their own coal weighmen, and their work will not be done in company stores.

Roosevelt Asked to Call Congress. Chicago, Oct. 4.—Six thousand Illinois citizens have signed a petition asking President Roosevelt to call an extra session of congress to enact some measure for the prevention of a coal famine.

Roosevelt, Va., Oct. 4.—A statement was given out at the general office of the Norfolk and Western Railroad today saying that instructions had been issued to run coal trains on Sundays through the state of Virginia and elsewhere in order to expedite the shipment of coal for the relief of communities.

THE WISE EDITORS.

An Exclusive Centre. The north pole still maintains its splendid isolation.—Boston Transcript.

How Much Have You? Paris dressmakers are organizing a trust. Surely they will not have enough nerve to charge any more!—Montreal Herald.

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MORE NEW MARITIME LOBSTER HATCHERIES.

Shippegan Harbor, Bellevue Cove, and Shemogue Harbor the Localities.

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GOVERNOR SNOWBALL GIVES TEACHERS A SAIL.

Closing Day of Northumberland County Institute—Presentation to Retiring Pedagogue.

Newcastle, N. B., Oct. 2.—(Special)—Lieut. Governor Snowball simply placed his steambark St. Nicholas at the disposal of the institute for this afternoon, so they had a delightful sail down river. Doctor Cox reported that the committee appointed for the purpose last year had presented F. Norton, who has left the teaching for the medical profession after being a valuable member of the institute for several years, with a handsome set of surgical instruments and an address.

A public education meeting was held in the town hall last night, when addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Palmer, Rev. Father Dixon, Doctor Hill and Doctor Cox.

This morning a valuable paper on manual training in the schools was read by Miss Agnes Lucas, of Musquash. She believed manual training to be a great stimulus to mental effort in other branches.

The paper was discussed by Judge Wilkinson, Doctor Cox and Rev. Mr. Palmer. The business meeting was next held, and the following officers appointed for next year: President, S. W. Alward; Vice-president, Miss Beatrice Ellis; Secretary, Ernest McKenzie. Additional members, Doctor Cox and James McIntosh.

HALIFAX WIFE WELCOMES BACK HUSBAND WHO ELOPED.

Greets Him Affectionately at Police Court, Where He and Runaway Girl Were Taken.

Halifax, Oct. 5.—(Special)—Simon Chisholm, who was waiter in the Halifax Club and eloped last Wednesday on the steamer Olivette for Boston, leaving his wife and family in destitute circumstances, came back on the steamer Halifax this evening, as did also the young woman.

The pair were taken to the police station where the deserted wife greeted her husband most affectionately. The S. P. C. A. have the matter in hand and will likely prosecute Chisholm for wife desertion.

A Siege.

The matrons of the Edison Orphanage at Lowell, Mass., U.S.A., wrote their heads a siege of whooping cough, which is now spreading rapidly. The matrons of the orphanage were all taken down by the disease. It is now a matter of life and death for the children. The matrons are all in bed, and the children are being nursed by the nurses. The orphanage is now a scene of desolation.

Vapo-Cresoline is a safe and reliable remedy for all cases of whooping cough, croup, and other respiratory diseases. It is a powerful expectorant and soothes the inflamed mucous membranes. It is sold in bottles of 50 cents and \$1.00. Write for a book that tells all about it.

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SALMON RIVER BOY SHOT BY GUN IN BROTHER'S HANDS.

Ernest and Stanley Gilchrist Play at Shooting Ducks—Gun Was Loaded and They Didn't Know It—Ernest Killed.

St. Martins, Oct. 5.—(By Telephone)—A sad fatal accident occurred at Salmon River, St. John county, this morning, which has cast a gloom over this quiet village. It is the old story of not knowing it was loaded.

Two bright boys of Robert Henry Gilchrist, of Salmon River, have been in the habit of amusing themselves by playing at a game called "ducks" in which one takes a part imitating a duck diving into the water and the other that of a sportsman with the gun.

This morning the two boys, Stanley and Ernest, aged respectively 12 and 11 years went up to their elder brother's bedroom, where the empty gun generally stood and commenced their game.

The younger brother, Ernest, took the part of the "duck" and was bobbing up and down resembling that fowl in water while Stanley took the gun.

The trigger was snapped several times without anything unusual occurring when suddenly Stanley was horrified by an explosion and the cry of his brother Ernest. Those in the house were alarmed on hearing the shot and upon repairing to the room upstairs found that the lad had been shot in the back just under the shoulder blades. The boy lived some five or ten minutes, but died before medical aid could arrive. The gun had been loaded some days before by the owner, with a charge of partridge shot, and the boys were quite unaware that it was in this condition.

The shot penetrated the lungs. Doctor Gilmore, of St. Martins, was called in. No inquest will be held.

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT MARYSVILLE BROUGHT TO CLOSE.

Fredericton, Oct. 3.—(Special)—At the missionary conference today the principal business was the election of officers. Mrs. Chipman, of St. Stephen, was elected president for the fifth year. Mrs. Byron Coulthard, a second ballot, was voted for first vice president; Mrs. Howard second, and Mrs. Lawson, third. Miss Palmer was again chosen recording secretary. Other officers are: Corresponding secretary, Miss Hattie Stewart; Mission Band correspondent secretary, Mrs. Williams; Treasurer—Mrs. S. E. Read; Auditor—Mrs. C. M. Strong. Mrs. Johnson, Charlottetown, was made honorary president.

In the afternoon the lady visitors made a trip to the Gibson cotton mill. Business resumed at 3:30 p. m., when delegates for the branch which will meet at Port Hope (Ont.), October 2, were elected. Mrs. Smith, editor of Palm Branches, was elected first delegate; Mrs. Williams, of Marysville, and Mrs. Byron Coulthard first alternate; Mrs. Lawson, second alternate.

District organizers were appointed as follows: Mrs. Whitaker, St. John district; Miss Trueman, Summerside; Mrs. Lawson, St. Stephen; Mrs. Woods, Chatham; Mrs. McMillan, Moncton; Mrs. Corbett, Westport; Mrs. Roberts, Fredericton; Mrs. George, Sackville; Mrs. May Dawson, Charlottetown.

Thanks was extended to the hosts and hostesses of Marysville, the pastor and officials of the church, choir, railway and steamboat officials and the press, especially to Mr. Gibson for his handsome donation to the funds and the pleasure given by his trip to the farm and cotton mill. The branch was closed by prayer from Mrs. Rogers, and benediction by the president.

The at-home at the residence of Mrs. F. Williams was a decided success. A programme composed of a paper by Miss Smith and spoken by Mrs. C. H. East was followed by a collection, elegantly served.

RENT COLLECTOR THROWN OUT DOORS AND LIVELY RACE RIOT IS STARTED.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 5.—One of the worst race riots that has occurred in this city for years, created great excitement in the River Street district this afternoon and for a half hour 500 men, women and children were involved in a fight on River street, sticks and other missiles being freely used, causing bruised heads and bloody noses in abundance. Seven arrests had been made up to 10 o'clock tonight and a squad of police is engaged in securing the district with warrants for others.

River street is mainly populated by Italians, Syrians, Poles and Jews, and it was between the last named two races that the trouble occurred. The row began in a block owned by Charles Rosengard, a local real estate dealer, and occupied by Polish families. Rosengard visited the premises to collect rents. Objections were raised and Rosengard claims he was assaulted and thrown into the street. Meyer Feinberg and Nathan Fine attempted to assist Rosengard and a general fight ensued, the three men being roughly used. Feinberg having one of his thumbs bitten off, George Newberg and Morris Newman were also badly battered, and a riot call was sent to the police station.

Patrolman Hussey and Special Officer Glogofsky arrested two men after a hard tussle when the crowd jumped upon Glogofsky and he was forced to allow the prisoners to escape. The street was filled with fighting people, a number of women figuring in the riot. Bricks and stones were flying in every direction. City Marshal McLaughlin with Patrolman Worcester McDonough hurried to the scene but by the time they had arrived the crowd had dispersed.

Tonight warrants were issued and a general rounding up of the principals was begun.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT \$5 BANK OF MONTREAL BILLS.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Counterfeit \$5 bills of the Bank of Montreal and Montreal Bank are reported to be in circulation. Bills of this denomination issued by the Bank of Montreal are numbered in each series up to 200,000, while the counterfeiters are numbered up from 900,000. The bogus \$5 bills bear the date July 2, 1901.

Mr. Brodrick Defends THE WAR OFFICE. He Says Hicky-Beach's Attack is Unwarranted, But Reforms Will Take Time.

London, Oct. 6.—Responding to the toast, His Majesty's Ministers, at a dinner at Farnham, Mr. Brodrick, secretary for war, combated the criticisms of the war office uttered by Sir Michael Hicky-Beach, former chancellor of the exchequer, in his speech at Bristol September 29, when Sir Michael said the war office was chiefly responsible for the increase in national expenditure.

Mr. Brodrick said Sir Michael had told the people the war office was in need of drastic reforms, but that one ought to make allowances for him. The war office had not met the degree of ill success in his hands.

Dr. Fred Bayfield, at one time assistant house physician in the hospital here, will leave this week for Edinburgh, where he will spend some months in study for the M. C. R. S. degree. He is in the city this week saying good-bye to his friends.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 8, 1902.

OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

HAMPTON.

Hampton Village, Oct. 3.—The social event of the week was the farewell concert given Thursday evening by the Hampton Cornet band...

After a reply by the recipient and speeches by other members of the band, Miss Long Syne was sung and farewells said...

Mrs. Gilbert Ganong of German avenue, who has been confined to the house for the past six weeks with abscess on her leg, is able to be out again...

Walker Fowler is very ill at his home on Forrest street, with abscess...

On Saturday last Attorney General Papey, accompanied by Judge Skinner, Judge Truman and a gentleman from California, who is interested in mines, visited the United States and Canada Coal and Iron Company's property at Central Nova Scotia...

MILLERTON.

Millerton, N. B., Oct. 2.—Numerous hunting parties have been out in their appointments, others have disappeared into the bush...

The ladies of the Methodist congregation held a dinner in connection with the exhibition...

What appears to be a stranger's mind upon his arrival in town is its wealth for its size...

FLORENCEVILLE.

Florenceville, N. B., Oct. 3.—Rev. W. H. Miller, who recently purchased a second one, owned by James Robb, made a 300 mile run...

FREDERICTON.

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It is reported here that William Lipsitt, representative officer at Forest City, is about to tender his resignation...

parties. He is sending 100,000 forward by rail, and the remainder will be taken to St. John in scows and shipped by schooner...

Doctor Riley, the professor of economics and philosophy in the University of New Brunswick, was an instructor in English in the University of New York...

Woodward Yerra, former Frederictonian, carrying on extensive grocery business in Minneapolis, is here after an absence of 30 years...

Rev. F. E. Beddel has severed his connection with the cathedral here and will receive an appointment as rector to one of the several vacant parishes in the province...

Negotiations now being in aid upon the acquisition by the C. P. R. of the bridge spanning the river and connecting the two railway systems...

American hunters are going well pleased with the results of their shooting trips to New Brunswick...

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leaving the I. C. R. simply because he was bettering himself...

Special services were held in the Central Methodist church today in connection with the reopening of the vestry...

A plebiscite was conducted on the question of leasing 575,000 debentures for the purpose of increasing the city's water supply...

St. Martin's, Oct. 3.—(Special)—Omar Brown, who has been at home for a few days, left today to join his ship...

White Head, Grand Manan, Oct. 4.—A court of Fisheries has been organized at White Head with a charter membership of 20...

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Some. The new editor and manager is N. Foster Thorne, one of the brightest of our young men...

H. M. Shannon, for some months in the employ of W. B. Jewett, will leave Wednesday for Port Arthur (Ont.) where he will take charge of a large jewelry store...

Michael Welsh has sold his valuable farm at Grandville to Henry Lovely, of Grandville, who takes immediate possession...

Mr. and Mrs. William Porter have returned from a visit to their former home in New Brunswick...

Mrs. T. L. Lyon has returned to Gibson after a pleasant visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibson...

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Some Startling Offers For New Subscribers.

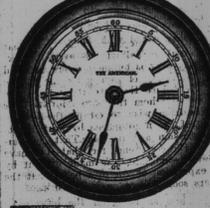
The Telegraph is today the leading paper of the Maritime Provinces and is determined to maintain this position both in that respect and as the paper giving the most inducement to its subscribers and agents.

Our picture premiums were so popular that we have been induced to go further afield and offer something new in the line of premiums never before attempted by any newspaper...

The Semi-Weekly needs no introduction to the reading public; it is the oldest as it is the best Twice a Week Paper issued in Canada. We are resolved that more people shall be acquainted with that fact.

Here are some of the premiums offered to new subscribers, and to bright girls and boys to assist us in extending our circulation:—

OFFER NO. 1.—Something in Silverware—We have a nice Silver Plated Butter Knife or Sugar Shell which we will give to each new subscriber paying a year's subscription in advance...



We have an Individual Pie Knife or Berry Spoon, Roger's At goods, all stamped with Roger's name and guaranteed heavy silver plate...

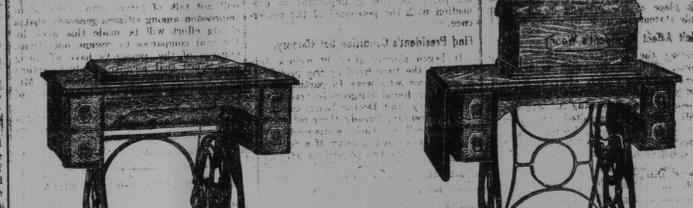
OFFER NO. 2.—For three new subscriptions paid in advance to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph we will send free of charge one of the Welch & Osborne Stem Winding American Watches with nickel case...

OFFER NO. 3.—We have a Handsome Mantel Ornament in three pieces as shown in the accompanying cut. This consists of two vases and a clock vase, which is ornamented in gold and colors...



These three piece set cannot be bought anywhere for less than \$8.00 to \$10.00. We are prepared to give away a limited number of sets free to anyone sending us 15 new paid up subscriptions to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph...

OFFER NO. 4.—We have a special premium offer for the ladies; this is an up-to-date ball bearing Sewing Machine, with all attachments and instructions how to run. It is made by one of the biggest machine companies in America...



The machine being a drop-head is the very newest style, dust proof case, and when the head is dropped makes a handsome oak table. The cuts show the machine with the head raised and dropped...

We are so satisfied with this machine and its running qualities that we have given it the name of "TELEGRAPH," and are satisfied it will do honor to the name.

To obtain this splendid premium it is necessary to send us one subscription to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and \$20.00 to cover cost of subscription and machine. We would, however, prefer to give the machine without any cash payment...

We will be glad to send subscription blanks and canvassing outfit to any one on application. You can make any of these premiums yours by a little effort. Do not let the opportunity pass as this offer will only be open for a short time.

If you would rather have the cash commission than any of these premiums we will allow you 20c for every new subscription sent in, so that if you do not get a sufficient number of individual subscribers to get the biggest premium, you will be well paid for your time and trouble in taking the subscriptions.

Cash must in every case accompany subscriptions, and the subscriptions must be new ones.

The Telegraph Publishing Co., - - - St. John, N. B.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 11.00 a year, in advance, by The Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper. Each insertion 15c per inch. Advertisements of Wants, For Sale, etc., 2c per line for insertion of six lines or less. Notice of Births, Marriages and Deaths is extra for each insertion.

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

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrears are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names. Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communications as an evidence of good faith. THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to take and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.: W. A. BISHOP, St. John; W. A. BISHOP, St. John; W. A. BISHOP, St. John.

ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 8, 1902.

FAILURE OF THE COAL STRIKE CONFERENCE.

There will be widespread regret in Canada and something akin to panic throughout the United States today when both countries read that the conference at Washington called by President Roosevelt to end the coal strike proved a flat failure.

Unable to discover in the federal laws any clause to the effect, and unarmed with any authority to intervene as president, Colonel Roosevelt was forced to rely upon his personal force and the strike leaders that finally reached an impossible pass, and that the strike must be reopened before the cold weather sets in and the already serious misery due to the strike takes rank as a mighty public calamity.

The operators had their answer ready. "Paddy the coal regions," they said, "give every man a chance to earn a living regardless of the Mine Workers' Union and without fear of violence, and forthwith we will mine all the coal the country needs." They insisted that anarchy reigned in the anthracite country, and that the first duty of the federal authorities was to subvert that condition.

While all forms of taxation may be regarded as a necessary evil and that it is in the general interest that the burden should be as light as is consistent with the proper maintenance of the city's services, it may be further conceded that the most important question is not the amount of taxation actually levied as this revenue should be obtained in a manner the most equitable to the various interests. The tax rate on St. John is not exorbitant compared with other cities in the maritime provinces so far as a comparison based on this uncertain ratio is possible.

The theory of the present tax law in St. John is that property of every description, whether real or personal, and all personal incomes should contribute equally to the maintenance of the city's various services. And while in theory this seems most equitable, in its practical working out it is productive of great unfairness. In fact it is openly admitted, and this without any charge of wrongdoing on the part of anyone, that the present assessment law can only be endured because it is not carried out in its full harshness.

The announcement of the annual meeting in a few days of The New Brunswick Petroleum Company at Moncton is a reminder of the development of New Brunswick's oil fields which in the past year has been conducted to a point where even the more faint-hearted of the promoters of this industry have become satisfied from optical demonstration of the existence of petroleum in paying quantities in the counties of Westmorland and Albert.

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A kindly Providence has deposited such mineral wealth as to change the plan and revolutionize the fiscal theories of even the wisest of our legislators. It bears out the promise of the past and the present work on them. Three wells have been sunk and shot in close proximity to one another, all good for an average of a barrel of splendid oil per hour, while the fourth well nearby, which was torpedoo two days ago, has already proven itself capable of much greater producing power. It will not take many more such wells to demonstrate, beyond the range of peradventure, that here in this province is a great deposit of petroleum wealth. Such a demonstration will change the destinies of Westmorland county and of the entire province.

Our mineral wealth. At Dorchester, in the same county of Westmorland, the Intercolonial Copper Company have passed the experimental stage, and are crushing from their almost unexhaustible deposits of copper ore and depositing under their new electrolytic process refined copper in sheets of a fineness of quality hitherto unknown in the metallurgical world. At St. Martins Head, too, a practical miner is exhibiting his faith in the old Vernon copper mine by the expenditure of his own money in the practical development of the copper beds of that portion of St. John county. In Kings, twelve miles back of the pretty village of Hampton, work has been going on all summer on the development of the anthracite coal deposits, and the other day an American expert passed through the city on his way to Hampton to see for himself and the capitalists whom he represents if the story of this find is really as represented. In conversation with a St. John man, the expert stated that the promoters had been prospecting along an eight-foot seam of anthracite coal of good depth, and if half the body represented by the promoters had actual existence, there would be no difficulty in procuring all the capital necessary for its being made a shipping mine.

These are but a few instances of what is quietly being done for the development of New Brunswick's latent mineral resources, but it is sufficient for the suggestion that a brighter future is in store for the province along lines which have scarcely been realized by our own people.

CIVIC TAXATION. There has been for some time past a consensus of opinion—so far as any opinion has been expressed—that the basis of our civic taxation could with advantage to our citizens, be amended. At present St. John raises its revenue, apart from water assessments and its share of liquor licenses and from taxes imposed on three great classes of property, viz., real estate, personal property and income. While there is a unanimity of opinion that an improvement can be made in the principle of our civic taxation, there has been a diversity of view as to the best method to be adopted. Some of the citizens are in favor of a single tax, placing all the burden of taxation on the real estate, others, while not accentuating this phase, oppose the imposition of poll or income taxes, while a third party favor the retention of the tax on real estate and income, and suggest in place of taxation on personal property a system of business licenses and occupation taxes, both based on real estate values.

While all forms of taxation may be regarded as a necessary evil and that it is in the general interest that the burden should be as light as is consistent with the proper maintenance of the city's services, it may be further conceded that the most important question is not the amount of taxation actually levied as this revenue should be obtained in a manner the most equitable to the various interests. The tax rate on St. John is not exorbitant compared with other cities in the maritime provinces so far as a comparison based on this uncertain ratio is possible.

The theory of the present tax law in St. John is that property of every description, whether real or personal, and all personal incomes should contribute equally to the maintenance of the city's various services. And while in theory this seems most equitable, in its practical working out it is productive of great unfairness. In fact it is openly admitted, and this without any charge of wrongdoing on the part of anyone, that the present assessment law can only be endured because it is not carried out in its full harshness.

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might not be ruined. St. John is not prepared to foster any industry to that extent. The Telegraph is hopeful that an arrangement may be arrived at which will result in keeping the mills here, without injustice to the taxpayers, or to any other employers of labor, and it hopes the aldermen will go about the matter uninfluenced by any consideration save a desire to do all for the city and the mills which can be done on a sound business basis.

THE AUTUMN CARNIVAL. The suggestion that St. John might take a week off and entertain itself and its visitors seemed so good that it has been promptly acted upon and from the 8th to the 14th of this month we are to hold a carnival of athletic sports and other amusements. An energetic citizen's committee has the affair in hand, and from the programme outlined, our people and the thousands of visitors who will take advantage of the cheap excursions prevailing on all the railroads extending to celebrate. There is something for everybody who cares to come. If you are not interested in horse races or base ball games there will be aquatic sports and track athletics. If you do not care for any of these, the St. John stores will be worth your inspection, while suitable amusement features will pass your evenings pleasantly. Next Sunday special services have been arranged for General Booth, the founder and head of the Salvation Army, who is perhaps the world's most interesting personality today.

The idea of a week of sport at this pleasant season of the year when even the weather, staid at other seasons, can be counted upon with a fair degree of assurance, is a good one. One criticism which is often made by visitors of our exhibitions is that we combine so many amusement features with our excellent show that it is somewhat difficult for a stranger to take in all the features. And there is something in the criticism. In providing a week of sport at this argument is met in a satisfactory way. The people who care to come get the advantage of cheap fares and a chance to be amused in whatever way their fancy leads them. For those who come on business the city extends a double-welcome for back of all the sport and fun of the Autumn Carnival will be, we trust, a satisfying business gain to the merchants of the community who have combined to make possible the pleasant event.

A LESSON FOR THE BOER DELEGATES. The Boer delegates are in Canada and they are coming to New Brunswick to get ideas on improved farming. They can learn much about up-to-date agriculture in some of our counties; but here, and in Canada generally, there is a lesson of greater value awaiting them. They will see a great people, contented, prosperous and free in the best sense of the word. They will see a people who have all the Boer love of freedom without the narrowness which has marked the burghers' search for it from long before they crossed the Vaal. Here they will see a people glorying in their great heritage, unshamed among the nations, turning a smiling face to the future—a people enjoying all the advantages of a republic without the evil features which have arisen in the United States—the trusts, the too mixed population, the constant strikes, the corruption in congress, the ever increasing distance between the very rich and the very poor.

If they come with receptive minds and are willing to profit by what they observe, the Boers must go to South Africa again ready to tell their brethren there that with hard work and breadth of view they too may move on pleasantly to fulfill their destiny, strong, fearless and unoppressed. The Boers will learn much of improved farming methods while they are here, but this other lesson is of far greater importance.

WHERE IS THE MAIN BODY? The Telegraph has been aware of a few opposition leaders here and there of late, and from time to time the rancorous cries of several more or less distinguished journalists have been heard in the political underbrush, apparently cheering on inviolable hosts. There has been noise altogether out of proportion to the apparent nearness of a local election, yet no large force of citizens pledged to the opposition leaders has appeared anywhere.

Hence arises the very pertinent question, Where is the main body? What has become of the vociferous rank and file, the serried masses of voters marching shoulder to shoulder and crying as one man—aye, as one St. John editor—"Give us Hazen or give us death!" The country has seen the Sun man standing astride the Ormoceto bridge and sounding the onslaught, yet even by peering over and beyond and around this portentous colossus we have detected no great mass of men girding them for the red fray. Where is the main body?

NOTE AND COMMENT. Not that we love the coal dealers less but that we love our comfort more. "All is not coal that glitters," exclaim several exchanges in a breath. It's all a question of dust though. It is not the laboring man but the labor agitator who doesn't work who

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Men's Fall Suits.

Comparisons prove we give you more or better for your money than any other store gives you.

Don't we scour the markets for the best goods and the smartest patterns? Isn't every piece of Cloth that goes into Oak Hall Clothing carefully tested for wear—worth—and color? Don't we keep our eyes upon the makers and see that every stitch measures up to our standard? Don't we give better value for the money than any other clothing store? Don't we sell more clothing than any other store in town? Men know what they want—and they come here for it.

See the Suits at \$8.00 See the Suits at \$10.00 See the Suits at \$15.00

Single or Double-Breasted Coat, any cloth; any color There, now; aren't you coming to see em?

Boys' Real Good Clothing.

Good cloth—good wear. Pshaw! Others say the same and advertise suits at similar prices. So they do. But go back of their words and ours—compare cloth, make-up, style. Who are slighted at every point? Of course—and we shall never do that—it doesn't pay. The largest clothing business in own proves it.

Table listing clothing items and prices: Two Piece Suits (In Norfolk Jacket, Pleated and Double Breasted) \$15.00 to \$20.00; Sailor Suits 75 to 12 00; Vestee Suits 2 00 to 3 00; Three Piece Suits \$3 00 to 10; Russian Blouse Suits \$5 00, 5 50, 6 00

GREATER OAK HALL, King Street, Cor. German. SCOVIL BROS. & CO.

Two Strong Leaders! THE E. B. EDY CO.'S HEADLIGHT-PARLOR MATCH, TELEGRAPH-SULPHUR MATCH. A Pair of Matches Hard to Beat! 12 CTS. A PACKAGE EACH. EVERY GROCER HAS THEM. SCHOFIELD BROS. SELLING AGENTS, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Home Insurance Co'y. NINETY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1902. Cash Capital \$3,000,000.00; Reserve Premium Fund \$4,000,000.00; Unpaid Losses \$78,796.65; Unpaid Re-insurance, and other Claims \$76,454.43; Reserve for Taxes \$5,000.00; Net Surplus \$1,000,000.00; Cash Assets \$15,918,449.43; Surplus as regards policy holders \$9,068,687.35. KNOWLTON & GILCHRIST, General Insurance Agents, St. John, N. B.

Those excitable journals, the Halifax Chronicle and the St. John Sun, made some outcry because the British journalists were not brought to the maritime provinces. Since the visitors began to mix up our geography so woefully we haven't heard so much about it. Likely enough they would have informed their London readers that St. John was on the Ormoceto. Mr. H. A. Powell, ex-M. P., might kindly explain what he meant by the statement which the Kootenay Mail, of Revelstoke, credits to him in its report of his speech there, that "the Intercolonial Railway service was stuffed with the scum of the country." He was surely not referring to the "shingle" shipments over the I. C. R. under the late administration. It is of little consequence that the Sun had no report of that Gagetown meeting, but somehow we will not be surprised to hear that a literary lounging gentleman carrying the Ormoceto bridge under one arm and a carload of those famous stomach bitters under the other has been found wandering about Queens county. If he is found we can identify him. If some of the aldermen who kicked about the decision to retain the four extra policemen until further notice had to patrol some of the impossible beats for a

few nights this winter they might take a reasonable view of the matter thereafter. It is of importance that the policemen be forced to do their work. No doubt of that. But it also is of importance that the force be large enough to make the city an unprofitable field for thieves which it is not at present. St. John lives in a fool's paradise as far as the police situation is concerned, yet lessons have not been waiting. Winter's Enchantment. Emblazoned on the tapestry of Night Are bolts of stars, like Jewels, turquoise-set, 'Gainst which each tree stands out in silhouette; The fields are spread as with the spots of grotto; The river mirrors brilliantly the skies be-dight; The moon like burnished dome of minaret, Or like some lustrous regal coronet, Reflects its rays o'er every plain and height. O Winter night—so calm—magnificent! What scenes can equal or what dreams eclipse! The fairies meet their sorcery have lent To build a magic world. E'en Fancy's lips Can scarcely frame its praise. Here, here, Imagination moors her splendor ships! Man Walks the World. For like a child sent with a fluttering light To feel his way across a gusty night, Man walks the world. Again and yet again The man shall be by fits of passion slain, But shall not he who sent him from the door, Relight the lamp once more, and yet once more? —Edward Fitz Gerald.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 8, 1902

ABUSE AND FLATTERY DANGEROUS; NEITHER SHOULD BE GIVEN ATTENTION.

The Self-made Man Continues His Pertinent Bits of Advice to His Son—The Creche Sounded Frisky, But It Was All Right—Horse Racing and Worrying Both Uncertain.

London, October 27, 1891. Dear Percipent—Yours of the 21st inst. to hand and I note the enclosed clippings. You needn't pay any special attention to this newspaper talk about the Ontario crowd having caught me short a big line of November 1st. I never sell goods without knowing where I can find them when I want them, and if these fellows try to put their fingers in the trough, or start say showing and crowding, they're going to find me forgetting my table manners, too. For when it comes to funny business I'm something of a humorist myself. And while I'm too old to run, I'm young enough to stand and fight.

First and last, a good many men have gone running for me, but they've always planned the obsequies before they caught the deceased. I reckon there hasn't been a time in 20 years when there wasn't a nice "Gates Ajar" piece all made up and ready for me in some office near the board of trade. But the first essential of a quiet funeral is a willing corpse. And I'm still sitting up and taking nourishment.

There are two things you never want to pay any attention to—abuse and flattery. The first can't harm you and the second can't help you. Some men are like yellow dogs—when you're coming toward them they'll jump up and try to lick your hands; and when you're walking away from them they'll sneak up behind and snap at your heels. Last year, when I was building the creche, the fellow who said that I was a kind-hearted old philanthropist, who was laying awake nights scheming to get the farmers a top price for their hops; and the shorts allowed that I was an infamous old robber, who was stealing the pork out of the working man's pot. As long as you can't please both sides in this world, there's nothing like pleasing your own side.

There are mighty few people who can see any side to a thing except their own side. I remember once I had a vacant lot out on the avenue, and a lady came into my office and in a soothing way asked if I would lend it to her, as she wanted to build a creche on it. I hesitated a little, because I had never heard of a creche before, and she said it sounded sort of foreign and frisky, though the woman looked like a good safe, reliable old heifer. But she explained that a creche was a baby farm, where old maids went to wash and feed and stick pins in other people's backs while their mothers were off at work. Of course, there was nothing in that to get our pastor or the police after me, so I told her to go ahead.

She went off happy, but about a week later she dropped in again, looking sort of distressed, to find out if I wouldn't build the creche itself. It seemed like a worthy object, and she wanted me to go over to knock together a long frame partition. She was mighty grateful, you bet, and I didn't see her again for a fortnight. Then she called by to say that so long as I was in the business, and they didn't cost me anything special, would I mind giving her a few cows? She had a surprised and grieved expression on her face as she talked, and the way she put it made me feel that I ought to be ashamed of myself for not having thought of the live stock—86 I threw in half a dozen cows to provide the refreshments.

I thought that was pretty good measure, but the carpenter hadn't more than finished with the partition before the woman telegraphed a sharp message to ask why I hadn't bid it painted. I was too busy that morning to quarrel, so I sent word that I would fix it up; and when I was driving by there next day the painters were hard at work on it. There was a 90 foot frontage of that shed on the avenue, and I saw right off that it was just a natural signboard. So I called over the boss painter and between us we cooked up a nice little ad. that ran something like this: Graham's Extracts Makes the Weak Strong.

Well, sir, when she saw the ad next morning the old hen just scratched gravel. Went all around town saying that I had given a \$300 shed to charity and painted a \$1,000 ad. on it. Allowed I ought to send my check for that amount to the creche fund. Kept at it till I began to think there might be something in it, after all, and sent her the money. Then I found a fellow who wanted to build in

that neighborhood, sold him the lot cheap, and got out of the creche industry. I've put a good deal more than work into my business, and I've drawn a good deal more than money out of it; but the only thing I've ever put into it which didn't draw dividends in fun or dollars was worry. That is a branch of the trade which you want to leave to our competitors.

I've always found worrying a wretched sight more uncertain than horse racing—it's harder to pick a winner at it. You go home worrying because you're afraid that your foot next clerk forgot to look the safe after you, and during the night the lead refinery burns down; you spend a year fretting because you think Bill Jones is going to cut you out with your best girl, and then you spend 10 worrying because he didn't; you worry over Charlie at college because he's a little wild, and he writes you that he's been elected president of the Y. M. C. A.; and you worry over William because he's so pious that you're afraid he's going to throw up everything and go to China as a missionary, and he draws on you for a hundred; you worry because you're afraid your business is going to smash, and your health busts up instead. Worrying is the one game in which, if you guess right, you don't get any satisfaction out of your smartness. A busy man has no time to bother with it. He can always find plenty of old women in skirts or trousers to spend their days worrying over their own troubles and to sit up nights weeping his.

Speaking of handing over your worries to others naturally calls to mind the Widow Williams and her son Bud, who was a p'ymate of mine when I was a boy. Bud was the youngest of the widow's troubles, and she was a woman whose troubles seldom came singly. Had 18 altogether, and four pair of 'em were twins. Used to turn 'em loose in the morning, when she let out her cows and pigs to browse along the street, and then she'd shed all worry over them for the rest of the day. Allowed that if they got hurt the neighbors would bring them home; and that if they got hungry they'd come home. And some ways, the whole drove always showed up safe and dirty about noon-time.

I've no doubt she thought a lot of Bud, but when a woman has fourteen or sort of uncles her mind so that she can't focus her affections. And so when Bud's clothes were found at the swimming hole one day, and no Bud inside there, she didn't take on up to the expectations of the neighbors who had brought the news, and who were standing around waiting for her to go off into something special in the way of high strikes.

She allowed that they were all dead, and she was a pretty cool, calm cucumber. But if she showed a little too much Christian resignation, the rest of the town was mighty stirred up over Bud's death, and every one quit work to tell each other what a noble little fellow he was; and how his mother hadn't deserved to have such a little sunbeam in her home; and to drag the river between them. But they couldn't get a rise.

Through all the worry and excitement the Widow was the only one who didn't show any special interest, except to ask for results. But finally, at the end of a week, when they'd strained the whole river through their drags and hadn't anything to show for it but a collection of tin cans and dead eel-bait, she threw a shawl over her head and went down the street to the cabin of Louisiana Clytemnestra, an old yellow woman, who would go into a trance for four bits and find a fortune for you for a dollar. I reckon she'd have called herself a clairvoyant nowadays; but then she was just a voodoo woman.

Well, the Widow said she reckoned that boys ought to be let out as well as in for left price, and so she laid down two bits, allowing that she wanted a few minutes' private conversation with her. Bud, Clytie said she'd do her best, but that spirits were mighty snifty and high-toned, even when they'd only been paid a white trail on earth, and it might make them mad to be called away from their high jinks if they were taking a little recreation, or from their high-priced New York customers if they were working, to tend to estate business. Still, she'd have a try, and she did. But after having consultations for half an hour she gave it up.

Reckoned that Bud was up to some customer off somewhere, and that he wouldn't answer for any two bits. The Widow was badly disappointed, but she allowed that that was just like Bud. He'd always been a boy that never could be found when any one wanted him. So she went off saying that she'd had her money's worth in seeing Clytie throw those fancy fits. But next day she came again and paid down four bits, and that that ought to fetch Bud sure. Some ways though, she didn't have any luck, and finally the Widow suggested that she call up Bud's father—Bud Williams had been a matter of five years—and the old man responded promptly.

"Where's Bud?" asked the Widow. "Hadn't laid eyes on him. Didn't know he'd come across. Had he joined the church before he started?"

"No." Then he'd have a look downstairs for him. Clytie told the Widow to call again and they'd get him sure. So she came back next day and laid down a dollar. That fetched old Buck Williams' ghost on the jump, you bet, but she said he hadn't laid eyes on Bud yet. They hauled the Sweep and by with a dragnet, but couldn't get a rap from him. Clytie trotted out George Washington, and Napoleon, and Billy Watson, and Ben Franklin, and Captain Kidd, just to show that there was no deception, but they couldn't get a whopper, even from Bud.

I reckon Clytie had been straining the old lady along, misapprehending Bud's speak as a sort of red-fire, calcium-light, grand-march-of-the-Amazonian-climax, but she didn't get a chance. For right there the old lady got up with a mighty set expression around her lips and marched out, muttering that it was just as she had thought. Said that they had looked in the river for him and that she had looked beyond the river for him, and that they would just stand pat now and wait until the morning. Said that she had looked in the river for him and that she had looked beyond the river for him, and that they would just stand pat now and wait until the morning. Said that she had looked in the river for him and that she had looked beyond the river for him, and that they would just stand pat now and wait until the morning.

I don't name the man. You must guess the county too—but he shot a moose. It was as big as a lion, and had antlers that looked like the Cantilever bridge, when he first saw it. "Shoot it behind the shoulder," said the guide. "All right," said the sportsman, his rifle. "I will, if I can, but it's not a broadside shot." He fired and the moose dropped—drilled clean through the brain. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the sportsman. "Good shot," said the guide. "Yes, but I haven't any license," said the sportsman. "The moose is enough to feed a regiment and get ten men like me into jail!" They hauled it out of the swamp and ere now his head is being mounted somewhere—but not in St. John, for though the young man went moose hunting, he never expected to shoot a moose, and hadn't thought it worth while to get a license. So when he came back to town he moved furtively, and hit only the high places when he struck the trail for his home in the west.

They were criticizing a Caton-Woodrille picture, a large steel engraving, in which doughty British warriors were engaged in engaging certain of Kruger's cohorts. The picture was realistic, it breathed the crimson horror of the battle field and presently brought this remark from one of the gazes: "We cannot realize how dreadful actual warfare is, but just look at that poor fellow, his hand clutching his side, and such an agonized expression."

But just now another remark chimed in from one of practical. "If I put any faith in what I've been told, I'll swear the guy that you think is in his death agony is just having a good, honest stretch."

AROUND THE TOWN.

St. John men are hard to beat, and when a couple of Haligonians cornered a lone drummer from the Winter Port in the Halifax Hotel the other day, they drove him to desperation with their taunts directed against his beloved town. Goaded beyond the point where prose could serve his purpose, he hurled at their defenceless heads the following ditty. It may be defective in its metre in spots, but its sentiment is undoubtedly strong:—

YOU CAN'T GET INTO HEAVEN FROM HALIFAX. Some things are impossible, yet if you will try. The fellow you'll possibly attain may easily be high. But there is one thing it's vain to try. That is reaching Heaven from Halifax. There are preachers by the dozen. Who be led in by had come from Halifax. Saints and evangelists all are on the run. For the sinners there'll be fun. When they say at the gate "We're from Halifax." Second Spasm.

I had a bosom friend who passed away last week. Arriving at the gate he to St. Peter had to speak. But the Saint thought my friend too flush with his check. Who be led in by had come from Halifax. He took him by the arm and turned him round about. "Till the fishbones from his back through the skin were coming out. While his feet were all deformed with bunions. From walking on the sidewalks of Halifax. Said he to St. Peter "Please don't lose any time. But open the gate and put me into line. My papers were signed by good old Faron Kline. And give me straight to Heaven from Halifax." Sotio Voice.

Said St. Peter to him "Don't hurry quite in the Bible 'tis written 'the first one shall be the humblest, the proud do last. But where is this place you call Halifax?"

Third Spasm. Said my friend then to St. Peter "Was the latest place created before they turned out well? Was late one Saturday evening and remains unfinished still. And called in the geography 'Halifax.' St. Peter he looked puzzled and took a look at his watch. While he scanned its surface over with a penetrating gaze. Said he "This place marked here in a place they call St. John. So you can't have come to Heaven from Halifax." So the good Saint turned him backward to the weary ways of earth. To the darkness and shadows of the town that gave him birth; Where he found that all his property was at least less than worth. In that rough, tough soldier's home called Halifax.

I don't name the man. You must guess the county too—but he shot a moose. It was as big as a lion, and had antlers that looked like the Cantilever bridge, when he first saw it. "Shoot it behind the shoulder," said the guide. "All right," said the sportsman, his rifle. "I will, if I can, but it's not a broadside shot." He fired and the moose dropped—drilled clean through the brain. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the sportsman. "Good shot," said the guide. "Yes, but I haven't any license," said the sportsman. "The moose is enough to feed a regiment and get ten men like me into jail!" They hauled it out of the swamp and ere now his head is being mounted somewhere—but not in St. John, for though the young man went moose hunting, he never expected to shoot a moose, and hadn't thought it worth while to get a license. So when he came back to town he moved furtively, and hit only the high places when he struck the trail for his home in the west.

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IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Coughs, Cold Asthma, Bronchitis.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. Sept. 25, 1894. I was asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally used, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE. I have used it for many years and general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords relief, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and integrates the nervous system when exhausted.

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SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH'S PICTURE PUZZLE



WHERE IS THE MILKMAID'S DOG?

ARE YOU A MISSING HEIR?

Better See if Your Name is in This List. The solicitor to the English court of chancery informs the public that the following persons, or that next of kin, are entitled to funds lying undivided in the hands of the court:— Florence E. Ring, who left England in 1850, is an heir at law. H. H. H. notified that his parents are dead. George C. Page, who was a partner in the firm of Page & Co., is entitled to a considerable sum of money. J. J. J. notified that he is a partner in the firm of J. J. J. & Co., and is entitled to a share of the profits. W. B. Payne, formerly a partner in the firm of W. B. Payne & Co., is entitled to a share of the profits. W. B. Payne, formerly a partner in the firm of W. B. Payne & Co., is entitled to a share of the profits.

American Lawyer in Trouble in London.

London, Oct. 4.—Henry Shackelford Davis, an American lawyer, was remanded in a police court here today on the charge of obtaining money by means of a worthless check. Davis declared he had just arrived from South Africa. The magistrate said the check was taken from a stolen check book.

Bob Lynch's Another Negro

Columbus, Miss., Oct. 4.—Utt Duncan, a negro, was taken from jail here this afternoon by a mob and hanged.

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30 styles and sizes—\$23 to \$43. See this Range before buying.

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Canada Wants a Share.

Anxious to Sell Horses, Cattle and Sheep for Restocking Boer Farms. Ottawa, Oct. 3.—(Special)—It is understood the Canadian government, through the Canadian High Commissioner, is endeavoring to have the trade in live stock for the purpose of stocking the Boer farms in South Africa directed to this country. Lord Strathcona has represented to the imperial authorities at the colonial office, that Canada is ready and able to supply the best classes of horses, cattle and sheep for stock purposes. Now that there is a direct steamship line, it is probable the colonial office may see its way clear to patronize Canada. Coughs, colds, croup, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.