

The Daily Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY DECEMBER 6 1899

NO. 27.

STRONG IN ADVERSITY.

More Men and More Guns for More Fighting.

The Opposition in England Offer the Government Their Help Now and Promise Criticism Afterward—Report of Buller's Success Not Confirmed.

London, Dec. 13.—The war office publishes the following despatch from Gen. Buller:—

The Boers captured three cannon and two ammunition wagons.

ADVANCE FROM THE FRENCH BANK.

London, Dec. 12.—During the last hour today the stock exchange recovered slightly on a rumor that the Bank of France was to advance £4,000,000 to the Bank of England and on another rumor that the Bank of France would advance about £1,000,000 to French manufacturers, who are indebted in large sums to the Argentine wool exporters.

RUMOR NOT CONFIRMED.

London, Dec. 12.—Inquiries made by the financial reporters of the morning papers have failed to confirm the stock exchange rumor that the Bank of France is about to loan the Bank of England a large amount of gold.

GENERAL METHUEN'S ACCOUNT.

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ALL AT THE FRONT.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—The Globe publishes the following despatch from their correspondent with the Canadian contingent:—

THE TIMES DEMANDS MORE TROOPS.

London, Dec. 14 (4.45 a. m.).—Each important battle seems to bring a worse reverse for the British and the papers this morning sorrowfully admit that Lord Methuen's check at Magerfontein is the most serious event the war has yet produced.

LADY WILSON EXCHANGED.

London, Dec. 13.—A special despatch from Lourenso says a Boer telegram from Mafeking announces that Lady Sarah Wilson, aunt of the Duke of Marlborough, who was captured by the Boers, while acting as a correspondent for the London Daily Mail has been exchanged for a Boer woman, who was a prisoner at Mafeking.

SEPARATION ALLOWANCES.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—The following militia order was issued today:—

BOERS' ACCOUNT.

Pretoria, Sunday, Dec. 10.—President Steyn has sent the following details of the fight at Stormberg Junction:—

THE FULL STORY.

Modder River, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—The British casualties in the battle of Magerfontein included the Marquis of Winchester, major of the Second Battalion Coldstream Guards, who was killed, and Col. Downham, of the First Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded.

Mail at Modder River, describing the fighting, says:—

The Boer trenches extended far beyond the kopje into the open plain. Those on the plain were hidden by screens of leaves. Those near the kopje were guarded by a double line of barbed wire. Evidently they feared our storming and bayonet attack.

was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within 200 yards, but could not get nearer.

The Boers had freely recoured to barbed wire entanglements, which offered great obstacles even after the damage inflicted by the British artillery fire.

A STIFF FIGHT.

Highlanders Gained Ground, but Had to Intrench to Hold It.

North of Modder River, Dec. 11.—The Guards and the Highland brigade early last night moved from the Modder River camp, marching in a northerly direction. The objective of the Highlanders was the eastern spur of the Boer position, the Guards following the bank of the river, while the Yorkshire Light Infantry moved along the river-side. Just before daybreak the Highlanders arrived within two hundred yards of the Boer entrenchments at the foot of a hill. Unsuspecting that the Boers were in the vicinity, the Highlanders advanced in a column in close order, when they met a terrible fire from the flanks and were forced to retire with the heavy loss.

JULIAN RALPH'S ACCOUNT.

London, Dec. 14.—Mr. Julian Ralph, describing the battle at Magerfontein in a special despatch to the Daily Mail says:—

WOUNDED ARRIVE FROM THE FRONT.

Orange River, Cape Colony, Dec. 13.—Three hundred wounded men have arrived here from the Modder River.

GEN. WAUCHOPE KILLED.

London, Dec. 13.—The war office has received the following despatch from Gen. Forester-Walker:—

advance in the direction of Colenso seems to have actually commenced.

The military attaches have left Cape Town to join General Buller via Durban. General White reports under date of Tuesday, December 12, that there are 32 cases of enteric fever at Ladysmith.

BOERS SHELLING LADYSMITH.

Free Camp, Natal, Dec. 12.—The Boers are still shelling Ladysmith. The heat is terrific.

GATACRE'S POSITION.

London, Dec. 13.—The latest advices from General Gatacre show no anxiety is felt for the safety of his remaining troops, who have been withdrawn to good positions along the railroad south of Mafeking. It is said that Bushman's Hook is impregnable.

The Boers decline to furnish the names of the killed or wounded. They say that they buried the dead and are sending the prisoners to Bloemfontein.

THE BATTLE OF MAGERFONTEIN.

London, Dec. 15 (4.45 a. m.).—The war office still without news from Ladysmith other than that already published. The general belief is that the large Boer forces Lord Methuen encountered at Magerfontein were partly drawn from Natal and that Gen. Buller will strike a blow before these have time to return.

INCIDENTS OF THE MAGERFONTEIN FIGHT.

Modder River, Cape Colony, Tuesday, Dec. 12.—The Boers gathered here by a representative of the Associated Press among the wounded British and Boers give some idea of the desperate nature of the fight at Magerfontein. The Highlanders did all that the most gallant troops in the world could do, but it was impossible to face the terrible fire of the Boers.

FROM NATAL.

Free Camp, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Firing ceased this morning in the direction of Colenso and an artillery duel is expected today.

ANOTHER LADYSMITH SORTIE.

London, Dec. 14.—A special despatch received here from Weenen, Natal, dated Monday, Dec. 11, says that the Ladysmith garrison had made a sortie and destroyed the Mollersdrift bridge.

GENERAL FRENCH REPORTS A SMALL SUCCESS.

London, Dec. 15.—The war office has received the following despatch from General Forester-Walker at Cape Town:—

A NEW BRUNSWICK BOY DEAD.

London, Dec. 14.—Private Chappell, of the Royal Canadian, died of tonsillitis at Belmont, Cape Colony, Wednesday, December 13.

THE LONDON PRESS LOYAL.

London, Dec. 14.—The Globe says: "The country is prepared for any sacrifice."

STUDY FARMING

As people study other callings and you will succeed. The cheapest and best book on this is a progressive agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an OSIO or an ONTARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER.

is restless and would not be little persuasion to join the Boers. "There are disturbing reports from the eastern districts of Cape Colony, where many secret meetings have been held. The imperial authorities are arming the loyal farmers in the Stutterheim and Keirald districts."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Modder River, Wednesday, Dec. 13.—Ambulances started early yesterday morning under a flag of truce to collect the wounded and bury the dead who fell at Magerfontein. Brig. Gen. Wascoppe, who led the Highland brigade, was found dead near the trenches, shot in the chest and thigh. A few wounded were found near the trenches. Several wounded Boers were taken to the British hospital.

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Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER' featuring 'FREE NO MONEY WANTED' and listing various goods like watches, chains, and tools.

(Continued on Page 8.)

FLOODS 76106.

The Great Hood Farm Prize Winner Took Five Prizes, One the Third at the Toronto Industrial.

The accompanying picture of the great Hood Farm cow Figgis, will have special interest for our readers at this time, as she was in the Hood Farm show herd this fall and proved a great prize winner.

The prizes won this season by Figgis at five different fairs under five different judges were as follows: Third prize, Exposition and Industrial Fair, Toronto, Ont.

First prize, as best cow over three years old, and champion cow over two years old, Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.

First prize, as best cow over three years old, and sweepstakes as best cow or heifer, any age, Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis.

First prize, as best cow over three years old, at the great St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

Figgis was shown in the east in 1899 and won first prize in the aged cow class at both the York County Fair, Saco, Me., and the Danbury Fair, Danbury, Conn.

Figgis is a beautiful light golden fawn in color. She has shown, and will show for herself, so a description of her points is needless.

Figgis is entitled to great credit for her breeding. Sophie's Tormentor, her sire, has 16 daughters in the 14-pound list.

Figgis is a full brother of Gibson, the dam of Gibson, the son of Sophie's Tormentor in use at Hood Farm, and Gibson has a weekly record of 19 pounds, 12 1/2 ounces and milked 50 pounds, 14 ounces in 24 hours.

Figgis, like all the daughters of Sophie's Tormentor, is a very economical milk producer. Hoard's Dairyman.

When it was the custom to kill one or more beef cattle in the farm every fall, says The American Cultivator, we could not save the waste and offal from them as do the great packing houses who boast that their profits come from such savings, but we did save one part which many threw away or buried.

The chronically wet spots in the farm roads can be well treated by the plan shown in the illustration. Such a device was seen in successful use this season.

The New Superintendent of the Western Dairy School.

Mr. Archibald Smith of Beekville, Ont., has been appointed Superintendent of the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, which will reopen on December 4th next.

Mr. Archibald Smith, Superintendent of the Western Dairy School at Strathroy, which will reopen on December 4th next, says that he received his early training in cheese and butter making from Mr. James F. Witherington, a former instructor and inspector for the Western Ontario Dairyman's Association.

He also took a course at the Guelph Dairy School, taking a very high standing, and afterwards attended the Provincial Dairy School of Quebec, at St. Hyacinthe, securing a first-class diploma as instructor and first-class diploma as instructor and first-class diploma as instructor.

Inspector for cheese factories and creameries for that Province. He was engaged by Mr. D. M. Macpherson of Lancaster, Ont., as inspector and instructor in his cheese and butter factories, and afterwards accepted the position of instructor of winter creameries in Western Ontario, and for the past season was engaged by the Cheese and Butter Association of Western Ontario as their instructor in both cheese and butter factories.

He was appointed instructor in butter-making at the Guelph Dairy School for the season of 1900, but at the request of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, resigned that position and accepted the position of Superintendent of the school at Strathroy, for the duties of which he is qualified in such a thoroughly practical way.

Mr. George R. Johnson, the butter-making instructor on the staff, has acknowledged to be one of the most expert and successful buttermakers in Canada, having had a wide experience in both Ontario and Quebec, and has managed a number of the largest creameries in the country successfully.

Mr. C. O. Luton, another member of the staff, is well known in the district, where he has resided for a number of years, as a very expert and successful cheese maker. During the past season he was employed as inspector and instructor in cheese factories by the Western Ontario Dairy Association.

There are a sufficient number of applications for the home dairy course, a competent lady instructor will be employed to take charge of that department.

The jacket described herewith, says The Practical Farmer, is made of oak or ash 4x1 1/2 in. The standards A are 28 in. high, D is 19 in. high. Piece B is 48 in. long, C is 54 in. long; the wheel E is 6 in. in diameter.

When the lever F is depressed to the vertical position it holds the wheel bar C in position and raises the axle. By means of the wheel bar C it is possible to raise the jack in a few minutes. A small iron strap on either side of the circular end of lever holds it in place.

The popular idea that a farmer works harder than men in other industrial callings is not true as applied to the stock of the year, writes Mr. Brown in The National Stockman. To be sure, he has some days of hard work, but not one of these days is improved machinery to this day of improved machinery.

Much may be done toward beautifying our farm places without the expenditure of a great deal of time, money or labor if but the attention and interest be drawn in that direction. Nothing knits heart to home like beauty striven for and attained.

SHRUBS AND TREES.

The Veteran Joseph Mehan, in the Practical Farmer, Tells of Their Winter Care.

A great many trees and shrubs are lost to those interested in them because that a little knowledge of how to protect them in winter is not possessed.

There are some highly prized southern trees which are winter killed in the north because a little easily given protection is not afforded them.

The value of the keep-frost from the roots is not nearly as much appreciated as it should be. It is of the greatest benefit as tea and Burbon roses will be "as good as new" if a sufficient covering of forest leaves is kept about them.

There is hardly anything equals leaves for this purpose, a few inches keeping out the frost, and having woods adjacent to their grounds send wagons to secure the fallen leaves, which are used for straw-beds and like plants. And to see these plants come from their winter covering in spring the evergreen is kept in good condition, will repay the care taken.

In most parts of Pennsylvania raspberries are quite hardy, save that, perhaps, the green ends of the canes get a little hurt. Yet gardeners, many of them, believe they pay to bury the canes, and this they do by bending them over and covering with soil. Then, with such things as the roots, rhododendron beds, strawberries and like plants, are they completely under ground, in all gardens there are some things which time has proved tender, and it is to these attention must be given in the way of protection.

Many evergreens are greatly aided about the roots in winter, by having a covering of forest leaves or sawdust about them to keep out frost. There is a great deal to be said for this, owing to freezings and drying winds above ground. The loss by transpiration is heavy on cold clear days. If the roots are in unfrozen soil they are in much better position to supply the calls on them than otherwise.

Those who are not in the habit of covering evergreens in winter, especially those who have newly planted ones, will derive the greatest benefit from placing a covering of forest leaves or sawdust about them. The orchard trees, if they are not better secured than those in cultivated ground, but young trees in a plot of this kind will not likely be hurt by frost. If forest leaves are not to be had, get loose manure or the like, anything to keep frost out. The orchard trees, if they are not better secured than those in cultivated ground, but young trees in a plot of this kind will not likely be hurt by frost.

Verbenas from seed. Sow in a shallow box and keep in plenty of heat and moisture. The seed being quite small must be barely covered with fine soil. Beside the box place two inches apart. When large enough place in 2 1/2-inch pots or three inches apart in boxes. In transplanting to the garden give ground, a young thriving verbenas plant is the best growing kind, and will easily cover a space six feet in diameter and furnish hundreds of flowers, the branches on the ground each taking root.

The verbenas delights in an open sunny spot and is not suitable for growing in the shade of either trees or buildings. It can get along in poor soil, but does remarkably well in rich soil. Popular sorts are the never edging or border varieties, such as illustrated above. They are neat profuse flowering sorts of all colors, line blues, stripes, white eyes, etc.

Water Cares of Colts and Calves. Colts and calves often go into winter quarters plump and healthy, but by the time pastures come again they are gaunt and poor. For this state of affairs the farmers themselves are largely to blame. The change from pasture to dry feed is a radical one, and many who are short of fodder let the young stock try to get a living out of the straw stack. If the straw is of the best kind, clean and bright and the weather mild, stock would just about hold their own, but too often straw is not palatable, weather cold and damp, requiring considerable food to keep up the heat. Why, just grind the stubs up into egg food and feed the dogs to the hens. More money in this idea than any "trick" yet suggested.

RENDENA CATTLE.

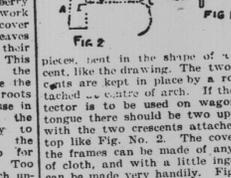
Dr. H. Nicholas Jacobus Tells About These Valuable Animals.

The Valley of Rendena, situated in the district of Italian Tyrol, and extending as far as the Garda Lake and the Valley of the Etsch, is the home of a breed of cattle, the valuable qualities of which have become recognized far beyond its original boundaries.

These cattle are of the medium size, the height at the shoulders being four feet; the length of the body, five feet and the live weight 800 pounds. The color of the hair is invariably a dark chestnut, but sometimes showing stripes and spots of lighter or deeper shades. The middle line along the back, the belly, udder, forehead, ears,

and the buttock are light brown or roddish yellow, contrasting beautifully with the general dark color of the body of the animal and giving to the head a deer-like appearance. The tips of the horns, the hocks, and the switch of the tail are of a dull leaden gray. Owing to the broad forehead and the small cheeks, the head seems to be broader than the body. The horns are short and the head curved to the inside, inclining downward. The ears are large and well-set. The neck is strong and thickly covered with hair, the breast large and deep and the udder is large and wide, with well-developed characteristics clearly indicate a great capacity for the production of milk under ordinary conditions of milk equal to four times their own weight or about 3,000 pounds, but under better management, the quantity is nearly doubled. The milk is rich, and the period of lactation long. They are early, fast maturing and are held in high esteem as general purpose cows.

Shelter for Horses on Wagon. Many horses are worked and left out in the hot sun or rain, sleet and snow. I have constructed a wagon with some good, strong wire, 1/2-inch in strong enough, or 1/2-inch iron rods may be used. If the horse is to be fixed to buggy shafts you want two



pieces, bent in the shape of a crescent, like the drawing. The two crescents are kept in place by a rod attached to centre of arch. If the projector is to be used on two uprights tongue there should be a horizontal top like Fig. No. 2. The cover to the frames can be made of any material of cloth, with a little ingenuity can be made very handy. Fig. 1 is the way the crescents are attached to shafts of buggy; A, attachment to shafts; B, rod that holds crescent upright; C, tongue; D, rod that holds crescent attached to rods; E, rod that holds upright rods in place. Fig. 3 shows BB in full, if it is desired to use oil cloth for covering. The length of the upright rods BB is governed by size of horses. Practical Farmer.

To Keep the Tire on a Wheel. Some farmers can set their own tires on wagon wheels, which is a great convenience when they are far from a blacksmith; but they cannot always succeed in setting them when the tire is tight and the wheel perfectly dry, as the oil which is to be applied will not soak into the wood of the tire for this purpose, a long narrow iron vessel in which linned oil is placed and heated. Being it to the boiling point, keep it there, for if it gets much hotter it will burn the felloe so it will not be durable. Put a stick through the wheel so that it can be kept turning in the hot oil for an hour; by that time it will be well saturated and the tire can be put in place and will remain tight for years, unless the wheel itself wears out. The pores of the wood being filled with oil makes the wheel impervious to water, and it will not shrink in a dry season or swell in a wet one.

Two Points of Cow. A good dairy cow is worth her weight in gold, is an old saying and a very true one, but it is not worth her feed. Therefore each dairyman should know the order to know this, each cow should be tested, and any cow whose milk makes less than ten pounds of butter per week should be fattened and sold. It doesn't pay to keep dead beasts around.

Front Blotter Pasture. After frost comes cows that rely on pasturing grass for their main ration should have some extra feed. They often want warm weather enough to make some new growth after fall rains, but as there is every day less sunlight this late grown grass, though green and succulent, cannot have the nutrition and flavor that the longer days of June give grass at that season.

THE EGG TYPE HEN.

Some Observations on a Most Desirable Class of Knowledge for the Farmer. The egg-shaped hen is the one most desired by all practical poultrymen, and to be able to determine just what that shape is, who is running through the various breeds, requires no little judgment. It is much easier for me to pick out the hen of the desirable shape than to describe her, but when one has the form well in mind he can select with accuracy the prolific hen of any breed. A hen with a long, deep body, carrying the fall appearance when viewed from the back or front, will usually be found a good layer, although she may not be a winter layer. This last trait, I believe, must be bred into the.

They must have that inherent instinct, produced by generations of careful breeding, that induces them to lay in cold weather. Then, too, the food must be such as will give the body and leave ample material to produce the eggs.

The Plymouth Rocks, as they are known, have the desired egg-shape, but of late some fanciers have overlooked form, giving their attention solely to color. Others have aimed at securing fowls of great weight, and have bred short, compact bodies of the Cocker shape. Among such fowls it will be hard to find very great productiveness, and to such an extent are birds of this class bred that the breed has become somewhat of a failure. The shape given in the Hoves chart gives the correct type of an egg-producing hen of this variety, and when bred to this shape they will have no peers as layers.

Rocks should never be above standard weight. In fact, I believe the standard gives them a greater weight than they will stand for general utility purposes. In the Brahmas, Langshans, and Javas, and in fact in all breeds, we find this same egg-shape, though some modified or varied, and in the same breeds we find fowls that are utterly useless as layers. To breed a heavy laying strain it will be necessary to select the hens of the desired type year after year, and if winter layers are desired, to make a further selection from those egg-type hens of those that are productive during the colder months.

Some will lay in winter and some will lay in summer, and some should be used as breeders. Some fanciers will tell you that hens that have laid all winter are not in a spring; that the eggs will not be as fertile or the chicks as strong. I know that to be a fallacy. If the fowls are mated until within a week or two of the time you desire to use the eggs for incubation the eggs will produce just as strong chicks as if they were the first of the clutch. But the better plan is to breed from old hens that produce fine eggs, and to breed winter layers. An old hen will not produce as many eggs during the cold weather as a pullet, and if there is anything to be gained that continued laying weakens the offspring you will thus avoid it.

The reason that a hen does not lay as well the second season is because she is more inclined to lay on fat, and consequently does not have the material wherewith to form the egg, her organs become relaxed and the egg yield grows constantly less. It is not believed it is possible to keep old hens in a condition of productiveness equal to pullets, but I do believe that their usefulness can be prolonged, and that they can be made profitable to the second and even the third year by careful management. We must work the fat off only such fowls as will keep the body in a healthy condition and furnish the proper material from which to form the egg. Old hens require more animal food than growling fowls and pullets. This may seem a strange assertion, but it is a fact. Green bone, though fattening, is also a physic and has to be fed with care to young fowls, but it does not hurt an old hen to give her a plentiful supply. We must keep the fat from forming on intestines. Animal food, peas, beans, wheat, bran and foods of this character will do this, while giving abundance of material for egg production.

South Grays. This breed recalls the plumage of that old favorite, the Dominique, but their alertness and style is more like the game fowl, although they are fairly heavy birds, weighing 8 to 9 lbs. for cocks and 7 lbs. for hens. They are general purpose fowls, good layers and sitters, and very popular in Scotland and northern England. The objection to them from a Canadian point of view lies in their colored skin and legs.

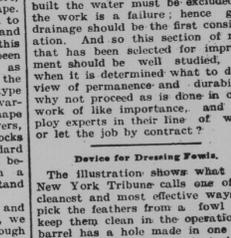
Making Sauer Kraut. Making sauer kraut is a very simple matter. Cut sound solid cabbage heads with a kraut or slaw cutter, then pack it in a tight, well watered barrel, keg or jar, sprinkling on it as you pack it, and keep on pounding it down solid, using a wooden pestle or mallet. Three or four pounds of salt is sufficient for a barrel of kraut. Put on a loose cover, and weight this down with a reasonably large stone so that the brine will rise above the kraut. That is all there is about it.

Handling Stable Manure. Manure should be kept packed away from the air as tightly as possible, and if well rotted, should be plowed under just before planting; otherwise it will turn it under several months before that time. Contrary to the common opinion, half-rotted manure is more valuable than well rotted, because the former contains a larger amount of altrate.

KEEP WATER OFF THE ROADS.

If Work is Well Done Even Clay Makes a Good Road. Water is the greatest enemy to road making and if it can be excluded or got rid of, the road, even clay, will make a good road. Gravel, or clay and gravel combined, make an excellent road when free from water, but when mixed with rain it is a failure. In the rainy season in autumn, if the road bed is flat, or if there are ruts or depressions, holding the water, or if there are pools of water in the ditches, or by the roadside, it permeates the ground till the roadbed is frozen surface for a time. But the greatest trouble is in the spring time when we say the frost is coming out of the ground. This water, when frozen, is expanded in every direction, separating every atom of dirt or sand from every other atom, and when the ice is melted, there remains this loose condition of the ground or road material, with only water between and separating the particles of earth, giving conditions that make the road unfit for use; and so we see it is the water that makes the mischief, and of whatever material the road is built the water must be excluded or the work is a failure; hence good drainage should be the first consideration, and so this section of road that has been selected for improvement should be well studied, and when it is determined what to do in view of permanence and durability, why not proceed as is done in other work of like importance, and employ experts in their line of work, or let the job by contract?

Device for Dressing Fowls. The illustration shows what the New York Tribune calls one of the cleanest and most effective ways to pick the feathers from a fowl and keep them clean in the operation. A barrel has a hole made in one side, shown, and below it is tacked a leather lip or spout. The dotted line



FOWL PICKING DEVICE. shows the position inside of two supports, between which the fowl is laid while being plucked. The barrel projects from the opening, and all blood drains into the spout inside the barrel. As the feathers are plucked they fall into the bottom of the barrel, and are thus entirely unstained. The fowler sits on a box or stool at one side of the barrel. If more fowls are desired within the barrel, saw off the top down nearly to the middle, thus giving a larger opening. Her feathers do not bring a large sum, but they should always be saved, either for home use or for the sum they will bring, which is really clear gain.

Resting Farms. If a man wants to let his farm, says H. Winkler in The Breeder's Gazette, the conditions should be such as to induce the lessee to take proper care of it. This can only be done by giving a lease long enough to allow the tenant an opportunity to reap the benefits of his labor and of the invested capital. To accomplish this the tenant should lease for two entire crop rotations. If the land has been divided into six fields, the term of the lease should be 12 years, and if it is divided into seven fields it should be 14 years, and so on, for a full crop rotation is necessary to get the land in good order, and another rotation is required to derive any profits from the labor and capital invested. At any rate, such a long lease will make the lessee feel more at home and take an interest in the farm. He can introduce a good crop rotation, make use of the advantages of good time and fertilizer, breed good cattle, sheep or swine, grow sugar beets and undertake any other improvements which will pay man in a few years and will contribute to the advancement of farming and to the prosperity of the country.

How to Fumigate a Poultry House. The poultry keeper who whitewashes his hen house four times a year need have no fear of it becoming infested with insect vermin, nor will it be necessary for him to fumigate it, as there will be no object in doing so since there will be no insect life to destroy. But the owner of a poultry house that needs fumigation should set about it in the following way: Remove all nests, perches and everything that is portable. Put a pound of sulphur in a jar with some burning coals in the middle of the house. Then close up the doors, windows, and all other openings, and let them remain so for two or three hours. Afterwards paint the roosts, nest boxes thoroughly with coal tar, and whitewash the house both inside and out with lime. A spraying pump is very useful to get the lime wash into the crevices in the roosts and walls, and it is beneficial to add some carbolic acid to the lime wash. Once a house is thoroughly freed from vermin it is easy to keep it so by taking the precautionary measure of frequent limewashing.

Handling Stable Manure. Manure should be kept packed away from the air as tightly as possible, and if well rotted, should be plowed under just before planting; otherwise it will turn it under several months before that time. Contrary to the common opinion, half-rotted manure is more valuable than well rotted, because the former contains a larger amount of altrate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 16, 1899.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH... published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.50 a year in advance...

ADVERTISING RATES... Ordinary commercial advertisements... 10 cents per line per week...

IMPORTANT NOTICE... Owing to the considerable number of communications...

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS... Without exception names of no new subscribers...

Write on one side of your paper only... Attach your name and address to your communications...

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 16, 1899.

PEACE AND WAR. Max Nordau, whose work on "Degeneration" aroused so much interest...

THE SUN'S BOER TACTICS. The Sun is imitating closely the tactics of the Boers in some of the recent battles...

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Chief Justice Tuck, Judge King, Judge Barker, whose claims to the high offices they obtained were based on their political services to the government...

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policy of government ownership or strict government control of railways. If so it must be said that Mr. Macdonald has been in queer company. The Hon. George E. Foster is not known in this part of the country as a champion of government control or ownership of railways...

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A PREACHER'S VOICE

Based in praise of Dr. Sproule

When one is nearing the three score and ten milestone in life's journey it is natural to expect that the body will begin to break down. This is specially true in the case of any who like myself have borne the burden and heat of the day as well as the severest rigors of our northern winters in my labors as a Methodist minister.



Not only that but I can conscientiously advise everybody to rely absolutely on the Doctor's statement. I have found him to be a friend in need in the truest practical sense, a man of honor and principle, a man whose Christianity manifests itself in works as well as words, a true follower of the Master who went about doing good.

Dr. Sproule has proved himself a great physician, but better still, a truly good man. I will be glad to tell anybody about the Doctor's great skill and kindness and will answer letters if stamped envelope be enclosed.

May God bless Dr. Sproule, is the daily prayer of his grateful friend. REV. WM. HUGGINS, Uttoxeter, Ont.

CONCERNING LOYALTY.

When Mr. Foster was campaigning in Ontario the other day he spoke of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as "the gentleman who declared in 1884 that if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan he would have dined his breakfast at the breast of the Canadian volunteer who imperilled his life to save his country from disintegration..."

Leaving aside for the moment the fact that Sir Wilfrid Laurier never uttered one syllable of the words attributed to him by Mr. Foster in 1884, in 1891 nor in 1899, we wish to ask what is the plain meaning and purport of such language as has just been quoted? What, too, is the meaning of the attacks being made from day to day in the columns of the Sun on Mr. Tarte? If plain English words have any meaning at all, then Mr. Foster's words are intended to question the loyalty of the premier, just as the Sun desires to cast doubt upon the loyalty of the minister of public works.

This is a game as dangerous as it is reprehensible. There is not a man in Canada today who seriously questions the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and, therefore, no particular harm can be done at home; but such statements are well calculated to do mischief abroad. They misrepresent the condition of affairs in the dominion. Thus Canada there is not a dependency of the crown in which a deeper or more general spirit of active loyalty exists, and no one knows this better than Mr. Foster; but for the miserable purpose of arousing momentary passions in a partisan audience he is willing to slander the executive head of the Canadian government by proclaiming him to the world as an enemy of the empire.

Such conduct is in the last degree scandalous and is even criminal to the extent that it injures the dominion in the esteem of outsiders.

The underlying motive of these attacks springs from no more than one source. Your genuine Tory has always felt himself to be a monopolist in the possession of loyalty, and it chagrins him beyond measure to see his opponents holding office under the crown. He regards himself as the dominant party, all others being usurpers. On top of this is the conviction that the opportune raising of the loyalty cry in 1891 saved the Tories from impending defeat, and they hope to make the same appeal effective in reversing the downfall of 1896, seemingly regardless of the important fact that in 1891 the game was played in the heat of an election campaign and under circumstances peculiarly favorable to such tactics. The cry of "loyalty" may work once or twice, particularly if people are appreciative, but not oftener among sane men.

This whole campaign of slander against our public men, of misrepresentation, of insinuation where accusations dare not be uttered, of vilification and of unscrupulous and seditious thinking people of the country. It must surely be taken as the evidence of a weak and unworthy cause, and in that view probably carries with it its own antidote. But it is none the less humiliating to realize that the leaders of a great political party are willing for passing purposes to impugn the loyalty and honor of their opponents—than which men in high offices should esteem nothing dearer. Loyalty and honor are things too sacred, too essential in the dominant party, to be made the plaything of the hustings. In resorting to such tactics Mr. Foster and his friends are either in earnest or they are not. If the former, then they are wholly mistaken; if the latter, then they deserve to be despised.

Ask your doctor how many preparations of cod-liver oil there are. He will answer, "Hundreds of them." Ask him which is the best. He will reply, "Scott's Emulsion."

Then see that this is the one you obtain. It contains the purest cod-liver oil, free from unpleasant odor and taste. You also get the hypophosphites and glycerine. All three are blended into one grand healing and nourishing remedy.

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TRAIT OF THE DIVINE

A SPIRIT OF FORGIVING AND ITS DAILY CULTIVATION.

VIVID PICTURE IN WORDS.

The Natural Wrath of the Vile Man Tempered With the Spirit of Love for All Creatures Typified in the Man of Sorrows Who Loved His Enemies.

Washington, Dec. 10.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage placates the world's revenges and recommends more of the saccharine and less of the sour in human dispositions; text, Ephesians iv, 26, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

What a pillow, embroidered of all colors, hath the dying day! The cradle of clouds from which the sun rises is beautiful enough, but it is surpassed by the many colored mauseum in which at evening it is buried.

Sunset among the mountains! It almost takes one's breath away to recall the scene. The long shadows stretching over the plain make the glory of the departing light on the Liptop crags and struck aslant through the foliage the more conspicuous. Saffron and gold, purple and crimson commingled. All the castles of cloud in conflagration. Burning Moscow on the sky. Hangings of flames of roses at their deepest blush. Banners of vapor, red as if from carnage, in the battle of the elements. The hunter among the Adirondacks and the Swiss villager among the Alps know what is a sunset among the mountains.

A storm at sea the rolling grandeur into which the sun goes down to bathe at nightfall is something to make wild and splendid dreams out of for a lifetime. Alexander Smith in his poem compares the sunset to "the barbed hook of hell, but this wonderful spectacle of nature makes one think of the burnished wall of heaven. Paul in prison, writing my text, remembers some of the gorgeous sunsets among the mountains of Asia Minor and how he had often seen the towers of Damascus blaze in the close of the oriental days; and he flashes out that memory in the text when he says, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

Sublime, all suggesting duty for people then and people now! Forgiveness before sundown! He who never feels the throbs of indignation is imbecile. He who can walk in straightly with wrong or semi-indignation. When Ananias, the high priest, ordered the countables of the court-room to strike Paul on the mouth, Paul fired up and said, "God shall smite thee, thou whited wall!" In the sentence immediately before my text, Paul commands the Ephesians, "Be ye angry and sin not." It all depends on what you are mad at and how long the feeling lasts whether anger is right or wrong. Life is full of exasperations. Paul after David, Succoth after Gideon, Korah after Moses, the Pharisee after Augustus, the Pharisee after Christ, and every one has had his persecutors, and we are persecuted or in some way wronged, and the danger is that beautiful indignation shall become that spite and that anger that settles down into a prolonged outpouring of temper displeasing to God and ruinous to ourselves, and hence the important injunction of the text, "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath."

Why that limitation to one's anger? What has the sunset got to do with one's resentful emotions? Was it a haphazard sentiment written by Paul without special significance? No, No; I think of five reasons why we should not let the sun set before our temper. First, because 12 hours is long enough to be cross about any wrong inflicted upon us. Nothing is so exhausting to the physical health or mental faculty as a protracted indulgence of ill-humor. It racks the digestive system. It hurts the digestion. It heats the blood in brain and heart until the whole body is first overheated and then depressed. Besides that, it scours the disposition, turns aside from his legitimate work, expends energies that ought to be better employed and does us more harm than it does us good. Paul gives us a good, wide allowance of time for legitimate denunciations, from 6 o'clock to 6 o'clock, but says, "Stop here!" Watch the descending orb of day, and when it reaches the horizon take your color and cool off. Change the subject to something delightfully pleasant. Unroll your tight fist and shake hands with some one and shake the growing dog of enmity back to its kennel. The hours of this morning will pass by, and the afternoon will arrive, and the sun will begin to set, and I beg you, on its blazing hearth throw all your feuds, injustices and satires.

Ave, you will not postpone till sundown forgiveness of enemies if you can realize that their behavior toward you may be put into the catalogue of the "all things" that "work together for good to those that love God." I have had multitudes of friends, but I have found in my own experience that God so arranged it that the greatest opportunities of usefulness that have been opened before me were opened by enemies. So you may harness your antagonists to your best interests. To better work and higher character, and compel them to draw you on to better work and higher character. Suppose, instead of waiting until 32 minutes after 4 this evening, when the sun will set, you transact this glorious work of forgiveness at meridian.

Again, we ought not to let the sun go down on our wrath, because we will sleep better if we are at peace with everybody. Insomnia is getting to be one of the most prevalent of disorders. How few people retire at 10 o'clock at night and sleep clear through to 6 in the morning! To relieve this disorder all narcotics and sedatives and morphine and chloral and bromide of potassium and cocaine and intoxicants are used, but nothing is more important than a quiet spirit if we would win somnolence. How is a man going to sleep when he is in mind pursuing an enemy? With what nervous twitch he will start out of a dream! That new plan of cornering his foe will keep him wide awake while the clock strikes 11, 12, 1, 2. I give you an unfailing prescription for wakefulness: Spend the evening hours rehearsing your wrongs and the best way of avenging them. Hold a convention of friends on this subject in your parlor or office at 8 or 9 o'clock. Close the evening by writing a bitter letter expressing your sentiments. Take from the desk or pigeonhole the papers in the case to refresh your mind with your enemy's meanness. They lie down and wait for the coming of the day, and it will come before sleep comes, or your sleep will be worried and a frightful nightmare. Many a man and many a woman is having the health of body, as well as the health of soul eaten away by a "malvolent spirit." I have in time of religious awakening had persons night after night come into the inquiry room and get no peace of soul. After awhile I have bluntly asked them, "Is there not some one against whom you have a hatred that you are not willing to give up? After a little confusion they have slightly whispered, "Yes." Then I have said, "You will never find peace with God as long as you retain that virulence."

against the western sky. Somewhere between this and that take a shovel and bury the old quarrel, at least six feet deep. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." "But," you say, "I have more than I can carry; too much is put upon me, and I am not to blame if I am somewhat revengeful and unrelenting." The thought of the little child at the moving of some goods from a store. The father was putting some rolls of goods on the child's arm, package after package, and some one said, "That child is being overloaded, and so much ought not to be put upon her, when she is so small." "Father knows how much I can carry," and God, our Father, will not allow too much imposition on his children. In the day of eternity it will be found you had not one exasperation too many; not one outrage to many. I have known a father know how much you can carry.

The practice of grace I admit is the most difficult of all graces to practice, and at the start you may make a complete failure, but keep on in the attempt to practice it. Shakespeare's Hamlet plays before he reached "Hamlet" and 17 plays before he reached "Merchant of Venice" and 28 plays before he reached "The Merchant of Venice." He gradually will come from the easier graces to the most difficult. Besides that it is not a matter of personal determination, so that he is the laying hold of the almighty arm of God, who will help us to do anything we ought to do. Remember that in all personal controversies the one least to blame will have to take the first step at pacification if it is ever effected. So let the one of you that is least to blame take the first step towards reconciliation. The one most in the wrong will never take it.

Oh, that one felt splendid to be able by God's help to practice unlimited forgiveness. It improves one's body and soul. My brother, it will make you measure three or four more inches around the chest and improve your respiration so that you can take a deeper and longer breath. It improves the countenance by scattering the gloom and makes you somewhat like God himself. He is independent of all the universe, and we cannot copy that. He is creative, and we cannot copy that. But he forgives with a broad sweep all faults, and all neglects, and all that we may copy him with mighty success. Go harness that sublime action of your soul to the sunset, and let the work of the day pass into the eternities, and some of the glories escape this way through the breaking of the sunset.

Again, we should not let the sun go down on our wrath, because it is the sun of our day, and when you have the affluent God of the sunset as your provider and defender. People talk as though they were longer than the sun, and always the same. But no one ever saw two sunsets alike, and if the world has existed for many centuries, each of them as distinct from all the others pictures in the gallery of "Rubens' Descent From the Cross," Raphael's "Transfiguration" and Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" an exact copy of each other, that God of such infinite resources that he can put on the wall of the sky each evening a new and different picture. Let your galleries all in one is my God and your God, our provider and protector, what is the use of our worrying about the things of this world? If we are misinterpreted, the God of the many colored sunset can put the right color on our action. If all the events of the western heavens at the windows of our future home, what shall we do for us to be "chasing enemies?" Let not this Sabbath sun go down upon your wrath. Mohammed said, "The sword is the key of heaven and hell." But, my hearers, in the last day we will find just the opposite to that to be true, and that the sword never unlocks the gates of heaven, but the one who heals wounds is greater than he who makes them, and that on the same ring are two keys—the key of forgiveness of enemies—and these two keys unlock paradise.

And now I wish for all of you a beautiful sunset. Let us have a beautiful sunset. Let us have a sunset that will be a long day of trouble, and with others of you it will be far from the sunset. Let us have a sunset at 6 o'clock, it was the morning of youth, and a fair day was prophesied, but by the time the noonday or middle life had come, and the clock of your earthly existence had struck 12, clock racks gathered, and tempests howled in the track of tempest. But as the evening of old age approaches, I pray God the skies may brighten and the clouds be piled up into pillars of heaven and hell. But, my hearers, in the last day we will find just the opposite to that to be true, and that the sword never unlocks the gates of heaven, but the one who heals wounds is greater than he who makes them, and that on the same ring are two keys—the key of forgiveness of enemies—and these two keys unlock paradise.

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Me Friend it. "Did you ever know your husband to find anything where you told him to look for it?" said Mrs. Dimpleton to Mrs. Withersby. "I never," said Mrs. Withersby. "But I don't consider it a fair trial." "Oh, do him to look in one of my pockets in my wardrobe for a smelling bottle that was wrapped up in a \$100 bill paper had given me for my birthday, and he found it in three minutes."—Life.

TRIMMINGS.

Decorations of Greater or Less Elaboration.

The general form of gowns being simple in the extreme, much depends upon originality and variety of trimming, and an immense choice is offered in decoratively used and ranges from the narrowest silk gimp arrangements to elaborate motifs in which jewels, spangles, metal threads, lace and fur have a part. Fewer loose or floating ornaments are favored. Incrustations of white or yellow guipure are seen on skirts as well as on yokes and plastrons, and detached motifs are cut from the lace and used in the same way.

In some exceedingly elaborate embroidered applications the petals of the flowers are cut out separately and painted by hand, but these are less costly embroideries which are practically quite as effective. Fur, velvet, lace and mousseline de soie are now combined against putting together thin and thick goods having even as much worn in winter as in summer and no longer seen incongruous.

The picture shows a gown of French blue bengaline. The edge of the skirt is cut in points, falling over a wide band of French blue velvet, and the points are heavily embroidered with velvet and sequins. The blue velvet bodice has a peplum basque, the bengaline revers being embroidered with velvet and sequins. The hat of gray felt is trimmed with gray plumes and with a bow of mandarin velvet. JUDY CHOLLET.

For small evening functions bodices of figured or embroidered velvet are worn with skirts of plain silk. Sometimes plain velvet with rich applications forms the bodice. The coloring is kept in relation throughout. For example, a skirt of thick pale pink changeable silk is worn with a bodice of garnet velvet, with an open cut design thrown into relief by a lining of the pink silk.

The bolero claims all seasons for its own and appears year after year in every variety of form and with all sorts of additions and trimmings. The bodice differing from the skirt changes tenaciously to life and is still well made with a bolero or coat, this is usually lined with fancy or contrasting silk. Young girls' jackets are short this season and are most frequently of mastic or gray cloth.

Right bolero jackets of red cloth, having the shortest possible basque, are a pretty novelty. The red is bright, and the jacket is a most attractive addition to a soberly styled tailor made gown.

For automobile and carriage wear the long, loose coat, entirely covering the gown, is adopted. It is almost always finished with a scant circular flounce and has a high, flaring collar. The long coat illustrated is of mastic cloth and is tight at the back and straight in front. It fastens at the left side, the skirt part being edged by a circular flounce, headed and bordered by rows of stitching. Across the front are diagonal, attached straps of cloth, terminating under large pearl buttons. Straps and buttons also trim the sleeves. The collar is edged with stitching. The hat of beige felt has a band of brown velvet, with a pearl buckle and brown tulle choux. JUDY CHOLLET.

FASHIONS IN FUR.

Various Ways of Employing Expensive Peltry.

The princess form is that adopted for the most elegant of winter gowns. In velvet or cloth it is particularly attractive. The trimming is usually passementerie, fringes designing tuques or fur. Fur is immensely worn, with no reference to the temperature, and jet upon fur is a rich and expensive novelty. Lace is a rich and expensive novelty. Lace is a rich and expensive novelty. Lace is a rich and expensive novelty.

Without hesitation. Cabochons, not only in jet, but in turquoise, amethyst and other jeweled effects, are also much used to accompany the season's millinery. These are not the conventional all fur caps or toques, but are regular hat shapes, with a large or small brim, covered with chinchilla, astrakhan and other short pile fur. Usually if the crown is of fur the brim is of velvet, although there are some other fabrics, and vice versa. Such hats are often very elaborate trimmed with spangled net and flowers and are intended to accompany the season's gowns. There are also hats entirely of fur trimmed with big choux of colored mousseline de soie.

The pretty coat illustrated is given of black cloth and has a large collar and revers of black velvet covered closely with white silk stitching. The back is close square cut. The edges and revers are outlined by stitched straps of white cloth, steel buttons fasten the jacket. The revers is of black mousseline de soie. The square of black bengaline with white trim. JUDY CHOLLET.

OUT OF DOOR STYLES. Tailor made Gowns, Jackets and Long Coats. The tailor made costume is in great favor this winter and will be worn well much, such gowns are charming and may be worn for many purposes, but not for a dress occasion. Fur collars, etc., are a costly item of greater pretensions is necessary. The tailor made gown may be trimmed with the astrakhan, with soft touch a capably with stitching. If it is

WINTER FASHIONS. Fur, which, it was predicted, would be very fashionable this winter, is already proving the truth of the prognostication. Entire costumes are made of it, and there are long redingotes and straight mantles. Fur caps are more worn than ever, but to them are added flounces of lace, mousseline de soie or velvet. Otter, mink and astrakhan are among the fashionable varieties, with of course sable. As the furs are so expensive a luxury as to be available only for the very few, ingenious manufacturers have invented several substitutes, among them a heavy

LONG COAT. The long coat illustrated is of mastic cloth and is tight at the back and straight in front. It fastens at the left side, the skirt part being edged by a circular flounce, headed and bordered by rows of stitching. Across the front are diagonal, attached straps of cloth, terminating under large pearl buttons. Straps and buttons also trim the sleeves. The collar is edged with stitching. The hat of beige felt has a band of brown velvet, with a pearl buckle and brown tulle choux. JUDY CHOLLET.

VELVET COSTUME. The cut shows a gown of purple velvet and wool plush closely imitating fur of the cut. This is used for and short jackets, sacks, boleros and all forms of wraps are played, no variety being now excused from favor. The princess tunic is embroidered with silver spangles and bordered with a wide and draped at the left side by a viking plain, with a band of fur around foot. The crossed bodice is embroidered and edged with fur, opening over a train of purple velvet. The tight sleeve is embroidered and bordered at the wrist with fur. A director's hat of purple velvet accompanies the gown, finishing of pink tulle is placed under the crown, forming a large bow under chin. Flank entitled plumes form the maitland of the trimming. JUDY CHOLLET.

MALE COSTUMES.

Present Styles Available in an Economical View.

The fashion of skirts of two different materials is establishing itself and is a most convenient one, as it allows of "making over" a gown so that it looks like new. There are several ways of making these skirts. There may be a circular or plaited flounce around the foot, with a tulle falling over it, or there may be a tablier, with a redingote effect, of different goods, or the skirt may be faced up from the foot with different material, the top of the facing forming points or some other decorative design, outlined by passementerie.

An old bodice may be freshened by the addition of a yoke and sleeve caps or may be covered with stitched straps of satin or taffeta. Light silk bodices are often available as a lining under mousseline de soie or lace, while those of bright colored velvet can be cut over into the bolero form and veiled by applications of black or white guipure.

An illustration is given of a walking gown of almond green cloth. The skirt is finely embroidered with black and opens at the left side over a panel of guipure over almond green silk. The coat bodice has a short basque and fastens across the waist by a strap and fancy button. The bolero is short and forms sleeve caps also, being embroidered with black and fastened by two large buttons. The plastron of guipure over almond green silk. The sleeves have corded tucks at the top. The accompanying hat is of green felt and is trimmed with black and white feathers. JUDY CHOLLET.

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The fashion of skirts of two different materials is establishing itself and is a most convenient one, as it allows of "making over" a gown so that it looks like new. There are several ways of making these skirts. There may be a circular or plaited flounce around the foot, with a tulle falling over it, or there may be a tablier, with a redingote effect, of different goods, or the skirt may be faced up from the foot with different material, the top of the facing forming points or some other decorative design, outlined by passementerie.

An old bodice may be freshened by the addition of a yoke and sleeve caps or may be covered with stitched straps of satin or taffeta. Light silk bodices are often available as a lining under mousseline de soie or lace, while those of bright colored velvet can be cut over into the bolero form and veiled by applications of black or white guipure.

An illustration is given of a walking gown of almond green cloth. The skirt is finely embroidered with black and opens at the left side over a panel of guipure over almond green silk. The coat bodice has a short basque and fastens across the waist by a strap and fancy button. The bolero is short and forms sleeve caps also, being embroidered with black and fastened by two large buttons. The plastron of guipure over almond green silk. The sleeves have corded tucks at the top. The accompanying hat is of green felt and is trimmed with black and white feathers. JUDY CHOLLET.

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MAKE HENSLEY

Nothing on Earth will do it like Hensley's Powder.

Thousands of successful poultry-keepers all over the world testify to the fact that Hensley's Powder is the best and most reliable remedy for all kinds of poultry ailments. It has been used and endorsed by poultry-keepers over thirty years, and for all kinds of poultry.

If you want to see Hensley's Powder sent to you, send 25 cts. for a trial. Large tins, 50 cts. per tin. Hensley's Powder is sold by all druggists and grocers.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: H. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, U.S.A.

STRONG IN ADVERSITY.

[Continued from Page 1.]

See, in the famous words of General Sherman, "All must bow to me." The St. James Gazette says: "When we have retrieved our defeats and have restored the supremacy of our flag, we can criticize and investigate. Today we must act." Continuing the St. James Gazette urges the government to take the White Star Line steamships, send the Oceanic down and send another army corps to South Africa.

The Westminster Gazette, a Liberal newspaper, which had actively opposed the war, says: "We are bound to carry the campaign to a successful issue, and add: "The reckoning with the government will come later."

STILL DETERMINED.

London, Dec. 14.—The Duke of Devonshire, Lord president of the Council of Ministers, speaking in New York City this evening, congratulated the country upon the calm it was displaying during a serious crisis and upon the fact that, despite the diversity of public opinion, there was only one voice regarding the duty of the government to prosecute the war.

"The longer and more arduous the struggle becomes," said His Grace, "the more fixed should be our determination never again to let our African colonies bear the suffering and loss which they are now experiencing."

He deprecated criticism on British commanders in the field, and, alluding upon the attitude of foreign nations, he said the thought too much attention had been paid to the comment of foreign newspapers, especially in view of the fact that the attitude of every power had been strictly correct.

SECRET MEN WANTED.

London, Dec. 14.—Speaking at a Unionist meeting in Hackney, London, this evening, Rear Admiral Lord Charles Berkeford said that he long ago told the secretary of state for war, Lord Lansdowne, that the government was not sending enough troops to the Transvaal. "Large reinforcements to all our auxiliaries for fighting," he continued, "must be decided immediately, and the ships must be placed in commission in order that Great Britain may be prepared for contingencies. The more we mobilize, and the more we have ready for service, and the more we have ready for service, especially in view of the fact that the war office should have acted on the same principle."

"This war is one of the biggest upon which we have ever embarked, owing to the surrounding political circumstances and, if necessary, every mother's son among us must go to the front. British pluck and money will win, and then, with equal rights for all, the British flag must fly over the whole of South Africa."

MONTRAEUL CHANGE EXCEEDED.

Montreal, Dec. 14.—There was a scene of great excitement on the stock exchange today when the cable news received reporting the relief of Ladysmith and the capture of a large number of Boers. The brokers took off their hats, wildly threw them in the air and gave three cheers and a tiger and then sang Rule Britannia. Business was greatly retarded by stringency in the money market but was better tone at the close.

A STATEMENT.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 14.—Col. Clarence Demison, of the Governor General's Bodyguards, states he has received a telegram from the chief of the staff, Ottawa, announcing Lord Minto has received news of the relief of Ladysmith and the capture of twenty-five hundred Boers.

A CONTRADICTION.

[Special to Telegraph.]

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—There has been no official despatches at government house or elsewhere received today confirming the report about the relief of Ladysmith. The brokers' story is not credited here.

Ottawa, Dec. 14.—The following statement has been made by Government House:—

"Government House, Ottawa, Dec. 14.—"The attention of the governor general has been called to a statement in the press to the effect that I had telegraphed to Capetown for information in respect to a rumor that Major Rogers and Private Latimer had been killed in action. No such inquiry has been made by his excellency or by his order and his excellency wishes to take this opportunity of expressing his sincere regret that groundless rumors, which must cause most painful and unnecessary anxiety to the relatives of those referred to should have been so thoroughly made public."

HARRY GRAHAM, Captain and A.D.C., Acting Governor General's Secretary.

FAIRFIELD NOTES.—Union District Lodge of I. O. G. T., will meet at Fairfield, St. John county, on December 19. A large and well-prepared program for the evening has been prepared.

FIRE IN ST. GEORGE.

SHORE LINE PROPERTY BURNED EARLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

Granite Shed of the Victoria Granite Company, Shore Line Machine Shop, two Blacksmith Shops and Two Cars Burned One a Fine Passenger Coach.

[Special to Telegraph.]

St. George, Dec. 14.—Fire this morning destroyed ten and fifteen thousand dollars worth of property belonging to the Shore Line and the Oceanic in a building owned by the Shore Line, but occupied by the Victoria Granite company, and used as a polishing mill. The fire was entirely beyond the control of the fire department. The building was a long one and was a mass of flames before the fire was entirely beyond the control of the fire department. The fire was entirely beyond the control of the fire department. The fire was entirely beyond the control of the fire department.

DEATH OF DR. MACFARLANE.

The community will learn with great surprise and sorrow of the death of Dr. Foster MacFarlane, which occurred late last night. His death was very sudden.

Dr. MacFarlane was born at Studholm, Kings county, N. B., in 1834. He was the son of Mr. Matthew MacFarlane who, when a boy, came from Ireland in 1815 and settled in Kings county. His mother was Sarah Foster, daughter of Ezekiel Foster, who came from New England during the American war. Dr. Foster MacFarlane was of fifth age at their marriage. He received a rudimentary education at the Studholm parish school, but by his 20th year passed the examination for school teaching at the University of New Brunswick. He then took a course in medicine at the University of Toronto.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They are a SURE CURE for all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, BRUISED LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day.

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

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Statistics prove that 97 per cent. of our population is affected with some form of Catarrh, but since Catarrh, the new medicated air treatment, has been placed on the market, this percentage has decreased. Catarrh is a never failing cure for all cases of Catarrh of the nose, throat and lungs. It is guaranteed to cure the most chronic cases of these diseases, even after all else has failed. It is a simple, safe, and painless remedy. For sale at all druggists or direct by mail on receipt of price of \$1.00. Send 10 cents in stamps to N. C. W. CO., manufacturing chemists, Kingston, Ont., for sample bottle and inhaler.

WASHINGTON'S DEATH.

ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED BY MASONS AT MOUNT VERNON.

Washington, Dec. 14.—With solemn ceremonies, beautiful and appropriate, in the presence of a distinguished assemblage, the centennial of the death of George Washington was commemorated today at Mount Vernon. The ceremonies were conducted by the Masonic bodies and the Red Men of the United States. It is believed that the largest assemblage of Masons ever gathered in the hands of the Masons of Virginia, in the Old Dominion that Washington was obliged as a Master Mason and there that he participated enthusiastically in Masonic work and observances. The officer of the grand lodge of Virginia and the master of the lodge in charge of the ceremonies in the United States, was the Rev. Mr. Waring, pastor of the Episcopal church here, who was born in Milford. He studied at Acadia college, graduating in 1891. He then went to Rochester seminary, where he completed the course in three years and graduated in 1894. He was ordained in the same year and his first pastorate was in Minnesota, where he was very successful. He accepted a call to the Episcopal church, Truro, in 1897 and has since been there. He is a nephew of A. J. Waring, of the city council.

TEXT OF THE TREATY.

Washington, Dec. 14.—The full text of the treaty negotiated between the United States, Germany and Great Britain for the adjustment of the questions between the three governments respect to the Samoan Islands, was made public today. The treaty bears date at Washington, December 2, 1899, and recites its purpose to be to adjust amicably questions between the three powers in respect to the Samoan group and to avoid future misunderstandings.

A HOTEL MAN WINS

Proprietor Gallagher of the Minto Has Water and Light Turned on in His Hotel.

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