

SIX PEOPLE CREMATED.

Awful Fatality Sunday Morning Near Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarke, and Daughter and 3 Jewett Children Were Burned to Death.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Sept. 4.—One of the most shocking fatalities in the history of York county occurred shortly after 6 o'clock this morning, when word reached this city at seven o'clock that no less than six persons had been burned to death.

The McGibbon farm and orchard, situated about six miles above Fredericton, on the Curry Mountain road, in the parish of Douglas, has been for years one of the best known properties in the vicinity of Fredericton.

Not very far from the Jewett home, Mrs. Jewett's sister, Mrs. Edward Clarke, resides with her husband and family, on what is known as the Cavendish road, and it was often the custom for the two families to travel to and from town together.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, with their daughter, a bright young girl of 16 years, drove to town on their usual Saturday morning. Mr. Jewett had also come to the city and late in the afternoon having transacted their affairs, the two parties started on the homeward journey.

On reaching Mr. Jewett's they turned in. At this time there was a request for downpour and as time went on the storm not abating, the Clarks decided to spend the night rather than drive home.

About 5:15 this morning, one of the neighbors was startled to hear screams coming from the Jewett house and pushing out, found Mrs. Jewett standing in the front doorway clad in her night dress.

Willing neighbors were soon on the scene and Mr. Jewett, who had made the front part of the dwelling and made an attempt to enter one of the upper windows, but the ladder gave way and Mr. Jewett was hurled to the ground, burnt and bruised.

Mrs. Jewett meanwhile endeavored to rescue her children, but it was futile, and she was burnt away with painful burns.

On account of the dense heat and smoke it was found impossible to do anything. The fight was a most harrowing one. All stood around watching the house go up in flames, and in those flames were six loved human beings.

Those who perished were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clarke and their daughter of sixteen and the three Jewett children, Zella, 16 years; Wesley, 10 years, and Ethel, about 7 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Jewett were also badly burned, but their wounds are not considered serious and their recovery is expected.

Mrs. Jewett suffers from the loss of her children, her entire family, a sister, a niece and a brother-in-law. Her mental distress is almost beyond description.

The first news of the catastrophe reached the city about 7 this morning, when Councillor McFarlane of Gibson township, Corner Dr. Geo. McNally, the doctor immediately left for Douglas, and on arriving there decided on the holding of an inquest.

The coroner and jury took a view of the surroundings and then decided to adjourn until Tuesday afternoon next, when the inquest will begin at 3 o'clock in the hall at Douglas.

LIAO YANG WITH ITS IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES HAS FALLEN TO THE JAPS.

Fighting for the Time Being Has Been Suspended—Kuropatkin Has Retreated to the Northeast—Stakelberg's Force Which Has Cut Off Has Been Relieved—St. Petersburg is Bitterly Disappointed, While Tokio Rings With Shouts of Triumph.

The only direct news from the seat of war bearing Sunday's date came by way of Tokio in a report from Field Marshal Oyama saying that Liao Yang fell completely in the hands of the Japanese at nine o'clock this morning.

The Japanese casualties were heavy, but it is believed that it owes its safety to the neglect or the inability of the Japanese to follow their advantage. Gen. Stakelberg was allowed to cross the river and came up with the main army in time to enable the shattered remnants of Major Gen. Orioff's detachment to retreat.

The war office is able to make the retreat from Liao Yang did not involve the loss of guns, and also declares that the abandoned stores were set on fire before the Russians crossed the Taitse river.

The following is the full text of Gen. Kuropatkin's report: Today, (Sept. 3) the greater part of the Russian army, including the First Siberian Army Corps, is occupying positions south of the branch railway from Yental station to the Yental mines.

The Japanese, although they were in the immediate vicinity of our troops today, confined themselves principally to sniping from the Chinese cornfields. Liao Yang, which were posted at the right bank of the Taitse river.

The area of operations is almost entirely covered by growing Chinese crops, which greatly impedes the movements of troops.

The retreat of Major General Orioff's detachment yesterday (Friday) was largely due to the fire with which the forces were assailed among the corn fields. General Orioff's losses are considerable, one regiment alone losing 1,500 men.

Field Marshal Oyama reports that at 8 o'clock on the night of the third of Sept., our central and left armies are still attacking the enemy on the south and west sides of Liao Yang.

After the fighting of last night and this morning, Liao Yang fell into our hands. Our casualties are believed to be very heavy. No report has been received concerning conditions on the right bank of the Taitse river.

The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from Tokio: "Field Marshal Oyama reports that at 8 o'clock on the night of the third of Sept., our central and left armies are still attacking the enemy on the south and west sides of Liao Yang."

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BRAKEMAN PERKINS DEAD.

Submitted to the Injuries Received Last Week at Norton.

SUSSEX, Sept. 5.—Charles T. Perkins, the brakeman who was hurt on the Central Railway at Norton last week, died here this evening.

The doctors amputated his foot and removed the bone in his brain on Saturday afternoon last with the hope of saving his life.

He was only twenty-four years old, leaves a sorrowing wife and three small girls, the oldest only three years, also a father, J. A. Perkins, mother, two brothers and one sister.

The funeral will take place from his father's residence, Lonsdale, on Wednesday at ten o'clock, a. m. Interment in the Church of England burial ground at Sussex Corner. Rev. Mr. Camp will officiate. The Central Railway paid all the doctors and funeral expenses.

PRAYER BOOKS MATCH DRESS New Practice in British Churches Shocks Clergy, But Pleases the Women.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The growing fashion among smart women of carrying at church parade prayer books in bindings to match their dresses has terribly shocked Archbishop Diggle of Birmingham, who has been denouncing from the pulpit society women for their frivolity and irreligion.

But the archdiocesan dismay is not shared in Paternoster row, which is the home of the prayer book and Bible warehouses. On inquiry there as to the custom, it was ascertained that no less a person than an Anglican bishop ordered for his daughter a cream-bound prayer book with silver clasps and monogram in silver.

It was a white prayer book which was first introduced, primarily for the use of brides and bridesmaids. The custom, it may be said, was borrowed very long ago from America. That rapidly developed into the colored prayer book.

A west end dressmaker who was consulted on the subject said, yes, it was a custom which had found great favor in smart society, is increasing very rapidly, and had come to stay, archbishops and archdeacons notwithstanding.

IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS. WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 5.—The biennial council convention of the Irish National Foresters was informally opened at 11 o'clock this morning in A. O. H. hall and was called to order by High Chief Ranger James H. McGiln of Central Falls, R. I., who made a short address of welcome.

Reports were read at the afternoon session, but the principal business of the convention will be done at tomorrow's session. Tonight the delegates were tendered a banquet at the Waldorf Hotel.

THE HOLIDAY IN THE STATES. Boston Had a Monster Labor Parade —A Hot Time in Cripple Creek.

BOSTON, Sept. 5.—Twenty-five thousand men representing the various local boards of the central labor union, the building and trades council of the Knights of Labor, joined today in one of the longest labor day parades ever seen in this city.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 5.—The observance of labor day throughout Connecticut was more general than at any previous time since the formal adoption of the day as a holiday. In nearly every city there were parades of labor unions, followed by picnics where the leaders of local prominence made addresses.

WALTHAM, Mass., Sept. 5.—Fanciful No. 1, of Brockton, won another victory to its list when it won first prize in the hand engine relay race this afternoon. The second prize was taken by Protector No. 3, also of Brockton. A. L. Willis, foreman of the winning tub was awarded a gold watch as a special prize.

THE HOLIDAY AT THE CAPITAL.

Portlands Were Defeated in Both Games With the Tartars.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 5.—The holiday here passed off quietly and everybody seemed to enjoy themselves.

The base ball games at the Grove between the St. John Portlands and the Tartars attracted a good attendance both morning and afternoon.

The Tartars are now making arrangements for some good games next week. The Silver Slipper company played to a crowded house at the City Hall this evening, and the show came fully up to expectations.

BOXING CONTESTS. MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 5.—Joe Walcott and Sam Langford fought 15 rounds in a draw before the Queen City Athletic Club here today.

Langford outpointed the champion at the start, but the fight for the greater part had to be carried to him. The attendance was 1,200. Kilo Barish of Boston, and Scott Coyne of Manchester, were to have fought a preliminary of eight rounds, but the former put it all over Coyne, and in the fourth hit and knocked him up the sponge to prevent a knockout.

EARLE STARKEY SHOT. Got a Bullet in the Neck While Playing With Another Boy.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 5.—Earle Starkey, twelve years old, son of Abner Starkey, Marysville, was accidentally shot and seriously wounded today while playing with a young lad named Galtley, son of George Galtley, of the same place.

The bullet, which was from a 22-calibre rifle, lodged in Starkey's neck. Drs. Atherton and Fisher were summoned and had considerable trouble in stopping the artery from bleeding.

The unfortunate lad was conveyed to Victoria Hospital. Some doubts are entertained of his recovery.

The A. O. H. of this city held a successful picnic at the hermitage grounds this afternoon.

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Great Clothing Values

Our new fall stock of Overcoats, Raincoats, Suits, Pants, Etc., are really wonders in the way of values.

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FLY TIME Is Coming. To help you we have: Window Screens, Screen Doors, Green Wire Cloth, Dragon Fly Killer, Sprayers. MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION W.H. Thorne & Co., Ltd. Market Square, St. John.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Wendall Miller, 12 years old, son of George M. Miller, president of Rusch University at Glen Ellen, was killed this afternoon by a base ball while watching a base ball game. Miller was sitting in the grand stand when the ball struck him on the temple. He died in three minutes. TRADES' STRIKE IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—As all the members of the building trades employers' association took advantage of the holiday today to go out of town, no corroboration could be had that the bricklayers have delivered to the employers' association an ultimatum to the effect that they will not work with non-union men. Many of the bricklayers believing that the ultimatum had been sent out and that this presages a lockout, have taken advantage of the situation to obtain positions in other cities.

THE FARMERS' HOME MARKET.

(From Protection and Prices, By Watson Griffin.)

The three great Canadian crops that can be most cheaply handled by railroads and steamships are wheat, oats and barley. The statistical year book for 1903, issued by the dominion government, give the quantity of these produced in Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories for the year 1902. The statistics of farm production for Quebec and the maritime provinces for that year are not given in the year book, as figures for Ontario and the Northwest are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory and Quantity (bushels). Rows include Ontario, Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Total for each crop (wheat, oats, barley).

The trade and navigation reports show that the total Canadian wheat exports to all countries for 1902 amounted to only 26,115,550 bushels and that 1,082,648 barrels of flour were exported. Assuming that it takes 4-1/2 bushels of wheat to make a barrel of flour, the Canadian exports of wheat and flour would together amount to 467,449 bushels of wheat, 45,037 bushels of Canadian barley and 5,030,127 bushels of Canadian oats were exported. That is Ontario and the Northwest produced three times as much wheat, forty-seven times as much barley as the whole dominion of Canada exported. What became of the balance of these crops? They were consumed in Canada. The home market for these farm products was therefore of much greater value to our farmers than all other markets. This being the case with wheat, oats and barley, it is evident that for perishable farm products such as fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., the home market must be absolutely indispensable to our farmers.

In 1902 the United Kingdom imported from all countries 151,061,654 bushels of wheat and 19,907,791 barrels of flour, so that the British imports of wheat and flour from all countries were equal to about 200,146,713 bushels of wheat. In 1902 the Canadian Northwest produced 67,054,117 bushels of wheat. Therefore it would only take about three times as much wheat as was grown in the Canadian Northwest that year to supply all Britain's present requirements even if imports from all other countries were shut off. The acreage devoted to wheat culture in the Canadian Northwest was 2,665,668 in 1902 as compared with 1,870,269 acres in the year 1900, an increase of over forty-two per cent. The home market for these crops is therefore of much greater value to our farmers than all other markets. This being the case with wheat, oats and barley, it is evident that for perishable farm products such as fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs, etc., the home market must be absolutely indispensable to our farmers.

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The farmers of the United States in 1902 produced 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which about 75,000,000 bushels were exported to Britain and about 48,000,000 bushels were converted into flour for export to Britain. Small quantities were exported to other countries, but the greater part of the crop had to be consumed at home. It was the same with corn. The greatest quantity of corn ever exported from the United States in any year was 899,348,000 bushels. In 1902 the corn crop of the United States was estimated at 2,523,643,312 bushels. Suppose that the United States had no home market and that those enormous quantities of wheat and corn were thrown on the world's markets, what would be the effect on prices? Wheat and corn would be almost as cheap as they were in Ohio in 1822, before the adoption of the present protective tariff, when forty bushels of wheat were given for a pair of shoes. Fortunately the farmers of the United States were wise enough to support a policy of protection which built up manufacturing industries and created a home market while their wheat and corn areas were being developed.

The Canadian West has more arable land than the Western States, but the climate is not favorable to Indian corn, so that the area devoted to wheat will be far greater than in the United States when our west is fully under cultivation. The wheat fields of the Canadian West will probably exceed the corn fields of the Western States in area and production in the not distant future. It will be impossible to market such immense quantities of wheat abroad, and unless the

growth of population in our towns and cities keeps pace with the development of the farming area, thus creating a home market for all the products of the farm, there is likely to be such a glut of farm products that the condition of Canadian farmers will be little better than that of the peasants of India or China.

OUR CHEESE EXPORTS. Already Canada exports almost enough cheese to satisfy British import requirements. According to British returns the total imports of cheese from all countries for the calendar year 1902 amounted to 285,195,008 lbs. and the Canadian government returns show that the exports of Canadian cheese for the fiscal year 1902 amounted to 200,946,401 lbs., of which 200,362,350 lbs. went to Great Britain. In 1903 the total quantity exported was 229,099,826 lbs., of which 228,394,482 lbs. went to Great Britain. There is evidence that the Canadian cheese exports exceed those of the United States. According to the census Quebec province alone produced 80,630,189 lbs. of cheese in 1901 and the production is steadily increasing. For most of the Canadian farm products the latest figures for the whole dominion available at the time of writing are those for 1901, given in the dominion census.

CANADIAN CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER. Canada's total exports of butter amounted to 16,656,279 lbs. in 1901, to 17,889,907 lbs. in 1902, and to 34,146,917 lbs. in 1903. But Canada produced 141,026,282 lbs. of butter in 1901 according to the dominion census. That is, the quantity of butter consumed in the home market was more than eight times as great as the quantity exported in 1901.

THE EGGS WE EAT. The total exports of eggs from Canada amounted to 11,363,914 dozen in 1901, to 11,633,755 dozen in 1902, and 7,415,148 dozen in 1903. But according to the dominion census the quantity of eggs consumed in the home market was 143,302 dozen eggs in the year 1901. Thus the home market took more than seven times as many eggs as were exported. The egg production of the different provinces in 1901 was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory and Quantity (dozen). Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Total for dominion.

THE HOME MARKET FOR POTATOES. A crop grown extensively in all the provinces of the dominion is potatoes. The total exports of potatoes amounted to 881,154 bushels in 1901, to 554 bushels in 1902, and 662,634 bushels in 1903. According to the dominion census the total Canadian production of potatoes in 1901 was 55,362,815 bushels. That is, the home market for potatoes was 62 times as valuable as the foreign market. Prince Edward Island alone produced more than five times as many potatoes as were exported from the whole dominion. The production in each of the provinces was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory and Quantity (bushels). Rows include Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories, British Columbia, and Total for dominion.

CANADA'S TOBACCO FARMS. The exports of Canadian tobacco leaf amounted to 39,352 lbs. in 1901, but were only 6,845 lbs. in 1902, and 2,508 lbs. in 1903, while according to the dominion census 11,268,733 lbs. of tobacco leaf were produced on Canadian farms in 1901. The province of Quebec alone produced 94 times as much tobacco leaf as was exported from the whole of Canada. The tobacco production of the different provinces was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province/Territory and Quantity (lbs.). Rows include Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Northwest Territories, and Total for dominion.

THE CLIP OF WOOL. In 1901 exports of Canadian wool amounted to 1,048,573 lbs., in 1902 to 1,972,772 lbs., and in 1903 to 2,827,150 lbs. But the total production of wool in

Where Men Get Hurt. Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is especially used monthly by over 100,000 women. It is a powerful purgative, and is the only one that does not injure the system. It is the only one that is pleasant to take, and is the only one that is safe for the most delicate constitutions. It is the only one that is effective in all cases of constipation, and is the only one that is safe for the most delicate constitutions. It is the only one that is effective in all cases of constipation, and is the only one that is safe for the most delicate constitutions.

Canadian factories the workmen would purchase from Canadian farmers nearly all their food supplies, excepting a few oranges, bananas and other products of hot countries that cannot be grown in Canada. They would give the Canadian farmers a home market that could always be depended upon and the work of the farm could be carried on with a sense of security and a certainty of profit that will always be lacking so long as our farmers must depend upon the uncertainties of a fluctuating foreign market. Every extension of a Canadian manufacturing industry giving employment to more workmen increases the home demand for farm products and benefits the Canadian farmer. If the request of the Canadian manufacturers for increased production of grain, instead of the present one of our farmers going over to the United States to pay American workmen it will remain in Canada and be paid in wages to Canadian workmen, who will send much of it back to Canadian farmers in payment for food.

SHOT FOURTEEN TIMES. Fate of a Man Who Killed His Wife Because She Went to See a Sham Fight. NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—Frank Sattlerlight, who battered his wife's brains out, was shot in the chest by Sheriff Akiss with a posse of seven surrounders at the home of his father early this morning and died while fighting his way to the hospital. Sheriff Akiss with a posse of seven surrounders at the home of his father early this morning and died while fighting his way to the hospital.

THE APPLE CROP. Of all Canadian fruits, apples can be the most easily kept in good condition and most conveniently transported to distant countries. Yet only 516,215 barrels of apples were exported to all countries during the fiscal year 1902, although Ontario's apple crop alone that year was estimated by the government to be 48,185,125 bushels, or over sixteen million barrels. That is, Ontario produced about thirty-one times as many barrels of apples as were exported from the whole dominion of Canada in 1902. It is true that 1,855,460 lbs. of dried apples were exported from Ontario during the fiscal year 1902, but this province produced over two million bushels of apples according to the census. The Annapolis valley of Nova Scotia is famous for its apples. There are estimated to be in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island over 2,173,000 apple trees. Many of these are not yet bearing, but will be in a few years. Nova Scotia produced 2,085,000 bushels of apples in 1901 according to the dominion census. The average yield in Ontario in 1902 was estimated to be 6.86 bushels per tree of bearing age. With half that yield in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island when all the trees now planted are of bearing age, those two provinces alone will produce about four times the quantity of apples exported from the whole of Canada in 1902. British Columbia will be a great fruit producing province in a few years. The total quantity of apples imported by Great Britain from all countries during the year 1903 was 4,945,000 barrels. The Canadian railway estimates that the average barrel of Canadian apples weighs 100 lbs., and charge freight at that rate. Assuming this estimate to be correct, the total quantity of apples from all countries in 1902 were equal to about two million barrels of Canadian apples. As Ontario alone produced in 1902 over sixteen million barrels of apples, it is evident that Canadian apples would have to rot on the trees or on the ground if there were no home market.

For perishable fruits, vegetables, milk and poultry the showing for the home market as compared with the foreign is even more favorable. There are many perishable farm products that cannot be profitably shipped to great distances, and these are the very things out of which the farmer makes the most money if his farm is located near a manufacturing town. If the Canadian farmer could always get for his products the price that the distant consumer pays for them he would soon grow rich. The difference between the price the consumer gets and the price the consumer pays is partly made up of transportation charges and partly of middleman's profits. The farther the market is from the farmer the greater the cost of transportation and the larger the number of middlemen there are to share the profits. Immense as the home consumption of Canadian farm products actually is, it would be far greater but for the fact that our low tariff allows many millions of dollars' worth of American farm products to come into Canada. Who are the home consumers of farm products? Chiefly the people living in the cities, towns and villages which are built up by the manufacturing industries. It is manifestly in the interest of the farmer of Canada to increase the manufacturing population in order to develop the home market. We buy in the United States and other foreign countries every year many millions of dollars' worth of goods that could be made just as well in Canada. Canada is especially equipped by nature to become a great manufacturing nation. Our water powers are unequalled; we have more valuable timber areas than any other country; we have immense deposits of coal, iron, and copper, and all the precious metals. Nearly all the raw materials required for manufacturing can be obtained in the country. From our mines, our forests, and our farms, and the raw materials that cannot be obtained within the country can easily be imported from abroad. The workmen now employed in cities of the United States are the best for Canadian consumption get their food supplies from American farmers. If the goods were made in

KUROPAKIN IN FULL RETREAT. The exact position of the two armies that oppose each other at Liao Yang in this, the fifth day of the great battle, is still left somewhat vague by the press despatches. Both St. Petersburg and Tokio advise, however, make clear the fact that Kuropatkin did not remove his army to the north banks of the Taitse river and it is evident that portions of both armies are today engaged on either side of the river. While Russian official advices and information given out at St. Petersburg still maintain that Kuropatkin has executed a successful strategic move and that his retrograde movement does not indicate a reversal, a review of the Tokio reports is confident in the extreme and a despatch from Marshal Oyama alludes to the defeated Russians as making a last stand outside of the Liao Yang side of the river. An Associated Press despatch from St. Petersburg says that a report has reached there that Kuropatkin is in full retreat. The war office admits that such a rumor has come from the seat of war, but declares it is not official.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 3.—Kuropatkin's action in throwing the bulk of his army across the river, to the right bank in order to protect his rear and there are rumors that a strong Japanese force has executed another flank movement by crossing higher up and to the west of the Russian position. An Associated Press despatch from St. Petersburg says that a report has reached there that Kuropatkin is in full retreat. The war office admits that such a rumor has come from the seat of war, but declares it is not official.

CHATHAM, Mass., Sept. 4.—The British schooner Cora May, 125 tons, in command of Capt. D. R. Chatham, and bound from St. John, N. B., her home port, to Stonington, Conn., laden with lumber, struck on Chatham Bar at high water last night during a dense fog and tonight lays in a dangerous position, with small chance of being floated. The Cora May struck the bar a little after 11 o'clock. Guided by the sound of the fog horn, Captain Doane of the Old Harbor life saving station and Eldridge of the Chatham life saving station, with crews of life savers and wreckers, finally located the schooner, boarded her and remained by her through the night. The vessel has pounded heavily in the heavy swell that has been rolling in from the ocean, and is leaking considerably. This afternoon the sea was so high that boats could not remain alongside the schooner, and the captain and crew were brought to the Old Harbor life saving station, where they are now quartered. Captain Christopher telegraphed to the owner of the vessel at St. John, and the latter will arrive here tomorrow night. The wind tonight was blowing easterly from the northwest, with the prospect that should it freshen or pull around to the north or northeast, the Cora May would break up. She carries a crew of six men. Vessel and cargo are fully insured.

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IN OTHER. Something and Central. H. F. Baker A Week Gives His View. Subj. Among the arrivals last week is H. F. Baker, the representative largest wholesale hardware and during his stay has visited nearly a globe. His territory it takes him more than a round trip. The firms which are all of London, and which well, which has been visited, and two hundred and Palmer's, the manufacturers in the w. Nixey, who as a married man is well known connections with the an amusing story. were the first British act of parliament started in to use, and their goods. In the vertising was done Nixey's firm continued that of black lead through the streets, people flocked around that a bill was enacted proceedings, as it is so as to impede traffic. Mr. Baker, who is a deal of interest in the of the country visited, told the St. in his opinion the it to secure a market dogfish was a good would be of immediate fishermen along the stic coast. He thinks should not hesitate to bas up and put it tier. And they have sum of \$25,000 to be destruction of dogfish very injurious to the they are continually visited, and other the nets are baited, strong and sharp th they bite the hook away with the fish. they drive it to the shore. Mr. Baker said the ally supported by the American fisherfolks to do, but this has been found that relishing. For that suggested that inter- they them, which is sible, it would be encourage the catch shipped to a southern said Mr. Baker. The fish in securing fish in the West in South America."

TRADE RELATIONS. Mr. Baker spent in West Indies, where inhabitants of those countries, who are said that everywhere most cordial feelings ple of the dominion, are anxious to be on Canada, and in fact, a thing to give a big adian goods. Only their trade was wholly States, and it is in the change of goods. "Mexico," said Mr. the best countries in picturesque in every and the rats at which come the Japanese, Russian war."

FAMOUS ELECTRICIAN DEAD. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 3.—Clark Carl Haskins is dead from inanition at his residence here, after an illness of several months. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1837, and was well known in the electrical world as an inventor and writer. In 1847 Mr. Haskins is said to have sent the first telegraphic message that ever passed between two countries, writing it from the Queenston, Canada. His most notable achievement was evolving the multiple switchboard now used for telephone exchanges. He has been spending most of his time the last three days with his cabinet at Alexandria, with messages spread out before him, following the movements of the battle. A high official of the general staff said to a correspondent of the A. P. after the receipt of the unofficial report that Kuropatkin was falling back from the front. 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IN OTHER LANDS.
Something About Mexico and Central America.

H. F. Baker A World-Wide Traveller Gives His Views On Various Subjects.

Among the arrivals in the city this week is H. F. Baker, who is registered at the Dufferin hotel. Mr. Baker is the representative of three of the largest wholesale houses in the world, and during his extended travels he has visited nearly every portion of the globe.

The firms which he represents are all of London, and are Cross & Blackwell, which has been in existence for more than two hundred years; Huntley & Palmers, the largest biscuit manufacturers in the world, and W. G. Nixey, who is a manufacturer of black lead, which has been in existence for more than two hundred years.

Mr. Baker, who has taken a great deal of interest in the political conditions of the countries which he has visited, told the Sun last night that in his opinion the idea of endeavoring to secure a market in the south for dogfish was a good one, and one that should be of immense benefit to the fishermen along the Northern Atlantic coast.

Mr. Baker said that it was generally supposed by the people of North America that dogfish was not good to eat, but this is not the case, for it has been found that their flesh is very delicious. For that reason it has been suggested that instead of destroying them, it would be more expedient to encourage the catch and have them shipped to a southern market.

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Mr. Baker spent last winter in the West Indies, where he had a good opportunity to study the attitude of the inhabitants of those islands towards Canada, and in his own words, when he got to give a big preference to Canadian goods. Only a few years ago their trade was wholly with the United States, and it is interesting to note the change that has taken place.

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line was built by Sir W. Pearsons, an eminent English contractor, who has lately finished a contract for work in Vera Cruz costing some \$10,000,000. The government also propose to spend \$8,000,000 at the Pacific coast terminus.

Asked in regard to a direct steamship line from Canada to Mexico, Mr. Baker said he had looked into the matter very thoroughly and was convinced that a line would pay well. The steamers could call at Cuba without any great difficulty. Many prominent merchants in Mexico are anxious to develop the fruit trade with Canada. It is almost certain that a large trade would come, soon after a line was started.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Speaking of Central America, Mr. Baker said that the development in the trade of that country during the last few years has been marvellous. This is chiefly due to the Panama canal. People are constantly moving into Panama, which is a bright and pretty town, and the American government is spending vast sums of money in the sanitary improvements of the town, along the canal, especially of Panama, which has for its only drawback its proximity to the Chagres river, a great deal of fever. For this reason, the town is considered unhealthy. Colon, the seaport at the other end of the canal, is also considered unhealthy, although it is a bustling town.

One of the finest places I have yet visited, said Mr. Baker, is San Jose, whose chief point of interest is its opera house, a large, magnificent structure that cost over \$2,000,000, the cost of the furnishings on the walls exceeded \$40,000. To build the opera house the merchants of San Jose, in the rainy days of coffee, agreed to tax themselves one cent per pound, which went towards the building fund. At the present time when coffee is not so easily cultivated and the competition, the merchants find the tax very burdensome. The opera house is situated so far inland that very few good companies ever get there, and it stands alone, a striking contrast to the dirty streets around it.

Bull fights in San Jose, Mr. Baker said, are of very frequent occurrence, and seldom a Sunday goes by when there is not a bull fight. People are not treated to a sight like that. Another place which is coming forward with rapid strides is Costa Rica, whose fruit trade is being greatly developed. There is a difficulty in raising fruit in that section of the country, because it is not affected by the hurricanes which are so dangerous in Jamaica.

CHAMBERLAIN'S POLICY.

Mr. Baker said that the people of the West Indies were strong in their approval of the Chamberlain's policy. They felt that it would bring them in closer touch with the Mother Country as well as with the other colonies. Mr. Baker said that in his travels he has met many Canadian men, most of whom are holding responsible positions. Among them were James H. McLeod, who formerly belonged to Toronto, now in Mexico City, a member of a large wholesale grocery firm; Mr. Millican, who is prominently connected with the Silver King Mining Company, and Dr. Godsoe, a native of this city, who has a large practice in Trinidad.

Mr. Baker had rather an interesting experience in a southern town a short time ago. He stepped up to a gentleman who had some money changed, and was surprised to find that individual hold up a crisp bank note of the People's Bank of Fredericton, N. B.

While in Cuba after the Spanish-American war, Mr. Baker had a standing on guard near the entrance of General Weyler's palace a soldier in an American uniform talking earnestly with a Cuban in a language which was strangely familiar, though unintelligible. He stepped up and asked to be shown through the palace, and was surprised to learn that the man was a Scotchman and a native of Mabou, C. E. In his own words, when he got stuck talking the Cuban language, he drifted off into Scotch, and the two formed a queer combination.

STRAINED HIS BACK WHILE LIFTING.

WAS IN A BAD WAY TILL HE USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. They Removed the Bad Effects, and Now William Sharam is as Well as Ever Again.

MURRAY HARBOR SOUTH, P. E. I., Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Hurt through strain on his back while lifting, Mr. William Sharam, general storekeeper here, got so weak that he could scarcely hold up. Today he is enjoying the best of health once more, and when asked how he got his health back he unhesitatingly answers, "Dodd's Kidney Pills."

"Having sprained my back with heavy lifting," Mr. Sharam says in telling his story, "it brought on Urinary and Kidney Trouble." I got so weak that I almost fainted and could scarcely hold up. I was terribly troubled with having to get out of bed so frequently to urinate.

"After using many medicines with no good results, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have used ten boxes in all, and can sleep without being disturbed and my old trouble has vanished."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Cured Kidneys cure numerous diseases, including Rheumatism, Dropsy, and Bright's Disease.

COAL MINE ON FIRE. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 2.—The fire in the Avondale mine of the Delaware and Lackawanna Coal Company continues to burn. All the timber work between the Red Ash and the Rose shafts on the Red Ash level, where a squeeze occurred nine years ago, has been destroyed by the flames and another cave in is reported from there tonight.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the best and most reliable remedy for Piles, see what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. It is sold by all dealers of EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto, Dr. Chase's Ointment.

EXHIBITION. Many Exhibitors Now at Work On Their Booths.

Fireworks Have Arrived—Horse Show Boxes Being Prepared—Will Be Sold by Auction.

Preparations for the exhibition opening are going on apace. The enterprising superintendent, C. W. Taylor, who has charge of the work about the grounds and building, has been making good use of the labor at his command and is rushing everything along. Wednesday the grading of the horse track in front of the grand stand was finished, and the posts are now being put in for the wire fence. The framework of the boxes has been erected and these will be finished some time next week.

The beginning of the grounds is completed. Yesterday the fireworks were arranged from Hand & Co., Toronto, and they will be stored in the military magazine near the exhibition building. Thomas Logan has been engaged as mechanical superintendent of machinery hall and has 8 or 4 men at work fixing up the boiler and engine. Steam will be turned on today to test the generators and see that everything is in working order.

Men are at work on the dome painting the iron work and any other weather beaten parts of the building. A building of the lighting plant. Several of the exhibitors have begun work on the booths, but only one is yet completed. The booth that gives evidence of being about the best of all is that of Dunlop, Cooke & Co., opposite the entrance to the main building. The framework is now partly up. Around it is being erected a building made on the booths of Shirley and Longley, upper Canadian pickle dealers; Phillips & Foley, confectioners; J. J. McGuffigan, tea merchant, and Fred Law, dealer in fruit and confectionery.

The Havoclock mineral spring, which will supply the mineral water again this year, have two stands, one at the rear side of the main building and another in the corner of the south wing near the band stand. The Malta Vita people have begun their stand on the raised platform near the centre of the main building. Kossman & Ratchford have begun their hardware booth; Witham, cream corn, and Phillips & Foley, ice cream, on the east side of the main building. The space to be occupied by Emerson & Fisher is being put in. It is in the south wing.

The space to be occupied by Flood & Sons is in the same condition in which it was left last year. The walls and ceiling were trimmed with cedar, and these dry bows have never been removed. In the gallery of the main building C. D. Henderson has begun work on rustic design. Henderson has had many preparations for an exhibit which they claim will far surpass their own at any previous occasion. Their booth is at the extreme north end.

The forty-eight boxes for the horse show will be sold by auction at Chubb's on Saturday, Sept. 10th, at noon.

DIED AT ST. MARTINS.

Mrs. Elisabeth Patterson Found Dead In Her Home. ST. MARTINS, Sept. 1.—Suddenly, at her home, West Quaco, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at noon, of heart failure, Mrs. Elisabeth Patterson, widow of the late Gen. Patterson, died at the year of her age. The circumstances surrounding her death are sad. Her daughter, who lives in St. John, had paid her mother a visit, just leaving her in her usual health. On Monday previous to her death, since living alone she had been spending the nights and breakfasting at the home of a neighbor, making the remaining meals at her own home. Falling to come Wednesday night to her boarding place the lady thought she had decided to remain at her own home, as she somewhat ill, and not feeling unwell, she went to bed. She was not seen her up to that time. An entrance was forced into her home, where she was found dead upon the floor beside her bed, where it is supposed she fell while eating her dinner.

She leaves five daughters and two sons to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother. One son from New Brunswick is here to attend the funeral, and others are expected. An inquest was deemed unnecessary. Funeral Saturday, interment in the Mosher Hill cemetery.

WILL REMAIN IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

F. H. Hale, M. P., who has had a year of lumber operations in British Columbia, is in the city. His field of operations was near the Okanagan Lake, and some distance south of the C. P. R. Mr. Hale and his associates are having a more up-to-date equipment and much greater capacity. After a successful winter's operations in the woods the new mill was started this spring. Later the whole property was sold to the Kamloops Lumber Company, which operates several other areas in the province. Some of Mr. Hale's associates invested with the larger concern, and Mr. Hale remained for a time to assist the new company in the operations. Mr. Hale is returning to New Brunswick, and it is understood that Mr. Hale has ceased to be a resident of British Columbia. He is not much given to talk for publication, but does not appear to be dissatisfied with the result of his western operations.

Celluloid Starch. Never sticks. Requires no boiling. The Standard Starch Works, Limited, Bradford, Canada.

HEAVY GUNS May Shortly be Manufactured in Canada.

Sir Charles Ross Asking for a Factory Site—More D. R. A. Prize Winners. (Special to the Sun.) OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The Canada Atlantic Railway, which extends from Depot Harbor, Georgian Bay, to Swanton, Vermont, a system of about 500 miles, has been acquired by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Jackson Booth, president, would not say anything on the matter today but he has been seen by the Grand Trunk Railway. A meeting of Grand Trunk shareholders is to be held in London on the 15th of September, to ratify the agreement between the company and John R. Booth.

The impression prevails that this important development will lead to the abandonment of the construction of the G. T. P. from Attitibi to Montreal. The line from Winnipeg to Attitibi will be built, and at the latter point connection with the Ontario government's Temiskaming Railway will be made, over which latter the Grand Trunk has running rights. Freight would be carried thence via North Bay, Ottawa and Montreal to the east.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—The proud distinction of winning the Governor General's prize falls to Private Wolloughby, of the 10th Regt. of the British Columbia Rifles, in the final round of the shooting competition. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

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Vroom, 6th, and Wetmore, 7th, each won \$5. In the extra series, 600 yards, Major Wetmore, 7th, and Capt. Black, 7th, each won \$3.50. At 800 yards Major McRobbie, 8th Hussars, won \$3.70. At 900 yards Sgt. Bartsaux, 6th, and Sgt. Kennedy, 7th, each took \$4.50. At 1,000 yards Lieut. Semple, 7th, and O. T. Killam, Truro, each took \$4. W. G. Jeffries, 4th, won revolver competition.

OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Additional scores in the D. R. A. matches posted yesterday: Capt. Complin, 23rd, was top score in Runningman competition, winning \$20. \$3.80 each, Corp. McDonnell, 7th; Lieut. Sutherland, 7th; Lieut. McArthur, 7th; Pte. Stech, 3rd. In revolver match Lieut. Semple, 7th, won \$5; W. O. Elliott, Arisande, \$4.

Extra series aggregate was won by Capt. T. Mitchell, corps of Guides, who was 1st. Sir Charles Ross, who is at present in England, has made application to the Dominion government for more land on the Cove Fields, at Quebec. Besides making the rifles for the militia, Sir Charles intends to extend his establishment to include the manufacture of big guns, six, eight, and twelve pounds, and it is for this purpose that he is now on the other side of the Atlantic getting out plans and specifications for the new factory.

Considerable opposition has developed in Quebec to the proposal to lease over the historic Cove Fields for factory purposes. It is held that there are many other eligible sites in the city for factories without disturbing one of the breathing spots of the city. Canadian postage rates have been made applicable to mail matter to Northern Nigeria.

A GYPSY RIOT. People on Ellis Island Thought Child-Who Had Measles Had Been Drowned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Ellis Island was the scene of a gypsy riot last night, which for a time threatened to result in the calling of outside help to aid the force of immigration inspectors and watchmen. When the stragglers arrived here last Thursday they brought with them several hundred native gypsies. Among them were fifty children suffering from the measles who were sent to a Brooklyn hospital by the physicians of the marine hospital. The gypsies greatly resented the taking of the children and last night a report spread among them that their children had been drowned. Then another child suffering with measles was found among them and a physician tried to feel the child's pulse, the women attacked. They pulled off their shoes, which have thick wooden soles, and belabored the doctor and hurled cups and dishes at him and at the guards who dragged him from among them. The gypsies men in an adjoining room, drew knives and other weapons. All night long the women herself set upon any uniformed man who entered their room. Early this morning officers were hurried to Ellis. They finally convinced the gypsies that their children had not been lost. The sick child was removed to the hospital.

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FOUND A LOT OF STOLEN SILVER. BROOKLINE, Mass., Sept. 2.—While passing a field near Coledges corner this evening, a little girl noticed some silverware behind a fence, and notified a policeman and upon investigation more than \$2,000 worth of silverware that was stolen from the house of Lewis Woodruff this morning, was recovered.

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HARVEST EXCURSION.

The last signs of the harvesters' excursion were seen Sunday in the Union depot, when a small army of harvesters, with brushes, soap and water, diligently cleaned every corner and nook in the building. A nauseating lot of rubbish was removed and now even if the station doesn't smell exactly sweet, it certainly is clean, and a certain amount of freshness has returned to the usually trim and neat depot.

The Island crowd arrived here Saturday morning about three o'clock, tired and sleepy. Their complaints of treatment along the line were loud and vigorous. Beginning with a night spent on the Point du Chene wharf without food or shelter from the drizzling rain, they were slowly moved along the I. C. and kept without food or drink until Sussex was reached in the afternoon. They had begun to think that a process of slow starvation had been decided upon to thin out their ranks and relieve the crush, but at Sussex they were given a meal. They reached here about 10 p. m. within an hour of the departure of their co-excurionists and were allowed the privilege of sleeping on a floor left none too clean by the first lot of delayed harvesters. Many of the Islanders were people of means, but the lateness of the hour prevented them from getting into hotels and all had to share alike. When day broke they immediately sought out places of various kinds. They did not limit their orders and soon many of them were in a happy state of oblivion. Curled up on trucks, or seats, or lying prone upon the floor, they slept away the time. Their positions in many cases must have been very wearisome, except for those utterly drunk or sleepy. One man formed a good representation of the Islanders, the most violent of all, and he slept the sleep of the just, undisturbed by the drunken orgies of those around him.

The police report this contingent to have been the most violent of all, and only rough measures early in the day served to keep some of them under control. The more orderly among them found amusement in dancing, cake-eating and singing. Several possessed good voices and their quartette was much enjoyed by their comrades.

The train which was to take them west arrived here early Sunday morning. The crowd were given breakfast about six o'clock and at half-past eight the last of the memorable harvest excursion of 1904 went out.

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CITY NEWS.

NOTICE.

KUROPATKIN'S ARMY SURROUNDED ON THE MANCHU PLAIN.

THE HOLIDAY

Celebrated All Over the Provinces.

Weather was Fine Until Late in the

Afternoon, When the Rain Came

Too Late to Spoil the Fun.

Weariness from the effects of busy excursions, and worn out by the pleasures of a day in the country, large numbers of laboring people, for whose

Monday was set aside, returned to the city last night in the midst of a disagreeable rain storm.

Their spirits were not dampened, however, for the greater part of the day had been fine and everything passed off much more satisfactorily than the condition of the weather during the last few days had promised.

Labor Day was greatly enjoyed. With eager anticipation it had been looked forward to by those whose fortunes it is to work, and reports go to show that the most sanguine expectations were not disappointed.

Many hearts were gladdened by the clearing of the weather early in the morning, and although it looked rather threatening large numbers went out to the country.

The river boats made several trips to Watters' Landing during the day where the big labor picnic was held. At 8.30 the majestic left with those who were desirous of spending the full day out of the city; at 10.30 and again at 2 the Champlain sailed with crowded decks, while the Victoria went up to bring them back at five o'clock.

She had on board when she arrived at Indiantown over one thousand passengers.

Another picnic was held on Partridge Island, while the golf links were occupied with the Woodstock and St. John teams.

Late in the afternoon the rain began to fall, and reports received last night were to the effect that it had been pretty general all over the province.

At Calais firemen's sports were held, and a large number of people from St. John were present. At Amherst the horse races were the centre of attraction.

At Fredericton there was not very much in the way of amusement except the base ball and some small picnics, but all over the province, to some extent, the day was celebrated.

AT MONCTON.

MONCTON, Sept. 5.—The holiday passed off very quietly. The only local amusement was a game of base ball between the Franklins and Thistles, which required eleven innings to finish. Score 4 to 3. This finishes the local league series, the Franklins being winners with the Y. M. C. A. second, Trojans third and Thistles last.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX, Sept. 5.—Labor Day was generally observed here by a parade of labor protective unions in the morning. Sports were held at the C. A. A. grounds jointly under the auspices of the unions and the Abegweit in the afternoon. The day was fine and there was a large attendance at the sports. No records were broken, but Jones equalled the maritime record in the hammer throw. James McMillan threw the hurled yard dash and Donahoe the 220, high jump and quarter mile. Howe of Acadia University, who is summing here, secured the running high jump and the hurdles.

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The meeting closed with prayer by Dr. Wilson.

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Russians and Japanese in a Neck and Neck Race for Mukden, Which Base Is Now Being Evacuated.

Kuropatkin's Rear Guard Annihilated—He Threw Out a Cavalry Screen to Prevent Flank Attack, but Late Despatches Say That This Move Was Not Successful—Port Arthur Again.

The forces of Kuropatkin and Oyama are racing for Mukden. This much stands out in the news of Monday, and it is indicated in a report forwarded by Kuropatkin, who says that his retreat is being conducted in perfect order, though the Japanese continued the attack until Monday.

The result of the race is in doubt. The united Russian forces are now north of Yental, a station on the railway about 30 miles northeast of Mukden, to which the bulk of the Japanese forces is marching direct, after having swarmed across the Taitse River. A strong Japanese flank column is about 30 miles northeast of Mukden, and is trying to get between the Russian forces and Mukden.

With the race in progress there is a brief despatch from Mukden saying that preparations for the evacuation of that place are proceeding. This report, if well founded, as pointed out in the Associated Press St. Petersburg despatch, would mark the abandonment of the whole of southern Manchuria and the winding up of this year's campaign. It was reported in St. Petersburg at a late hour Monday night that Kuropatkin's rear guard had been almost annihilated and that the main Russian army was in danger of being surrounded.

Kuropatkin in his report makes no mention of the abandonment of 200 guns at Liao Yang, a rumor to which effect is in circulation.

Advices from Port Arthur by way of Chefoo bring the fighting there up to Sept. 2 and say the Japanese losses were very heavy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—A despatch received here from General Kuropatkin, forwarded yesterday evening, indicates that Kuropatkin's army and General Kuraki's army are racing for Mukden and that the result is in doubt. General Kuropatkin says that the retreat is being conducted in perfect order. The Japanese repeatedly attacked the Russian rear on Sunday, but in every case they were repulsed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—It is officially stated that the united Russian forces are now north of Yental, except a detachment left at that place to cover the retreat.

The Japanese swarmed across the Taitse River near its junction with the Pensi. The bulk of the Japanese forces is marching direct on Mukden. Preparations for the evacuation of Mukden are proceeding. The Japanese advance is within thirty miles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—It was reported at a late hour tonight that General Kuropatkin's rear guard had been almost annihilated and that the main Russian army was in imminent danger of being surrounded.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The Russian losses in the fighting at Liao Yang are estimated at 15,000.

There is no doubt here that a number of guns, especially siege artillery, have been abandoned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—Under date of Sept. 4, General Kuropatkin telegraphed the emperor at Moscow: "The retreat of our troops from Liao Yang on the right bank of the Taitse River on the night of Sept. 4 was carried on in good order."

"The enemy's insignificant attempts at pursuit were stopped by our rear guard."

During Sept. 4 the Japanese strengthened their position against our left flank, extending their line from the Yental mines northward.

"The Japanese on Sept. 4 also crashed from Liao Yang and its environs."

On Sept. 5, P. M., the Russian official reports on the battle of Liao Yang reached the imperial headquarters today, but they will not be given in order and make from a concise and detailed story. In the meantime headquarters is refraining from giving anything to the public. It is generally known that Kuropatkin succeeded by means of a desperate rear guard action and strong well-handled flank movements in withdrawing the great bulk of the Russian army and that he cut bridges to hamper the Japanese pursuit.

Critical interest centres in the action of the Japanese right wing which occurred Saturday morning. General Kuropatkin then swung to the westward, his movement being designed to flank the Russians' left at Liao Yang itself.

Among the Japanese officers killed in the battle at Liao Yang are Lieut. Lezrouchi, a son of Lieut. General Lezrouchi, minister of war, and Lieut. Fukushima and Murata, both sons of Japanese generals.

Official figures of the Japanese losses and a list of the trophies captured are expected to reach Tokio tomorrow.

It is believed here that General Kuropatkin's next stand will be made at Mukden, although there is defensive ground south of there.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5, 1.55 a. m.—The war situation to date is: The whole Russian army, or at least the main portion of it, is already above Yental, and is pushing on toward Mukden. The whole of Field Marshal Oyama's army has crossed the Taitse River, and part of it is hanging on to Kuropatkin's flank.

A strong flanking column on the east is pushing rapidly north in the effort to head off the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The

new mobilization decided upon is expected to be announced in the latter part of this week. It will include the eight army corps stationed at Odessa. The emperor today inspected the Kuropatkin's forces west of Mukden, to meet any interference that may be attempted from the direction of Yinkow or New Chwang.

Oyama's advance is reported to be engaging the Russian rear, but it is not expected to develop anything more serious than a series of rear guard actions, tending to harass Kuropatkin's retreat.

The Japanese have thrown a strong flanking column across the Taitse river at Benitzu, about 30 miles northeast of Liao Yang, which is hurrying to Mukden, and endeavoring to get in between the Russian army and Mukden. It is against this movement that General Kuropatkin has dispatched General Revenkampff with a strong detachment, which it is believed is already blocking the eastern high road. Kuropatkin has three roads over which he is marching towards Mukden, besides the double-track railway. The latter is chiefly occupied with the transportation of guns and of equipment, of which there is a large amount. The soldiers are marching in light order, and most of the rounds have already been dispatched north by rail.

General Kuropatkin in a telegram to the general staff, filed at 1 p. m. Sept. 5th, north of the Yental, says the Sunday engaged his rear guard south of Yental, the fight continuing until Monday. The telegram details the precautions taken to checkmate the Japanese flankers.

General Kuropatkin estimates his losses up to and including Sunday at 15,000 men. The loss to the Japanese probably will be double this number, owing to their position as attackers.

General Kuropatkin, either on the way to Mukden or in the neighborhood of Mukden itself.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Telegraph correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says the Russians have mounted two 12 inch naval guns on Parapolschne Mountain, close to the city of Port Arthur, from which they are shelling the Japanese positions.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

LEADING CEREALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer points out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knowing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of stock to which it should be fed.

Wheat—Wheat is a suitable feed for all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to swine, but it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose.

Barley—Barley is a first class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections.

Corn—Corn is the best of all the cereals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and consequently has a long list of by-products.

Oats—The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust, and oat feed or shorts are the chief by-products of this grain.

Peas—Peas are very rich in protein, are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea meal is too concentrated to be fed alone.

Oil Cake—Oil cake or oil meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for fattening cattle and sheep.

FATTENING CHICKENS FOR MARKET.

In order to have the chickens plump and well fitted for the market when they are at the most profitable age, they should be placed in the fattening crates when they are three months old.

Denmark have not been crowned with the same success. The atmospheric moisture of the seashore suits the cauliflowerers, the more so because of the long periods of drought which check the progress of vegetation do not exist there.

The question of the value and hereditary of the cauliflowerer is still divided the scientific world. The biennial and in-door culture applied to cauliflowers evidently modifies considerably the climatic influence, since the plants are raised in a warmer and dryer southern climate than their ancestral superiority in the second to the fourth generation.

The "Dwarf Erfurt" is the strain of cauliflower grown and is identical with what the Americans call the "Snow-bloom" in some sections. Three types can be distinguished, differing in earliness and in their more or less dwarfed appearance, but each having a special value, either for growing under glass or for outdoor cultivation.

Satisfactory Meal Mixtures: (1) Ground oats (coarser hulls removed). (2) Stippings from rolled oats (no hulls) dust should be included.

When sufficient skim milk or buttermilk cannot be obtained for mixing the mash, a quantity of animal or raw vegetable food should be added to the fattening ration.

The chickens should remain in the fattening crates for a period of 24 days more or less, depending on the conditions of the birds. Before they are placed in the crates they should be well dusted with sulphur to kill the lice.

The Second Week—The chickens should be given twice a day as much food as they will eat. Half an hour after feeding the feed troughs should be cleaned and turned over.

The Last Ten Days—At the completion of the fattening period one pound of tallow a day should be added to the mash for every 70 chickens. The quantity of tallow should be gradually increased, so that at the latter part of the period one pound of tallow is fed to 50 chickens.

CULTIVATION OF SEEDS IN DENMARK.

In "La Nature," a French periodical, Prof. Albert Maumene has an interesting article on this subject, the contents of which are brought out in the following synopsis: The production of selected seed is a subject of the minutest care on the part of farmers who make a specialty of seed growing.

The creation of this special industry dates back forty years. A farmer of Erfurt conceived the idea that the moist climate of Denmark should be very favorable to the development of the cauliflower. He requested a Danish farmer to make the first trial, which was a complete success, and since that date the cauliflower seeds of Copenhagen have supplied the wholesale market of Erfurt.

This success and rapid progress is due to an intelligent and systematic selection of the plants producing seed, and of the seeds themselves, but especially to the physical conditions, which favor the extraordinary development of these plants under an abundant yield of seed.

False Flax, Pigeon Weed and Chess—All these weeds start to grow in the fall and produce seed next season. If fall wheat be left out, these weeds may be readily eradicated by regular summer cultivation after harvest, thus germinating and destroying the seed.

seed of the rag weed will be prevented from maturing, and in a few years this weed will be destroyed.

Wild Oats—This is an annual which is very troublesome in some sections. It is best to work the land as soon as the crop is taken off, thus encouraging the seeds to germinate.

Wild Mustard—Although only an annual, this weed is very troublesome on account of the vitality of its seeds. These may lie in the ground for years and yet, when brought to the surface, will germinate.

Although only a few of the noxious weeds are here mentioned, if the above methods are followed for a few years, the remainder of the noxious weeds will be destroyed.

Yours very truly, W. A. CLEMENS, Publication Clerk.

FRUIT REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The Fruit Division, Ottawa, reports as follows regarding the prospects for the fruit crop: Apples—Prospects have not changed materially since the last report.

Other Fruit—Pears of all sorts are a light crop. Plums are a total failure in more than half the orchards, and only a light crop anywhere else.

Foreign Markets and Crops—The first American apples sold in Glasgow at 14 shillings. The British and continental crop is generally light, but the fruit crop is lighter than was anticipated, though still a good crop.

NOXIOUS WEEDS OF EASTERN CANADA.

Weeds not only cause a great deal of unnecessary work and annoyance during the harvesting, threshing and cleaning of grain, but they sap the very vitality from the plants or crops grown in their presence.

To eradicate weeds it is important to know something of their nature and growth. The most common varieties given by Simpson Rennie, owner of the gold medal farm of Ontario.

The Canada Thistle and Perennial Sow Thistle are the most common weeds killed in a single season by a properly worked corn or root crop. The main thing is to keep them from showing above ground.

You rather hate yourself when an attack disturbs your peaceful slumbers. Did you never try Nerviline? It has been one of the most successful and most reliable remedies for nervousness.

THE JOY OF LIVING. It is only the healthy who find a real joy in life. Weak, nervous, languid and discouraged people find new hope and energy in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

DR. WEAVER'S TREATMENT. WEAVER'S SYRUP For Humors Salt Rheum Scrofulous Swellings, etc. WEAVER'S GERATE Cleanses the Skin Beautifies the Complexion.

I. C. R. RELIEF AND INSURANCE.

Regular Meeting Held at Moncton on Wednesday.

Executive Considered Amendments to Constitution and Dealt With Many Claims and Other Matters.

The thirty-sixth meeting of the general executive committee of the Intercolonial Railway Employees' Relief and Insurance Association was held at Moncton on Wednesday.

A large number of other matters were brought before the general executive committee, including hospital charges made by the Victoria General Hospital at Halifax, the division of the New Glasgow district, the formation of several new sub-medical districts, arranging for the admission of employees on the Canada Eastern Railway.

NEW BRUNSWICK TO REMAIN LIBERAL.

W. T. Whitehead, of Fredericton Discusses the Political Situation.

W. T. Whitehead, of Fredericton, N. B., a member of the provincial parliament of New Brunswick, and who has twice refused the portfolio of surveyor general in the New Brunswick cabinet, addressed the members of the New Brunswick Liberal Association at a meeting held at Fredericton on Wednesday.

The deficit existing in the sick and accident fund was also considered, and it was agreed that a special assessment would have to be levied in the near future, on account of the same.

The death claims of the late Thaddeus Porrell and the late Jos. Lamontagne were also discussed, and it was decided that the claims of the following named were also fully discussed, and it was decided that they could not be paid.

It was decided to pay for all emergency medical attendance, and to give to the notice received from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, that on account of the crowded state of the institution, they were unable to receive any more of our members.

Clause 1. No sick allowance shall be given for the first six days of any disability, but should a member be disabled for a period of sixteen days or more, the first six days shall be allowed.

The above amendment was approved by the committee, and it will be submitted to the members at the next annual district meetings, with the recommendation of the general executive committee that it be adopted.

HALIFAX CARPENTER FATALLY INJURED.

HALIFAX, Sept. 5.—George Hyland, a carpenter, was probably fatally injured this morning while assisting to move a house. The gear gave way and the heavy end of the house fell on his body, crushing his leg, which was amputated above the knee. His breast was also crushed.

NOTICE OF SALE.



Mrs. Anderson, Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praising Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are not few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is. It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew of and thoroughly reliable."

DANIEL D. NORTHRUP DEAD. Daniel D. Northrup, an old and highly respected farmer and blacksmith of Kingston, Kings Co., died at his home Friday morning at the age of 77.

DEATH IN C. P. R. COLLISION. The list of killed and wounded in the fatal collision on the C. P. R. at Sinitula yesterday were:

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two persons were killed and another fatally wounded in a shooting and stabbing affray in an Italian boarding house today. An old feud, said to have had its origin in Italy, is said to have been the cause.

AN ITALIAN FEUD. NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Two persons were killed and another fatally wounded in a shooting and stabbing affray in an Italian boarding house today.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 2.—Hon. Mr. Gobet, deputy minister of public works, arrived at Sydney this afternoon in the government cable steamer Tyrian. The deputy minister has been making an inspection of public works on the Labrador coast and will leave to continue his duties along the Gulf shore.

FARMS FOR SALE

Moose Jaw District, Western Assiniboia. Improved farms of 160 to 320 acres at prices ranging from \$15 to \$25 per acre for improved lands and from \$5 to \$10 per acre for wild land (grain). Block from 1000 acres up to 10,000 acres at special prices. Terms 1-3 cash; balance on terms to suit. Apply to H. DAVISON PICKETT, Barrister, Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

LEARN TO DO WHO HAS DONE

Fredericton Business College. Spent nearly 25 years as a book-keeper and office man in various businesses and manufacturing concerns. He is the man to instruct you how to do these things. Send at once for a catalogue of this book and how to do these things. W. J. OSBORN, Fredericton, N. B.

MEN WANTED

THE FOLLOWING CANADIAN AND AMERICAN farmers have been recommended through the agency of Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C. Information regarding any of these will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm:

88,551—Wm. Lord, Surrey, Eng., apparatus for generating gas for illuminating and heating purposes. 88,765—Sven Carlsson, Stockholm, Sweden, spirituous igniters for petroleum lamps. 88,772—Major F. J. Anderson, Waterford, Ireland, slide rule. 88,873—Martin Ekenbom, Stockholm, Sweden, method and apparatus for heating substances containing liquid or moisture. 88,848—James Brako, Christchurch, New Zealand, improved means for attaching breeching straps to the shafts of vehicles. 88,868—Mrs. Alex. Clarke, Paris, France, process for obtaining cattle food. United States. 766,295—Wm. Thorp, Rat Portage, Ont., shingle cutting machine. 766,457—Messrs. Michael & Desjardins, Montreal, Que., sleigh. 766,461—Auguste Gamache, Bartlett, N. J., telephone transmitter. 767,040—J. Cayouette, Amqui, Que., hay press. 767,075—Samuel M. Martin, Vancouver, B. C., hay tedder attachment for mowing machines. 767,102—Benj. F. Chapman, Meaford, Ont., horse collar.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Sept 2-Sch Manuel R Cruz, 258, Shanklin, from Portland, P McIntyre, bal.

Sch Rebecca W Huddell, 210, Fardie, from Elizabethport, N.J. W J Purdy, coal.

Coastwise-Schs Friendship, 55, Wilber, from Valparaiso; Margaret, 49, Leighton, from St George; Silver Cloud, 45, Post, from Digby; Lone Star, 29, Richardson, from Grand Harbor; Jessie, 21, Spicer, from Harborville; Emily, 59, Morris, from Advocate Harbor; Yarmouth Packet, 76, Shaw, from Yarmouth; Rex, 67, Smith, from St Martins; Eastern Light, 40, Cheney, from Grand Harbor; barge No. 1, 459, Nickerson, from Farnborough and do.

Sept 2-Sch Lewanka, 296, Williams, from Dorchester, R C Elkin, bal.

Coastwise-Schs Athol, 70, Sterling, from Farnborough; Leruka, 75, Ogilvie, from Parrsboro; Esie, 72, Cameron, from Alma; Blue Wave, 37, Downey, from River Hebert; Corinto, 38, Graham, from do; Beulah Benton, 38, Mitchell, from Sandy Cove; barge No. 3, 431, McNamara, from Parrsboro.

Sept 5-Bark Jova (Nor), 457, Land, from Liverpool, bal.

Barkin Fruen (Nor), 356, Larsen, from Drogheda; barge No. 2, 432, Bark Henshin (Ger), 768, Schneider, from Havre, Geo McKean, bal.

Sch Wm Marshall, 200, Williams, from Portland, Peter McIntyre, bal.

Sch Emma P Edouard, Johnson, from Hillsboro for Newark-In for harbor.

Sch Tay, 124, Sprague, from New Haven, P McIntyre, bal.

Sch H M Stanley, 31, Flowers, from Providence, master, bal.

Sch Clayola, 133, Berry, from Sackville, N W Smith, bal.

Sch L A Plummer, Foster, from Boston, bal.

Sept 2-Sch Annie Lawry, Campbell, for City Island f.

Sch R P S, Baird, for Eastport.

Sch Joseph Hay, Erb, for City Island f.

Coastwise-Schs Teulah Bar, Gesner, for Bridgetown; Beulah Black, for Quaco; Wood Broe, Desmond, for River Hebert; Emily, Norris, for Advocate Harbor; George, Long, bal; McGrath, for Margaretville; Lone Star, Richardson, for Grand Harbor; Silver Cloud, Post, for Digby.

Sept 3-Sch Ida M Barton, Wasson, for Waymouth.

Sch May Bell, Kenzie for Yarmouthville, Me.

Coastwise-Sch Venus, Thurber, for Meteghan.

Sept 2-Str St Croix, Simpson, for Boston via Maine ports.

Str Manchester Corporation, Heath, for Manchester via Philadelphia.

Sept 5-Str St Croix, Simpson, for Boston via Maine ports.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

At Yarmouth, Sept 2, brig Harry, from St Martin, WI; str Boston, from Boston; Seneca, from St John; sch Arizona, from Lousburg.

At Sydney, CB, Aug 23, str Fortuna, from Port Talbot (and sailed for New York); str Priestfield, Day, from Wabana.

At Chatham, Sept 1, bark Buchdale, from Dantes.

At Montreal, Aug 27, brig Ventura, Armstrong, from Barbados.

At Port Hawkesbury, Aug 28, sch Albion, from Cadiz for Shippegan.

At Chatham, Sept 1, bark Beechdale, from Vidolisch, Naples.

BRITISH PORTS.

At Hillsboro, Aug 21, sch Advent, Irving, for Newark; sch St Wentworth, Fiddie, from St John; sch Arizona, from Lousburg.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived.

CITY ISLAND, N.Y., Sept 1-Bound south, str Silvia, from St John, and Halifax; schs W E and W L Tuck, from St John, NB; Silver Spray, from Sand River, NS; Leah A Widden, from Dalhousie, NB; Henry Sutton, from St John, NB.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept 1-Anchored in bay for harbor, sch Georgia, from Philadelphia for St John.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept 1-Ard, and old, sch W R Huntley, from Waltham, N S, for New Haven.

Arrived, schs Carrie, from Elizabethport for Nova Scotia; W H Waters, from Fall River for Halifax.

At Hyannis, Mass, Aug 29, sch Priscilla, from St John for New Bedford (and sailed).

At Bridgeport, Ct, Sept 1, sch Union, from River Hebert, N S.

At Norwalk, Ct, Sept 1, sch Comrade, Kerrigan, from St John, N B.

TORR HEAD, Sept 3-Passed, str Horn, from Chatham, N B, for Dublin.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept 3-Passed, schs Romeo, from New Haven for St John; Havana, from Jordan River for New York; Hugh John, from do for do; Erie, from St John, N B, for Providence.

BOSTON, Sept 3-Ard, strs Lancaster, from London; Goodwin, from Chatham, N B.

BATH, Me., Sept 3-Ard, schs Star, from Liverpool, NS; Elsie, from do.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept 3-Ard, sch W R Huntley, from Parrsboro, N S.

BOOTHBY HARBOR, Me., Sept 3-Ard, schs H H Holder, from St John, N B; Canning Packet, from Littlebrook, N S.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept 3-Bound south, str Etruria, from Halifax.

Bound east, strs Prince Arthur, for St John; and Halifax; Silvia, for Halifax and St John, N B.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept 4-Arrived and sailed, schs Romeo, from New Haven for St John, NB; Dominion, from Jersey City for Halifax; Scotia Queen, from Port Johnson for Wolfville; R Carson, from New York for St Martins Bay.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept 4-Ard, schs Nellie Eaton, from St John, NB, for Pawtucket.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept 4-Ard, schs Maggie Miller, from Boston; Alice J, Crabtree, from Raritan River.

Sailed.

From Coronet, Aug 29, str Albuera, Grady (from New Caledonia), for Delaware Breakwater for orders.

From Christiansand, Aug 26, ship Ota, Refenes, for Canada.

Sailed, strs Ibernia, for Manchester; Sarmatian, for Glasgow; Sagamore, for Liverpool; schs Foster Rice, for Annapolis; Valetta, for Apple River; Belmont, for Bellevue Cove; BB Hardwick, Clementsport; Olivia, for do; Rowena, for Windsor; Effie May, for St John.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept 3-Sid, schs Domain, for St John, N B.

NEW YORK, Sept 4-Sailed, schs Georgia, for St John, N B.

MISCELLANY.

CURACAO, Aug 17 (7 th)-Sch Doris M Pickup, Roop, laden with tin, grounded on the eastern side of the harbor when coming in. She was surveyed Aug 1 and found to have rudder unchained, and a diver found the shoe chafed and small piece gone.

The schooner left this morning, after repairs to her rudder, to sail for the United States.

EAST LONDON, Aug 23-Bark Germania, from Algoa Bay for Barbados (ballast), has put in here in distress.

Launched, the four masted, sch Charles E Wilbur was launched at the shipyard of M C McDonald & Sons at Mystic, Ct, yesterday. Her length is 160 feet and she has a beam of 36 feet, her draught is 14 feet and capacity 1,400 tons.

HALIFAX, NS, Aug 30-Advices from St Johns, NF, state that sch Richard Graves arrived and reports passed a ship bottom up in lat 48.29, lon 33.84, about 3 feet out of water and about 70 feet of bilge showing; tonnage estimated at about 450; it was a bark Wanderer (of N B), Cleveland, Aug 24, lat 37.20 N, lon 72 W.

REPORTS.

PORT MURRAY, NS-Passed, Aug 27, str Quebec, from Montreal for Havre, etc; schs Utility, from Dalhousie for Vineyard Haven; Arcton, bound south; Leonard Parker, Knowlton, from Campbellton for Liverpool.

Passed in Point Amour, 28th, str Kastania, Webb, from Glasgow for Montreal.

Passed Sydney Light, Sept 2, str Froot Holme, Beaton, from Tadoussac via Sydney for Yarmouth; Agnes, Henriksen, from New York via Sydney for Labrador.

Passed in Belle Isle, 31st, str Bayliss, MacNicol, from Liverpool for Montreal.

Bark Aljaca (Nor), from Plymouth for Campbellton, NB, Aug 28, lat 43.27, lon 49 (by str Greatman).

Ship Astral, Dunham, from Honolulu for Delaware Breakwater, Aug 31, lat 36.12 N, lon 75.10 W (by str J M Guffey).

LONDON, Sept 1-Str Burbo Bank, Shekelton, from Buenos Ayres for —, has returned to Buenos Ayres in a damaged condition, having been in collision off the island of Martin Garcia with str Lynorta, outward bound from Buenos Ayres. The Lynorta proceeded, being apparently undamaged.

St Lucia cables that str Arabistan, Roberts, from Buenos Ayres, etc, for New York via Cuba, etc, is ashore near Balenbouch. Much light before she can be floated. Lighters have been sent.

Buenos Ayres telegraphs that bark Coruna, Mason, from Antwerp June 24, was found aground off the bay yesterday morning off Liberty Island. The Coruna was damaged slightly about the bows. The Fortuna was also slightly damaged.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug 31-Bark Bertha, which arrived today from Northern and Southern waters,

AN INSANE WOMAN

Shot a Policeman and Tried to Drown Her Baby in a Tub.

She Was Finally Subdued by the Fumes of Turpentine—Used a Revolver Freely.

A Most Interesting Account of the Work Being Done Here by the British Society.

BOSTON, Sept. 4-In a sudden fit of insanity today Mrs. Minnie McKenzie tried to kill her husband at her home, 121 Falcon street, East Boston, shot and fatally wounded Patrolman Alfred M. Sturtevant, and barricaded herself in the front room of her tenement for several hours stood off a squad of ten policemen. It was not until nine o'clock that the police were able to capture the woman. Findings in all efforts to invade the room futile, a supply of turpentine was brought to the house and Mrs. McKenzie was stupefied by the fumes. On her person were found two revolvers of heavy calibre and a large quantity of cartridges.

It is said that Mrs. McKenzie, who is 34 years of age, and of powerful frame, had been an inmate of an insane asylum. She became violently insane about 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, and drawing a revolver of a heavy calibre beat shooting at her husband, but none of the shots took effect. McKenzie notified the police, and four patrolmen were sent to the house. When they arrived they found Mrs. McKenzie in a front room, where she had locked the door and barricaded it with a large bureau. The officers succeeded in getting the door partially opened, but not wide enough to enter. The woman then pushed the muzzle of her revolver through the door and fired four shots, three of the bullets striking Patrolman Sturtevant and one of them lodging in the chest, two in the abdomen and the third in the left temple. Sturtevant was removed to the Relief Hospital, where he died at 7.20 o'clock tonight.

The news of the shooting of Patrolman Sturtevant spread rapidly, and during the entire afternoon and evening the street in the vicinity of McKenzies house was crowded with people without inquiring for the footstep in the hall was the signal for a fusillade of shots from the front room, the bullets passing through the barricaded door.

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Patrolman Sturtevant was 44 years old and married. He had been connected with the Boston police department since 1888.

Another important feature of the Bible Society's work in Canada is the system of colportage, whereby the word of God is taken to many remote and outlying districts scarcely touched by any other religious workers. Among the lumber camps, as in the mining camps, it often happens that visits from an ordained preacher are possible only at rare intervals, but the colporteur moves about among them and leaves behind him the message which may kindle hope in souls that have not seen a minister for years.

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BIBLES FOR CANADA

Are Printed in Twenty-Seven Different Languages.

A Most Interesting Account of the Work Being Done Here by the British Society.

IN view of the forthcoming visit to Canada of the Rev. John H. Ritson, M. A., secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, it is interesting to recall the work that is being accomplished in British North America through the instrumentality of the Bible Society. During the past twelve months, from August 1st to August 1st, 1904, no less than 8,318 volumes were shipped to Canada from the Bible house in London, and, in order to disburse the demand for the scriptures is on the decline, it may be mentioned that as recently as Aug. 16th, an order was received in London from Montreal for 3,412 copies, while on Aug. 17th an order was received from Toronto for a consignment of 21,628 copies. And further, an interesting light is thrown on the variety of nationalities and of one mission, some of these scriptures represented 26 different languages, including such tongues as Japanese, Russ and Finn, which scriptures were provided for the Icelandic synod of the Lutheran church at Winnipeg, and for a Chinese Sunday school at Halifax, N. S. Special importations of scriptures in Ruthenian, Hungarian and other foreign languages have been made by the use of Doukhobors, Galicians, etc. in the Northwest Territories.

One example will suffice to illustrate the demand for scriptures in languages whose existence in Canada some of us are scarcely aware of. The Upper Canada auxiliary of the Bible Society has its headquarters in Toronto. The last year's report on this report alone included the following foreign languages: Arabic, 2; Armenian, 3; Chinese, 50; Cree, 9; Danish, 22; Dutch, 8; Finnish, 44; Flemish, 3; French, 241; Gaelic, 27; German, 151; Greek, 25; Hebrew, 155; Hungarian, 294; Icelandic, 7; Italian, 150; Japanese, 400; Norwegian, 30; Polish, 69; Roman, 31; Russ, 271; Ruthenian, 2,084; Spanish, 3; Swedish, 4; Syriac, 3; Yiddish, 1.

And this is taking no account of the thousands of copies in many tongues that are being constantly supplied by the Bible Society's agents at various points throughout the continent. In Berlin, Hamburg, Naples and Antwerp native colporteurs are engaged in distributing scriptures among their own countrymen who are immigrating to America in such large numbers. A Bible is put into the pocket of every child who emigrates from England under the auspices of Dr. Barnardo, Dr. Stephenson and such-like philanthropists.

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