The Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 16, 1899

NO. 1.

PEACE OR WAR.

THE TRANSVAAL EXECUTIVE THE OCEANIC THE LARGEST ARE NOW DECIDING ON WHICH.

They Are Debating Whether They Chamberlain's Note - Telegrams Being Exchanged With the Orange Free State.

by telegraph with the Orange Free The Oceanic is 704 feet in length. State. The decision is anxiously awaited by the crowds outside the executive

building.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13—It is asserted in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal government will accept the British note, leaving the question of suzerainty on the basis of the convection of 1894.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 13—The Cape Times and the Cape Argus both consider the British note generous and conciliatory, and all the papers assume that the Transvaal will comply with the British demands.

PRETORIA, Sept. 12—A communication has been received from the imperial government stating that although anxi-

The reply will possibly come before the volkeraad tomorrow. The decision of the executive will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange

The Transvaal war office denies any knowledge of the reported offer of 10,000 Irish-Americans to fight against Great

Britain.

PRETORIA, Sept. 13—The Imperial government, when intimating that it did not desire to fix a time limit, pointed out that its chief desire was only for "Reasonable promptness in order to put an end to the tension."

It is understood that President Kruger is awaiting the arrival from Bloemtontein of Mr. Fischer, of the Orange Free State executive council, before drafting his reply.

Stanley News.

STANLEY, Sept. 12-Mr. John Robins has completed the new store for the estate of A. Douglass and the proprietors are installed in their new premises. The building presents a fine appearance, being a large two and a half story being a large two and a half story wooden structure, having two large plate glass windows, a large and capacious office and in every way finished in the most convenient manner possible for carrying on the large and rapidly increasing business of the firm. The building is lighted throughout by electricity and has a very pretty appearance in the evening. The firm has upwards of 8,000 feet of floor space at their disposal. The workmanship reflects great credit upon Mr. Robins and those associated with him in building. About twenty-five years ago the late Andrew Douglass commenced business in a small way and by careful application to work years ago the late Andrew Douglass commenced business in a small way and by careful application to work and strict honesty and integrity soon built up a large and thriving trade that necessitated his enlarging the premises on two occasions during his lifetime. Since his death his two sons have conducted the business and the completion of the present building is an excellent example of the prosperity which the firm is enjoying.

example of the prosperity which the firm is enjoying.

The entertainment given under the auplies of the Women's Aid Society of St. Thomas church on the evening of the 5th ins*. was a decided success, both from a financial and also from an artistic and theatrical standpoint. The programme was announced by Major Howe, the first number being a tableau in six parts, The Three Old Maids of Lee. Mre. Dr. Slaw, Miss M. E. Sansorn and Miss Fio. Christie made very pretty and charming Old Maids of Lee. Mrs. Dr. Slaw, Miss M. E. Sansorn and Miss Flo. Christie made very pretty and charming young maids, while Miss Wainwright, Miss Jennie Douglass and Miss Masd Sansorn took the part of the three old maids very wel!. The accord number was club swinging by Miss Elsie Douglass, and the excellent way which she executed several difficult movements showed that she must have spent considerable time in practicing. next followed s scl., Periot, by Mrs. A. B. Murray, whose sweet singing is always received with a great deal of pleasure by a Stanley audience. Between the third and fourth acts of the drama Mrs. David J. Douglassang very clearly and beautifully the Scotch ballad We'd Better Bide a Wee.

The main feature of the evening was the military drama, "The Spy of Gettysburg," which was presented for the first time here by three young ladies and eight gentlemen. The hearty applause they received from the audience showed that their efforts were highly appreciated.

Mrs. Er. Shaw of St. Andrews, Quebec.

Mrs. Br. Shaw of St. Andrews, Quebec

has returned home after spending the summer with her sister, Miss Wain-Mr. C. P. B. Williams, of the C. P. R. office, Montreal, is enjoying a part of his vacation in Stanley, the guest of Dr.

Miss Elsie Douglass, who purposes at-tending school at Edgehill, Windsor, N. S., left on Friday last, intending to re-main over Sunday at the rectory Westmain over subset of Mrs. H. T. Parker. She will be accompanied to Windsor by ther mother, Mrs. Andrew Douglass, and Mr.

A GREAT SHIP.

OCEAN CARRIER EVER BUILT.

Where She Was Enthusiastically Welcomed-Comparatively Slow Time. Due to a Green Crew of

PRETORIA, Sept. 13—President Kruger NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Never since the and the executive council reassembled arrival here of the steamship Great ply to be made to the British secretary port comparing in size with the Star met with an accident today that would of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph liner Oceanic, which arrived here today Chamberlair. They are still conferring from Liverpool on her maiden voyage.

Oceanic and there was not a complaint from one of them. Before reaching port the saloon passengers held a meeting and adopted resolutions thanking the officers for their courteous treatment.

A CONVERTED PHYSICIAN, With the Aid of South American Kidney Cure. Nurses His "Hopeless" Cases Back to Health.

Back to Health.

A priminent physician writes this of diabetes: "Personally, until very recent I have never known an absolute cure." But this time physician says further that he has not a me wonderful work accomplished in patients of his by South American Hung. Cure; patients whom he had feased to treat because in his estimation there was no cure and no hope. What a tribute this is to be the medical genius in the compounding of this great remedy—this kidney specific. It soothes, heals and cures the diseased parts. Does it quickly and permanently. Sold by E. C. Brown.

(From 'Blackwood.') Docking horses took its rise in the dark lays when bull and bear baiting were onored by a place in the category of sport, rightly now relegated by law to the catalogue of outrage. This custom the catalogue of outrage. This custom of docking was once generally applied to English roadsters, hunters and harness hereer. The only useful purpose it ever served was in the Peninsular war, when British dregoons could be most easily distinguished from French by their cock tails. It fell into disuse with the decline of road coaches, and we owe its unwelcome revival to their partial restoration. It is seaseless, barbarous, and disfiguring; it inflicts needless suffering upon brood mares and horses turned out to grass, depriving them of their natural defence against files, besides the severe pain and shock caused by the operation itself. It should be discouraged in eve y possible way by influential persons, by those who lead the fashion in such things, and agricultural societies should be moved to refuse prizes to exhibits which have undergone this mutilation.

May Differ and Split Hairs on Doctrina

May Differ and Split Hairs on Doctrinal Points, but mey Join Hands for Humanity in Poclaiming the Virtues of Dr. Agneys Catarrhal Powder.

Charrh that dread menace to humanity, ttacks the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the algorith and the illiterate, but Dr. agne 's Catarrhal Powder is the sovereign are and needs no more reliable testim ny of its efficacy to cope riti and cure this disease than that but meni ent divines as Rev. W. H. Winrow, Mithodist; Rev. Mungo Frase, Presby prien; Bishop Sweatman, and other prominent leaders in the Church courts, who have, over their own signatures, teatified of its virtues. What better evidence for you that it will cure you. Sold by E. C. Brown.

Thanks for Not Spelling it "Aunty." Beston is now a fullblown antilynch ing league. Boston is the best all round anti place extant.—[Washington Post.

AN ACCIDENT.

THE SHAMBOCK'S STEEL GAFF SEVENTEEN HUNDRED MEN CHARLES BROKE IN WEDNESDAY'S TRIAL,

Had Been Out with Her Racing Rig-Repairs will Require Some-

church conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hamilton was attended by a very large number of friends, and the remains were followed to the cemetery at Berwick, where interment took place, by over one hundred carriages. The pall bearers were Mr. Geo. Ellison, Mr. Jar. Wiles, Mr. D. Buchanan, Mr. Reiker, Mr. Wansmake, and Mr. Geo. Z Parlee. A handsome crescent of white flowers, by his sister Mrr. Humphrey, of Lawrence, Mass., and nieces, also two wreathes were on the casket, one given by How. Geo. E. Foster. Mr. Sinnott, who has lived at Apohaqui for a number of years, was very widely known and highly esteemed as a friend and citizen; also a thorough business man as merchant, magistrate and postmatter. He leaves a wife, one son, Mr. Heber Sinnott of Sussex, and two daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father. Miss Sinnott was visiting in Boston, and did not arrive until Friday by the C. P. R. after the sudden death of her father on Thursday at six p. m.

LUMBER COMPANY-Henry V. Dewar, F. W. Dewar, W M Dewar, A.D. Herron, St. George, and Daniel Gilmor, Montreal, apply for incorporation as John Dewar & Sons, Ltd., to carry on the lumber business, capital \$80,000 in \$100 shares. The office of the company is to be at St.



They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose Small Price.

Substitution See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

UNDER CANYAS.

ASSEMBLED AT CAMP

neers Monday, and the 11th, 74th

follows: Col. Videl, D. O. C., chief staff officer; Major Dennison, D. A. A. G. A.; Col. Skinner, of 14th Rifles, Kingston, O. At., D. A. A. G. B.; D. H. Fairweather, D. A. G. A.; Co.; D. H. Fairweather, D. A. G. B.; D. H. Fairweather, D. M. G. B.; D. H. G. B.; D. A. A. G. A., for musketry; Dr. Mc-Learn, of B. R. C. I., P. M. D.; Major A.

BEARS NUMEROUS.

J. Armstrong, paymaster.

WAR ON THE TORMENTORS. 12 Years of Initation, Torment and Pain Relief ed and Cured with One Box of Dr. Agrews' Contract, for Skin Dis ease and Piles.

or. In fewer dintment, for Skin Disease and Piles.

A. Dirnell, of Hayden, Leb., writes:
"For 12 years I was tornented with itching piles, the agon at times was almost beyond bearing. I ried a dczn or more so-calles, pile remedies without any lasting beasir. One box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured me." This remedy cures eczema when all else fa 1. Sold by E. C. Brown.

The old man John Walsh, described in Monday's TELEGRAPH as being very ill and in destitute circumstances on Goat Island, was found dead in his shanty Monday morning by some men from Murray's mill. The police were informed and and called on Coroner Reberts of the North End, but he was at Mispec on business and they informed Coroner Walker, who did not hink an an areas and the remains. ir quest was necessary. The remains were taken in care by the old man's relatives who reside in the North End.

TO DESTROYED BY FIRE-The residence James Quigg at Trafton's Lake, near Welsford, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The members of family were out, some in the fields, others berry picking and the first intimation of fire was smoke seen rising from the roof. The upper portion of the house had caught from the flue and the building was goon destroyed. The loss was conwas coon destroyed. The loss was considerable, for only a portion of the furnishings in the lower flat were saved.

A BRUTE.

HIS CHILDREN HOR-RIBLY.

Boy Beaten Until He Lost His

W York, Sopt. 13—After eccepting Armelian is Mendary's stores fite These contents are stored for the second and the second to the contents of the second and the second to the contents of the second and the second to the American contents of the second and the second to the American contents of the second and the second to the American contents of the second and the second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the second to the second and second to the second and second to the s C. I. arrived on Saturday and at once | called, said he knew the prisoner about | gave \$10,000 as a capital fund to assist scolding about his children. His of an annual fee ranging from four to

and Miss Louise McPherson.

HALIFAX, Sept. 13—James O'Connor, of S'. John, arrived at Annapolis one day last week and representing himself as a commercial traveller hired a horse and waggon and that was the last seen of him until Detective Power scooped him in here this afternoon. He is now in the lockup.

The marriage took place this afternoon of Mrs. Louis McPherson, daughter of Hop. David McPherson, M. P. P., and ex-mayor of this city, to Dr. Allan of New York. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Clarence McKinnop. The bride was assisted by her sister, Miss Margaret, as tridesmaid, while Dr. Webster of Yarmouth, was the best map. lockup.

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Several Have Appeared in Public—
One Frightened a Young Lady at
Chance Harbor a Day or Two
Ago—A Runaway.

a change in the company's service between Boston and the provincer. Among the changes will be the withdrawal of the Prince Edward from the Boston-St. CHANCE HARROR, Sept. 11—Buring the summer bears have visited this commanity several times. But a few days ago bruin became bolder than usual by emerging from the woods near a quiet farm house. He was seemingly enjoying the cool of the evening when a young lady chanced that way. She was terrified with fear and called loudly for assistance. The bear turned, walked quickly to the woods and disappeared in the depths of the forest.

As two young gen:lemen and a lady were returning from a faneral on Sanday evening their horse became frightened and in some unaccountable way their carriage was upset throwing all the occupants on the ground. The carriage was demolished, but except for a few scratches the occupants were none the worse.

John route to take the place of the Princs Rupert, which will be taken off the same and the swill be taken off the same and the will be taken off the same and the will be maintained by a will later of Canade. The Edward will be maintained by the remaining ship, and later on, after the big event at New York, a service of four trips will be inaugurated, and continued as long as the travel warrants it, after which the regular winter arrangements will be commenced. This will be two round trips per week. The Sunday sailing from Boston will be continued throughout the winter.—Halifax Recorder.

St. John Man Dead.

CALGARY, N. W. T., Sept. 13— Major Dowling, of the Northwest mounted police, did yesterday. He leaves a wife and three daughters. He came from St. John, N. B.

S.H.&M.

Bias Brush Edge Skirt Binding

protects the skirt—makes it wear longer—the indestructible brush edge is woven with long and short sides, the velveteen cut on bias is inserted between sides of head, making the famous Natural Skirt-Fitting Curve—no other binding can smoothly fit the skirt, no other is half so handsome, so dressy, so durable—Nex it time you go shopping ask to see our binding and the best other binding, and you'll see the difference, and you'll also be convinced that velveteens cut from the piece are nowhere near suitable. S. H. & M. binding stock is made exclusively for binding, and is the only binding durable, dressy, handsome and economical.

The S. H. & M. Co. 24 Front Street West, Toronto, Out.

DEWITT ABUSED THE NEW BRUNSWICK BAP TIST CONVENTION CONCLUDED.

AT THE NARROWS.

Fund-Adjourned Until Septem-

At the session of Monday afternoom the Baptist Annuity Association met for

its work. A large number of the ministers of the body have already become beneficiary members in it by payment:

ent that the funds might be materially augmented with donations from the churches, and that appeals should be

issued from time to time to secure the needed help.

At the close of the session of the Annuity Society, convention re-opened for its usual business, with prayer by Rev.

its usual business, with prayer by nev.

S. H. Cornwall.

The matter of starting a Church Edifice Fund was brought to the notice of the convention by two requests sent from churches that desired to have their edifice funds lodged in the care of the convention board. After a brief discussion concerning the desirability of having such a fund it was resolved to authorize the transmurer to open an account for

ret, as bridesmaid, while Dr. Webster of Yarmouth, was the best man.

Dominion Atlantic Changes.

When the fall arrangements on the D. A. R. go into operation there will be quite a change in the company's service between Boston and the provincer. Among the changes will be the withdrawal of the Prince Edward from the Boston-St. John route to take the place of the Prince Rupert, which will be taken off the St. John-Digby run, having been a chartered for the winter months by a well known transportation company out of Canads. The Edward will be relieved by one of the flyers now in commission between Yarmouth and Boston. In the event of one of the latter being sent to the international races at New York a tri-weekly service.

The Monday evening session was given to an educational meeting, full wed by an evangelistic service. Eider Macdonald presided with much tact, and one of the Report on Education was taken from the talle and read by Pastor Townsmind, and after scripture reading and prayer the president called on Rev. W. E. Hall to give the address of the evening as an important aid in every department of life, and in none more so than in the be relieved by one of the flyers now in commission between Yarmouth and Boston. In the event of one of the latter being sent to the international races at New York a tri-weekly service be-tween data and the company's an evangelistic service. Eider Macdomald presided with much tact, and one of the Report on Education was taken from the talle and read by Pastor Townsmin, and after scripture reading and prayer the president called on Rev. W. E. Hall to give the address of the evening and in prove the president called on Rev. W. E. Hall to give the address of the evening the convention for the service entire given the convention for the service provent of the sale and read by Pastor Townsmin, and after scripture reading and prayer the president called on Rev. W. E. Hall to give the address of the evening the convention for the sale and read by Pastor Townsmin, and after scripture the excellence, power and wisdom of the Creator, quoting freely from the great poets some choice lines in favor of his

claim.

The secretary followed making an appeal for immediate help to which an earnest response was given. An offering amounting to \$200 was taken in support of the Acadia Forward Movement: Fund, and a plate collection in addition supplemented the appeal. Considering the fact that more than half of the delegates had left before the evening session, this must be regarded as an indication of the warm place Acadia has in the hearts of her constituents.

of her constituents.
At the conclusion of the appeal Pastor
Cornwall conducted a social service
which was enlivened by appropriate Votes of thanks were tendered to the male quartette, organist and choir, all of whom had so ably assisted in the exercises of the convention.

The treasurer submitted his final report as follows:

Collections
Appeal Funds...
First Springfield Church.
Hampton Village
First Cambridge
Mill Cove
First Johnston

"

Votes of thanks were tendered the steamers and railway lines for courts-sies extended to the delegates in attend-

The location of the sessions of next year was left with the president and secretary, to be announced in the Messenger and Vicitor. After prayer by Elder Macdonald and singing "God be with you till we meet again," the convention adjourned until the second Frieday in September 1900.

Marriages

William Sampson, of Fredericton, was married last Wednesday to Mrs. Olive McDonald, at the home of Mrs. Charler Mitchell, 65 Britain street. The ceremony, which was a private one, was performed by Rev. Stanley Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson will make their home in Fredericton.

THE SEMI-WEEKLYSTELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 18992

AT THE NARROWS.

SESSIONS OF THE NEW BRUNS. WICK BAPTIST CON-VENTION.

Many Interesting Reports Have the State of the Denomination-

the state of the denomination, containing a brief summary of deceased ministers. Six ministers had been ordained and seven new houses of worship opened in the province during the year. The additions to the churches by baptism

were 631.

Rev. S. H. Cornwall reported on behalf of foreign missions, after which the secretary read a communication from the secretary of the foreign mission board asking for the sprointment of a committee to confer with a committee of the foreign mission board concerning the raising of a Twentieth Century fund of \$50,000 for home and foreign missions.

The report was spoken to by Messrs. Hughes, Hall, McIntyre and others and adopted.

Seldom has it ever been the privilege of the delegates to attend a better series of meetings, both of a social and deliberative character. Large audiences througed the buildings all through the Sabbath. Quite a number of American visitors were also present, and these expressed themselves as highly delighted, not only with the natural beauty of the place, but also with the interest in the religious fexercises which prevailed throughout.

elements needed to form eggs in the winter.

In the vicinity were supplied by mining these in attendance. Among these these the powder send to us. One pack, 25 cts: five, \$1. Large can, \$1.20; six, \$5. Exp. paid, L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

were First Johnston, Mill Cove, Jemseg, First Cambridge and Upper Wickham, at all of which large congregations

were in attendance.
On Monday, at 9.30, the Sabbath school convention met to transact some unfinished business.
Mr. Bynon suggested improvements as to the appointment of teachers, having due regard to their fitness and training; also with regard to the arrangement of pupils auitably in classes for the best results.

Messrs. Hall, Coombs, Hughes, Dr. Macdoneld, C W Barton, C W Price, J S Titus and C N Barton.
Resolved, that the annual meeting of the N. B. Baptist Sunday school convertion take place on Thursday preceding the regular sessions of the convention

Sunday Meetings.

The sessions of the New Brunswick Baptist convention were reopened at 2 m.m. on Saturday with prayer by Rev. C. W. Townsend.
Report on temperance: After an amendment was adopted, Mr. E. N. C. Barnes read a report on the Grande Lique Mission, which was laid on the tatle until the discussion of that subject at the public missionary meeting.

The secretary presented the report on the state of the denomination, containing a brief summary of deceased minings a brief summary of deceased minings.

The regular sessions of the convention proper.

Several suggestions were also offered concerning helps and their proper use, and it was unanimously agreed that in all cases both pupils and teachers should bring their Bibles to the school with them. The helps could be used profitably at home, but not unnecessarily made prominent in the class.

At the conclusion of the Sabbath school work the business of the regular convention was resumed, opening with prayer by Rev. A. B. Macdonald.

The report on Grand Ligne mission was read by Rev. C. W. Townsend and after brief discussion laid on the table until evening.

Closed with prayer by Rev.

C. W. Townsend.

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antil evening.

Closed with prayer by Rev. J. H.
Hugher.

ESTIMATE OF THE CUT

Tributaries For the Coming Sea-

The start of the transport of the start of t FREDERICTIN, Sept. 12-The lumber operators are now commencing active

It causes perfect assimilation of the food

CONFEDERATION SECURED.

CONFEDERATION SECURED.

THREE GREAT COLONIES OF OF AUSTRALIA HAVE VOTED FOR IT.

New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria Will Certainly be United — Queenslaud, Western Australia and Tasmania Have Not Decided,

London, Sept. 12—The confederation scheme of the Australia colonies, which has been attracting so much attention, provides that addresses to the queen from three colonies asking for power to form a confederation shall be sufficient for its formation. As three colonies, which has been attracting so much attention, provides that addresses to the queen from three colonies asking for power to form a confederation shall be sufficient for its formation. As three colonies, New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria have voted addresses on the subject, the Imperial parliament, upon the resumption of its sessions will it is presumed, take the matter up, whether or not the result in the other colonies shall be favorable to joining in the movement Queensland, Western Australia and Tamania have not yet vesteltd the queetion Queensland western Australia and Tamania have not yet esticit of the queetion Queensland western Australia and Tamania have not yet esticit of the queetion Queensland western Australia and Tamania have not yet esticit of the queetion Queensland western Australia and Tamania have not yet esticit of the queetion Queensland western Australia and Tamania have not yet esticit of the queetion Queensland western Australia and Tamania have not yet esticit of the queetion Queensland in the other colonies and the parliament has not yet vested an address. Western Australia and Tamania have not yet vestelt of the queetion queensland in the movement Queensland; western Australia and Tamania have not yet estidated the present of the confederation will be a present of the confederation in a lire present the federation, but it parliament has not yet vested an address. Western Australia and the confederation is already pointed out, the present of the confederation will be confederation in the owner of the

The Democra; and Chronicle of Rochester, N. Y., in its issue of September 6, contains the fellowing of interest to the many friends of Mr. E. Little: "Yesterday morning, at the residence of the bride's father, occurred the marriage

of Miss Apnie May Currie, daughter of Hop. and Mrs. Dean F. Currie of Albion, and Edmund Littler of St. John, New Properties. The seconds were presented.



National Watch & Jewelry Co.,

PRECIOUS STONES. BUPERSTITIONS CONCERNING THEM WHICH STILL HAVE POWER.

Owners of Gems Even in These Dayscted-Interesting Lore That Has Come

The ancients evolved out of precious stones many superstitions that cast their glamour over centain stones to this day.

The precious stone-of Paradise was the Kaabe stone at Mecca that fell to the earth at the fall of man. It was recovered from the slime after the deluge by the Angel Gabriel. It was a jacinth, and lits color, was changed from the whitethe Angel Gabriel. It was a jacinth, and its color was changed from the whiteness of purity to the blackness of sin.

Jasper was thought by the mediaeval lapidaries to be derived from the word aspis because they supposed that the jasper had its habitat in the head of an

asp.

The amethyst is a beautiful youth who was transformed by Diana into that lovely tinted stone, which is in reality nothing but rock crystal colored by manganese and iron. Bacchus in memory of his love for the youth gave to the stone the color of wine and at the same time the power to preserve wine-drinkers stone the color of wine and at the same time the power to preserve wine-drinkers from the natural results of over-indulgence. The belief that the power of the amethyst, like that of a crown of crocus, could defeat the consequences of too much alcohol obtained for many years.

According to Pliny the name of the topaz comes from an island in the Red Sea called Topazus, derived from the Greek, meaning to seek. It was so named because the island was so beset with fogs that the sahlor could only find it with difficulty.

The onyx, which comes from the Greek word meaning fingernail, suggests the following legend: Cupid one day finding his mother, Venus, asleep, cut her nails his mother, Venus, asleep, cut her nails with the point of his arrow and then time the power of the same kind different beared the transparent brightness of their rays. The transparent brightn

difficulty.

The onyx, which comes from the Greek word meaning fingernail, suggests the following legend: Cupid one day finding his mother, Venus, asleep, cut her nails with the point of his arrow and then fiew away. The nails fell on the Indian sands, where the Fates, lest anything pertaining to the gods should be lost, transformed them into onyx.

The diamond, though it ranks among the most valuable stones of modern commerce, is in reality not so rare a stone as one would suppose, for in South Africa are many, many stones of the purest

yet to-day there are many people who little r

will refuse the gift of an opal, or self

will refuse the gift of an opal, or sell any they may possess, on account of its bad reputation as a bringer of bad luck and dispeller of affection.

Once it was one of the stones that would insure the efficacy of prayer. It made its wearer loyable and conciliated love; it rejoiced the heart, preserved from poison and intection; dissipated melancholy and strengthened the 'sight. melancholy and strengthened the sight.
What then could be more desirable as a gift, or a possession?

gift, or a possession?

Whence arose the bad reputation of the opal? Barbot, in his treatise on precious stones, says that it is due to its connection with "Robert the Devil," without explaining further, while sometimes it is traced to the story or the opal in Sir Walter Scott's "Anne of Geierstein."

The fates did not suffer the drop of blood that fell from Ouranos to perish when he was so cruelly treated by Saturn, but preserved them in the red hematite. The Greek myth was that in the middle ages the blood of Christ was imagined to be diffused through the heliotrope or bloodstone.

The name of the fossiled gum of the pine tree, which we call amber, on ac-

pine tree, which we call amber, on account of its power of attraction, is the parent word of electricity. The story is that amber gems were shed by the birds Meleagridis for their dead brother Mele-

Theophrastus and Pliny believed that stones of the same kind differed in gender, according to the paler or darker brightness of their rays. The transparent and reddish cornelian was called the female, the transparent, but darker, the

unlucky stone.

The same is true of the opal. The opal came from two Greek words signifying "the eye" and "to change," referring to the variable color of the gem. Mabodius, Bishop of Rennes, whose work in Latin hexameters of the 11th century on the micralogy of that time, spoke of it under the title of ophthalmius. This derivation gave rise to the superstition that it was beneficial to the wearer's eyesight.

So great was the worship of its beauty in the olden days that, after ages of admiration, the Roman Senator, who, when Mark Antony wanted his opal ring, went into voluntary exile, preferred to part with his country rather than his gem.

Yet to-day there are many people who

Digestion Experiments at the

2.57 per cent); fat, 0.69 per cent; crude

fiber, 15.99 per cent; carbohydrates,

28.18 per cent; total digestible nutri-

ents, 55.29 per cent. Let us compare

these last figures with those represent

tained in some of our most common

feeds used for dry roughage. Millet

contains 57.6 per cent; oat hay, 52.2

cent; timothy hay, 48 per cent; prairie

oat straw, 43.9 per cent; wheat

straw, 39.2 per cent, and corn fodder,

fair measure of its feeding value, how-

ever, unless we also take into accoun-

the composition of these nutrients. As

a rule it costs much more to produce

feeds rich in protein than it does those

ly of two feeds containing an equal

amount of digestible nutrients the one

containing the most protein is the most

Comparing alfalfa in this respect

with the above named feeds we find

that it ranks far ahead of the richest

of them. One hundred pounds of al-

falfa hay contains 11.3 pounds more di-

gestible matter than the same amount

of red clover hay and 11/2 times as

much protein. It contains only 2.3 pounds less of total digestible nutri-

ents than the same amount of millet

hay and almost 21/2 times as much di-

digestible protein. It contains 21/2 times

as much digestible protein as oat hay,

3 times as much as prairie hay, more

than 4 times as much as sorghum hay,

5 times as much as corn fodder, 61/2

In feeding value alfalfa hay not only

ranks high above all other feeds used

for roughage, but it is well up among

the more concentrated feeds. One

hundred pounds of it contains 3.3

pounds more of total digestible nu-

trients than wheat bran and almost as

much protein. It is richer in digestible

protein than wheat, corn, oats, rye,

Its digestible nutrients have a nutri-

tive ratio of 1 to 4.4. There are only a

few feeds, such as wheat bran, linseed

meal, cotton seed meal and soy beans

that furnish as narrow a autritive ra-

tio as this. Alfalfa hay, therefore, is

an ideal feed to use in balanced ra-

tions and is especially valuable to com-

bine with corn as a ration for fatten

ing steers, since it furnishes all the

roughage necessary and is also a cheap

source of protein. It is an ideal dairy

feed, furnishing almost the exact nu

tritive ratio required for the highest

hogs has been shown in results previ-

Keep Young Hogs Growing.

There is an impression among farm

ers that hogs in summer at pasture

can get enough with the swill from the

house and what they can get in the

fields. This was all right so long as

growth, was part of the swill and un-

eaten refuse from the table was

also thrown in. But in many places

use is found in giving it to the poul-

try. So the pig is starved in summer,

which is the time he ought to grow the

begin in September and continue until

the pig is turned over to the butcher.

A half starved animal loses the power

of digesting hearty food, for the stom-

ach, like every other organ of the

body, needs to have something to do

to keep in good health and strength .-

New Blood.

They have all gone across the water

for new blood. Never before in the

history of American sheep breeding

have so many large importations been

made in one year.-American Sheep

Boston Cultivator.

the skimmilk is now sold in

ously published by this station.

barley, Kaffir corn or sorghum seed.

times as much as wheat straw.

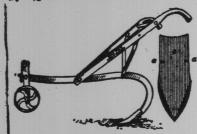
valuable.

·

A HOMEMADE SUBSOILER. An Implement to Follow the Break-ing Plow In Clay Subsoil.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent sends to that journal a plan for making an excellent little single horse subsoiler that works to perfection and need not cost more than \$2.50. He worked the implement out thus in his

I first made a model, this being cut from thin wood, and, as good fortune favored me, I secured just the right shape the first trial. The beam and standard are formed of one bar of wrought iron 6 feet long and five-eighths



HOMEMADE SUBSOIL PLOW. enough for a draft horse. The share, or point, is of a peculiar shape, and is made of a new, large, steel "bull tongue" cultivator "shovel" three inches wide. The "bull tongue" is cut as shown in the figure, leaving a long, piercing, wedgelike point. The three-fourth inch incisions at a a, allow the upper half of the blade to be bent or rolled backward, forming a long, deep groove that clamps very securely around the standard of the plow, where it is firmly bolted. The long, tapering point, when the wheel is adjusted for subsoiling to the desired depth, lies perfectly flat in its course through the soil-the curvature of the upper half of the blade being quite flicient to lift, "ground mole fashion," the entire bottom of the furrow, while the passage of the standard, through the midst of this upheaval, breaks and pulverizes the hitherto hard, compact subsoil in a very thorough and satisfactory manner. The handles are those of an ordinary cultivator, and the wheel, seven inches in diameter, was purchased from a scrap iron man for 15 cents. There being some quite heavy forging upon the beam in bending it to the desired shape and in cutting the share down to the proper form, it will be necessary to call upon the blacksmith for that part of

the operation. To those unfamiliar with the practice of subsoiling it may be well to say that this implement is planned to follow the breaking plow, tearing up and mellowing the bottom of the furrow to the depth of about eight inches Thus it will be plain that, if the breaking plow be turning to the depth of eight inches, the subsoiler stirs up another eight inches deeper, leaving the plant or seed bed pulverized to the depth of 16 inches.

A Potato of Good Yield and Quality. The Joseph potato has received favorable mention from some of the New England potato growers. American Cultivator illustrates it from an ex-



THE JOSEPH POTATO. cellent photograph of the potato as raised by a Vermont farmer and says: It is well to notice the size, shape and general appearance of the potato. The color of the skin is a light pink, and the flesh is white. The tuber is invariably free from core. It never has shown an inclination to grow hubbly or unshapely. It yields well, is of wonderful vigor and is of excellent quality for a table potato.

I notice that there is a good deal said in the press in regard to the value of beet leaves for feed, and that they are more or less fed to stock of different kinds in sections where farmers grow beets for factories. I hardly need dwell on the value of beet leaves for food. All who have had any experience with them will readily concede their nutritive value. If free from dirt they would be an available addition to the list of silo plants, yet I cannot help feeling that the ones who have given this subject most attention are right when they assert that these leaves are more valuable left on the ground in the fields as a fertilizer, inasmuch as they contain exactly the right elements that the soil needs, and in available form. It is all very well to assert that they can be taken back after being fed in the form of barnyard manure. The trouble is that they are not likely to go back where they are needed-and that is, where they came from. We should leave the beet leaves the pulp, says C. F. Saylor.

1



THE MANURE QUESTION.

A Simple, Lucid and Interesting Ex-

position of Its Chemistry. In those portions of the manure which are accessible to the air one class of bacteria live and breed in enormous numbers. They feed on the oxygen of the air and the nitrogenous portion of the manure and in their excrements give off large quantities of nitrates, the latter being the direct products of the oxidation of nitrogenous organic matter anywhere, whether in the bodies of these bacteria or not. These nitrates, being very soluble in water, drain down into the interior of the manure heap, just as they drain through the soil. But instead of all going off in the drainage water and becoming lost, as they often do in the soil, they are chiefly lost by an entire-

ly different process. In the interior of the heap, shut away from the air, these nitrates fall prey to another class of bacteria known as "nitrate destroyers." They completely undo the work of the other bacteria, or "nitrate formers." The "nitrate destroyers" live on the nonnitrogenous constituents of the straw and leaves and the oxygen of the nitrates. This liberates the nitrogen in the form of gas, which escapes into the air and is lost to the farmer. The process also consumes the nitrogenous portion, which is chiefly the remainder of the litter. It is formed into water and carbonic acid gas, which escape into the air and thus diminish the bulk of the pile. While the "nitrate formers" live near the surface of the manure and require air for their work, the "nitrate destroyers" live from the air and do not need it. They are dependent, however, or food of a certain kind and must have ing the total digestible nutrients con-

plenty of it, otherwise they become inactive and can do no damage, though millions of them may exist in the interior of the manure pile. One of their per cent; orchard grass hay, 48.2 per principal foods, the nonnitrogenous material of the litter, they cannot use hay, 46.7 per cent; sorghum hay, 44.2 per cent; red clover hay, 43.9 per cent; by a third class of bacteria, which causes the rotting of the litter. Nitrates are also indispensable for their nour- 35.8 per cent. We find that only one of ishment. If, therefore, they are det the ten feeds named is equal to or exprived of either one of these constitu- ceeds alfalfa in its total content of dients of their diet, they either die or

at least become

The work of the "nitrate formers" is beneficial. It converts organic nitrogen into nitrate, a most available form of plant food. Half rotted manure contains nitrogen largely in this form. The work of "nitrate destroy- rich in carbohydrates, and consequent ers" is destructive. It removes the soluble nitrates from the manure. It converts half rotted manure into well rotted manure. In this way the different effects produced by manure in its three different conditions are explained. The nitrogen in fresh manure is largely organic and not immeditely available. It therefore has a slower and less effect than half rotted manure. The nitrogen in half rotted manure is largely in the form of nitrates, and this is available. The nitrogen in well rotted manure has all been converted into nitrate also and was once available, but has subsequently been lost in the air. This is why the well rotted condition is the least valuable of the three.

In handling manure the farmer should strive to place it at the disposition of the growing crop just at that moment when the most nitrate has been formed and before any has been destroyed. The most favorable conditions are obtained when fresh manure is packed as tightly as possible away from the air and kept in that condition till half rotted and then plowed under just before planting or sowing. Under these circumstances, although the third class of bacteria have in the rotting of the litter made soluble food of one kind for the "nitrate destroyers," the latter have been deprived of their other necessary food, the nitrates, for none could be formed in the tightly packed mass, and they have remained harmless. But the heap has become half rotted without them. After the manure is plowed in, the "nitrogen formers," now having plenty of air, rapidly produce nitrates, which are beyond the reach of the destroyers; for by this time all their soluble nonnitrogenous food has been decomposed and has gone into the air, leaving them to die. The growing plants in the mean-

time absorb the nitrates. If fresh manure is plowed in directly before seeding, a poor result is obtained, for the nitrates are not formed until after the plants have passed their growing period, and they consequently starve. As might be supposed, winter crops fare better than spring crops with this proceeding. By plowing in fresh manure several months before seeding a much better result is obtained, because the nitrates are on hand and are being formed at the growing period of the crops. Experience has abundantly proved that it is better to plow manure into the soil and allow it to lie there rather than in the pile. Whether it is better to leave manure spread upon the surface of the land, rather than to plow it in or leave it in the pile, depends chiefly on the amount of loss caused by surface drainage.

The foregoing paragraphs are ex tracted from an article which appears to fill a want-that of inexperienced farmers and practical farmers who have scant time for the literature of their vocation, for a brief, compact and lucid presentation of the manure question. The article is modestly appended to bulletin No. 58 of the Hatch (Mass.) station as "notes" on on the ground as a fertilizer and feed the proper handling of barnyard mathe pulp, says C. F. Saylor.

LOSSES FROM WEEDS.

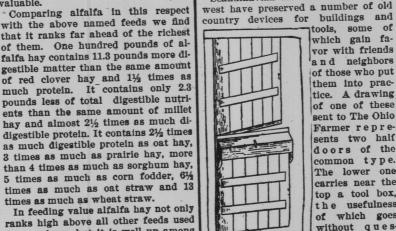
Each Day's Growth of a Weed Among Hoed Crops Lessens the Yield. It would be difficult for most farmers to calculate how great is the loss from the prevalence of weeds in crops. In a season when dry weather prevails these losses are comparatively small, though even then the weeds take wa-The chemical department of the ter from the soil, which is not all re-Kansas experiment station has just turned when they are uprooted and completed the analyses upon one of a buried in it. The weed that is buried series of digestion experiments with alis surrounded by air spaces, keeping falfa. In this experiment hay was the soil more porous than it otherwise used which was cut when in full bloom would be, and therefore drying it out and was fed to a 3-year-old grade Herefaster. The case is still worse as reford steer. The result of the analyses show that the air dry hay contained digestible nutrients as follows: Crude protein, 10.43 per cent (consisting of albuminoids, 7.86 per cent; amids

gards the fertility that the weed has taken. It was originally entirely soluble, but the weed has to ferment and be resolved into vegetable mold before it can be put in the same soluble condition. Yet, says American Cultivator, we have known farmers to delay cultivation of hoed crops so as to have more grass and weeds to be plowed un-

It is often said that weeds are a preventive of good farming; that there would be much less cultivation of hoed crops if it were not that the growth of weeds made it necessary. Yet where the cultivator is kept going all through the season, so often as to prevent any weed from reaching the surface, the weed killed as quickly as it sprouted has done the soil more good and less harm than it could do at any subsequent stage of its growth. At this early period about all the plant substance has been directly furnished from the swelling and decomposition of the seed in germination. At this time the carbonic acid gas which the seed gives off when it germinates makes its plant food more soluble than it ever can be after the plant puts forth roots and begins to draw from the soil. Finely powdered malt has been used as a ferfilizer. When it has been applied in contact with seed grain of any kind, it has produced remarkable results, though it is too expensive a fertilizer to be used on a very large scale. But the ordinary weed seed is much smaller and has far less fertilizing material in it than has a grain of

It is the peculiarity of most weeds that most of their growth is taken directly from the soil, and that both it and the moisture to make the plant food soluble are needed by growing crops. Each day's growth of a weed among hoed crops lessens the yield. gestible nutrients, while the larger part of them are far below it. This is not a will be so intermingled with those of valuable crops that one cannot be de stroyed without uprooting the other. A little care in destroying the weeds while small will save much labor later, besides the inevitable shrinkage of the crop among which the weeds have peen allowed to grow.

> A Farm Convenience. Scandinavian farmers in the north west have preserved a number of old



which gain fa vor with friends and neighbors of those who pu them into prac tice. A drawing of one of these sent to The Ohio Farmer represents two half doors of the common type. The lower one carries near the top a tool box, the usefulness of which goes without ques-

tion, as it is always easily accessible both from without and from the inside of the barn. Whatever articles are commonly placed in the windows, on dusty shelves, on crossbeams and in odd corners should find their way into the door box, so that one might always know where to find things instead of hunting them up and losing one's time and temper.

Rural New Yorker tells that Mr. Hale of Georgia, of peach orchard fame, has 300 acres of cantaloupes on his farm, which were planted to help out the shortage caused by the failure of the peach crop. His New York agents sold one car load of cantaloupes for \$5 per crate. The varieties were yields of milk. Its value as a feed for the Paul Rose, Osage and Netted Gem. This was said by some to be, without doubt, the finest car of melons that ever arrived in New York.

> Agricultural Brevities. Plant endive and spinach.

In some sections late sowings of peas during the first three weeks of August do well, Nott's Excelsior being skimmilk, one of the best foods for among good varieties for the season. At the Maryland station a difference has been found in favor of planting potatoes in narrow rows. This difference is commonly believed to be due to form, while a better use for table refthe greater covering to the ground by the vines in the narrow rows, which causes a preservation of moisture. Continued seeding with clover, takfattest, and is the poorest preparation for the heavy corn feeding that will

ing care that no plantain seeds are mixed with the clover seeds, is the surest way to get rid of the plantain pest, says American Cultivator. Don't neglect spraying. American Agriculturist reports late

potatoes as making good growth. 'Central Wisconsin has had excessive rains, but good reports are sent out from Michigan, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, while conditions have changed for the better in the middle and New England states. Advices from leading potato sections of the middle and eastern states add further like testimony to this general sit-

4

A NEAT PLANT SPRAYER.

Just What Is Wanted In the Way of Greenhouse Nossle. Several years ago, while conducting experiments with roses under glass with Mr. Robert Miller in Washington, the attention of Professor B. T. Galloway of the department of agriculture was called to the necessity of a small and cheap apparatus that could be used in syringing plants with water. During the winter and at other times syringing plants under glass is absolutely necessary, and the chief aim in such work is to apply the minimum amount of water with the maximum amount of force. In small establishments hand syringes are used, but where the work is extensive they are, of course, out of the question. Where a pressure of 30 to 40 pounds is available the practice of using the finger on the open end of an ordinary three-quarter inch hose is generally

followed, but this is not always satisfactory, for frequently new men are

TIP AND GREENHOUSE NOZZLE. brought into service, and it takes them some time to learn just how to manage the hose so as to apply a small amount of water. To overcome this difficulty Mr. Miller devised a number of nozzles, which, in connection with the suggestions of Professor Galloway, finally developed into the form shown in the cut.

The nozzle consists of a casting turned to the desired length and flattened at the end. Through this flattened end a narrow slit is made. It is important to have this opening absolutely true throughout, otherwise the water difficult in any other way to supply the as it issues from the nozzle will be broken up into streams. As the come from the factory they are not always satisfactory, and it has been occasionally found necessary to smooth the opening with a narrow, flat file. A few tests, however, will soon show just what is wanted in the way of a spray, which should consist of a flattened mass of water, about the shape of an spray breaks up into innumerable small

The apparatus is very effective for spraying roses, as it readily serves to keep the leaves in a thoroughly healthy condition and at the same time wets-the beds but little. It is also very useful for violets, as with a pressure of 35 to 40 pounds the leaves of the plant can be readily turned over and thoroughly washed without soaking the crowns and the bed.

In spraying some plants, particularly violets, it has been found advantageous to use a lance 18 inches long, made of a piece of one-half inch brass pipe This increases the reach and enable the operator to place the water to better advantage on plants which under ordinary conditions would be beyond arm's length. The apparatus can be made for 50 cents, and will be found a useful instrument wherever there is sufficient water pressure to insure a proper amount of force.

Strawberry Mates, Etc. When one has such pairs as Bubach and Brandywine, Enhance and William Belt, Haverland and Clyde, Crescent and Rio, each a rival to its mat in productiveness, season and other qualities, it would seem as if the acm of perfection had been reached in straw berry development. The highest type of all, the Marshall, needs no mate, and thus brings within the reach of the amateur a single variety embracing all the desirable qualities of a strawberry, except a cosmopolitan habit. I have not yet succeeded with it on my light soil,

and it seems easier to grow bushels of William Belt and Clyde than quarts of Marshall, but when one has grown to perfection the mammoth Marshall with its dark purple flesh and delightful quality all other successes are forgotten, says L. B. Pierce of Ohio in The Country Gentleman.

Fall Planting of Sweet Peas. Sweet peas are had in bloom from early planting in June and from later plantings in July and August. Sweet peas are planted in September or Octo ber and protected for the winter for early spring flowers. It is something new to have them growing all winter They are planted as late as possible. They should not be over six inches

growers, who cover them with the circumstances this order of things will leaves or salt hay at commencement of be changed or improved upon. It winter, not very thick, as mice are very fond of them and will eat them if covered very much. Uncovering early in the spring and protecting them with a cloth or something light from the freezes and thawings, and they have bloom fully a month earlier.

PROTEIN AND MILK.

What Is Required In Feeding Dairy

The scientists, says Hoard's Dair man, tell us that it requires a daily allowance of seven-tenths of a pound of protein for the simple maintenance of 1,000 pound animal. In 20 pounds of milk there should be about eighttenths of a pound of casein, and hence. without allowance for the inevitable loss that must occur in changing the protein of the feed into the casein of the milk, we have a demand for one and one-half pounds of digestible protein. If the cow is expected to givemore milk, she must have more pro-

It is largely immaterial to the com where the protein comes from, provided she has the digestive capacity to eliminate it from the feed. We can find it in 25 pounds of clover hay, but only half of it in the same amount of timothy hay. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of oat straw would furnish one and one-half pounds of digestible protein, but it would take a good deal of other feed to enable the cow to digest so much straw.

We do not know any reason wha soja beans, field peas and even alfalfa could not be profitably produced in New Hampshire. There is, in our minds, more doubt as to crimson claver. This must be sown in the latesummer or early autumn, and it questionable whether it would survive a New England winter. If it will and is cut early, it will make excellent hay. The danger with crimson clover lies in letting the heads become ripe or nearly so. Too little is known of vetches. least by us, to justify the putting forth of suggestions. Things of this sort may very likely be tried in an experimental way for a year or two and hus their adaptability to the peculiar local conditions determin

The question as to which is the better cow for the farmer has attached: to it irrelevant conditions. The cour whose milking qualities have been properly developed, if of good consti-tution and adapted to the conditions for grazing, etc., in the locality, is always the better cow. There is no style of breeding, bringing up or care that will give us a cow that can transmute carbohydrates into casein. As well attempt to make sugar from salt. A balanced ration does not necessarily imply the use of concentrated feeds, but they are recommended because it cow with sufficient material to enable gans to their normal and economical

capacity. Experiments With Dairy Cows. Professor Brandt of Germany comducted three experiments with light and heavy dairy cows, each lasting four weeks, the second commencia ordinary gas flame, but, of course, 70 days after the close of the first, and very much larger. At a distance of two the third year after the beginning of to three feet from the end of the tip the the first. Thirty of the heaviest milkers in the herd were separated into lots drops, but with force enough to effect- of five cows each, according to live ively answer the purpose for which it weight. The cows were kept under similar conditions to feed and care The spray tip proper is attached to a during the trial, none being bred after brass fitting, which in turn screws on the beginning of the experiment. The to the end of a three-quarter inch hose. average weight of the heavy cows

The milk of the small cows is riches in fat than that of the large ones. Large cows eat a greater amount of feed than small cows; per 1,000 pounds

live weight they eat less. Small cows produce less milk than large cows, absolutely and relatively. When in thin flesh, small cows may produce more per 1,000 pounds gross weight than large cows.

Large farrow cows are more persistent milkers; on the other hand, small cows show a greater tendency to fatten on the same feed, with a decrease in the milk flow.

The loss in selling ten of the large cows amounted to five guilden per head on the average, after having been kept nearly a year, while the loss for ten small cows was 12 guilden per head.-Feeds and Feeding.

The best way to salt cows is to leave some rock salt under a covered place where the stock can lick it at will-They will then never get more than is good for them, but will go up and lick a small quantity once every day or two. We know farmers who make their practice to salt cows every Sun-day morning. It is not breaking the Sabbath to any serious extent, and the owner of the stock has the pleasure of noting its condition and whether there are any animals in the lot that appear unthrifty. We have often salted the cows Sunday morning by throwing fine salt thinly over grass while it was covered with morning dew. Some of the salt might be lost, but we thought from the way the grass was eaten that not much would be wasted that way. When we salted sheep by throwing salt on wet grass, they ate the grass down to the root.-Boston Cultivate

Dairymen should not forget that the discrimination between choice and ordinary grades of butter is becoming: more clearly and sharply defined each year. It is only the best that is always: in demand and will sell at good prices when there is a surplus of the inferior high. If you have them a foot high in grades, that either are not wanted the fall, they will not stand the winter.

This is a practice of New Jersey

We can hardly expect that under these merit that is going to win, and if the dairyman expects to come out satisfactorily at the end of the year it is the greatest importance that he start right. To try and do a little better than before should be the watchwest of the day.-Live Stock.

THE SEMI-WEEKLYSTELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. P., SEPTEMBER 16, 1895

IMPORTANT NOTICE

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS.

QULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS

Provinces.

than double the value of our is pleasing to know that a great deal in there will be a war. more attention is being paid by our farmers to the keeping of good stock than was the case in time past, and that the the influence of provincial exhibiductive and valuable.

FREDERICTON AND THE HARVEY-

The Fredericton Capital, in its notice of the death of Senator Temple, makes treal to Halifax:-

In the early part of the year 1889, and during the section of that year he passed a bill through the house of commons providing for the construction of the pressive of the city, however, urges good enough to purchase, although it had been ignored and denied while the providing for the construction of the pressive of the city, however, urges good enough to purchase, although it had been ignored and denied while the gists and in W. C. Wilson's, St. John was in progress. Thus is the Philip.

doing any through freight business This paper has the largest to Halifax should be the same as from of the people of Fredericton is to build up St. John as a great port, thereby insuring for their products cheap freight to Europe and frequent communication by regular lines of steamships.

their quality is greatly superior. This proposals contained in it are not acis as it should be, for agriculture must cepted the British government will imalways be the foundation of the pros-mediately take the whole situation under perity of this province. Owing to various causes lumbering has always taken the lead as respects the value exported, but the followed this controversy in the columns products of the farm which support the of THE TELEGRAPH, it is almost unneces great bulk of the people are far more sary to remark that the question upon ing the past eighteen months. Two waluable than the products of the forest which the whole matter has turned is If we estimate the average amount of that of suzerainty. The Transvasi agricul ural products required to sustain government was ready to yield the franeach individual in the province at the chise to the Uitlanders who had resided low figure of \$50 a year, we shall have a five years in that country, but only on their own shores, and maintaining there total annual product from the farms condition that the British claims of of at least \$16,000,000, or more suzzrainty be withdrawn. The British they had in the field at any time during than double the value of our government utterly refused to accept forest products for the same period. It such conditions and if they are persisted

arisen from the agreement made with the people of the Transvasl at the time character of the animals on our farms is great deal of this attendily improving. A great deal of this of that country. The Transvani was another than the country of the country. improvement must be set down to nexed by the British government in tions which bring tegether specimens of the best cattle in the maritime provinces and enable the farmer to see the difference between them and his April, 1877. Prior to that event the own herdr. The importations of stock tribes. In 1880 the Boers recial government have also had a powercial government have also had a powerful effect in stimulating improvements
and giving the province better farm
animals. In this way the grade of our
stock will be gradually levelled up and
that feature of the farm made more pro-

point on the Canadian Pacific Railway German officers were in command of the question of brute force. three miles east of Harvey and it was to go to a point on the Intercolonial militia were trained by German drill five miles west of Salisbury. Its cost instructors. Not content with this the who are said to have offered their serwas estimated at \$2,000,000 and it was stated that it would shorten the distance between Montreal and Halifax trained not towards the open country a lively imagination. If they do exist by 17 miles. The late government was over which an enemy might advance, and are able to reach the Transvasi willing to expend this large sum of but on the city itself. At the first sign they will find some very good Irishmen willing to expend this large sum of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of side tracking \$2,000,000 for the purpose of side tracking st. John while Mr. Blair is expending about \$1,000,000 here in terminal facili. It is for the purpose of helping the trade of this port. The idea that that building of the Harvey-Salisbury line "would be nefit fredericton incalculably" is one of the strangest delusions that ever entering the store of the purpose of the business of the b benefit Fredericton incalculably" is one of the strangest delanions that ever entered tho the mind of a sensibly people of the strangest delanions that ever entered into the mind of a sensibly people of sensibly people of Fredericton would see on the people of Fredericton would see of the strangest through train each way every day pasting through their city and long trains of the backward and forward between the two terminal points. The sight of the season of the see what practical benefit Fredericton would see of predericton would see of preserving the see what predericton would see of preserving the months past by giving their arms would hardly undertake to guarantee for and munitions of war quick deall time that the freight from Fredericton spatch through the territory under his con'rol, an act which proves him to be be still adjudged guilty al hough sirculation in the Maritime Fredericton to St. John, which is only one-fifth the distance. The true interest of Cape Colony are believed to be. Forthoroughly disloyal, as most of the Dutch freed from the punishment due to his tunately the cowardice of the Cape lies in the fact that Drewins was de-Dutch is even more in evidence than clared to be guilty without evidence, Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

The Exhibition are the display of stock and of significant are the display of stock and of size of significant are the display of stock and of size of significant are the display of stock and of size of significant are the display of stock and of size of siz yield to Mr. Chamberlain's demands if the sister republic refuses to abide by

NEW AMERICAN PROBLEMS. The uncertainty of the future was never better illustrated than it has been by the history of the United States durpredict that in the autumn of 1899 the United States would be waging war upon a people many thousands of miles from an army larger than that which their own war for independence? Stranger still would have sounded the tale that this war was being carried on against the liberties of another people The British claim of suzerainty has and in the teeth of that venerable document, the declaration of independence. Lively imperialism is a costly laxury for any nation to indulge in, costly not only in men and money, but in character and principle, for new territory carnot be acquired and an alien government imposed on peo; le of another race

without human rights being trampled under foot. President McKinley has announced his intention of carrying on the war in the Philippines with vigor, but how long he will have the support of the American people in this may become a serious question. A faw months sgo the acquisition of the Philippines seemed a very that feature of the farm made more pro- modified, and ano.her convention with glorious and pleasing theory to most the British government was signed in Americans, but now that the case is London in February of that year, by being better understood many voices which British suserainty was restricted are protesting against a policy to the control of foreign relations. Which is opposed to the principles Instead of a resident the British on which the American Republic government was to be represented at was founded and which is likely to inthe following statement in regard to the Pretoria by a diplomatic agent. From volve the nation in endless complications. the hour that convention was made the McKinley's declared reason for prosetended to side-track St. John and send Boers have never ceased their efforts to cuting the war in the Philippines is that all the traffic of the C. P. R. from Monon every hand for help to make them-solver completely independent of Great there and therefore there "will be no sir John Macdonali favored the construction of a line of railway from Harvey to Salisbury, the Short Line being Apped at Harvey and being continued to Salisbury, where it woul! tap the Line recions, and thence to Halifax. The subsidy to build the Harvey-Salisbury line passed the house of commons, but was defeated in the senate. The rail ray bridge here was to have been utilized by this line and was mainly built for this very purpose. This is another evidence of Sanator Temple's far seeing vision. It is true that the Harvey-Salisbury line has not yet been built; but the introduction recently of the Imperial Express train on the Canadian Pacific Railway foreshadows the trend of the times for a wifter travel, and the sbsolutely growing necessity for searce sompletely independent of Great there and therefore there "will be no useless parley, no pause until the insurrection is suppressed, and American stablished." This statement of the American rocition recalls the fact that the government which were guaranteed by a solemn treaty. They have sought help from the government of the Netherlands on the ground of kindred and although that nation is a nullity in European politics and only exists by the good reason for believing that its states the good reason for believing that its states and the sbsolutely growing necessity for the limperial Express train on the Canadian Pacific Railway foreshadows the trend of the times for a wifter travel, and the solutely growing necessity for the limperial expressity of the Emperor had Boer emissance of the proper that its states and the solutely growing necessity for the limperial expression and they follow the Boer. Germany was also appealed the should be added to the time and therefore there will be no useless parley, no pause until the insuration is suppressed, and American subtricts of the American sourcefact was destined in the Subtrict of the American sourcefact was the proper in rebellics. The people of the Philippines were in rebellics. The people of the Philippines were in r britain. Knowing that the Britain nation is averse to war and that the Queen
is opposed to hostilities, they have
taken advantage of these feelings to attempt to set aside the just claims of the British government which were that this American sovereignty was deguaranteed by a solemn treaty. They rived from Spain, a nation against whose spent about an hour with him. Maitre have sought help from the government of the Netherlands on the ground of kindred and although that nation is a nullity in European politics and only exists by the good will of the great powers, there is a nullity in the street of the population of the great powers, there is a nullity in the street powers are street or the population of the great powers, there is a nullity in the street powers are street or the population and street powers. saries hanging about his court for several years, and would have been toying Spain to the islands and intended to Western Canada at least will shortly demand that this line be built, and it will be built before long. Our board of trade and the local press should keep up an incessant sgitation until this is accomplished. It would benefit Fredericton incelled to the same of the latter has himself, it is clear that the United States must take the Philipping of the latter has himself, it is clear that the United States must take the Philipping of the latter has himself, it is clear that the United States must take the Philipping of the latter has himself, it is clear that the United States must take the Philipping of the latter has himself, it is clear that the United States must take the Philipping of the latter has himself. incalctlably.

This is the line that received the support of the St. John Sun, which now pre- Great Britain and he very speedily the efforts of the Americans, tends to be so anxious about the winter shook himself clear of his would-be while the war with Spain lastport business. Sir John Masdonald not friends. In the meantime, however, the ed, were directed to the destruction of only "favored" the construction of this Hollanders and the Germans had almost Spanish sovereignty and Spanish rate line, but he had survey; made in haste got possession of the Transvasl. They in the islands, yet the mement the war in the early part of the year 1889, and had a monopoly of its trade including ended the Spanish title was thought

FEE SEMI-WEEKLY; TELEGRAPH Harvey-Salisbury line by the creased. They had sold the Boers large pine problem complicated and American special problem complicated

Dreyfas would not improve the position of France before the civilized world in the least, for he would alleged crime. The disgrace of France

original Cornelius, the founder of the Vanderbilt fortunes, and he was even richer than the latter for his wealth is estimated at \$125,000,000. This collosal fortune appears to have killed its owner, for the stroke of paralysis which ended his business career three years ago and made him liable to sudden death at any time was really caused by hard work. Cornelius Vanderbilt undertook to give his personal attention and supervision to the business of his vast estate and the effort was fatal. There is some consolation in this for men who have no great estates to lock.

A Prisoner's Release.

bright youth of eighteen suffered so badly from asthma and bronchitis that he was forced to remain in an air-tight room for months at Miss Catherine Clarks of St. Stephen Wiss Catherine Clarks of St. Stephen Miss Catherine Clarks of St. Stephen Miss Catherine Clarks of St. Stephen Miss Catherine Clarks of St. Stephen bright youth of eighteen suffered a time. Dr. Clarke's Kola Compound.

Mr. L. O Lemienes. C. P. R. Engineer. 556
Alexander street, winnipeg, writes: "My
son who is just eighteen years of age, has
been a terrible sun rer from asthma and
broughitis during eight years. I have spent
hundreds of dollars with doctors and many
remedies, but he became worse each year.
Many times he became so wesk and the attacks so severe, that we thought each would
be his last. For months at a time he has
been confined to the nouse in an air-tight
reom, and continually treated with mustard
plasters and poultiess to keep him from
choking. About the first of September we
heard of Clarke's Kols Compound, and purchased in all seven bottles. While taking
the first four the change was very slight, but
shortly after taking the fifth he gradually
became better, and could soon go out any
day, and since completing the treatment has
be in completely cured, he goes out in the
severest Manitoba weather, and exposes
himself to severe tests and the attacks h.ve
not returned It certainly has been a blessing to him, and I feel it my duty to highly
res'mmend it to any person troubled with
this disease."

Clarke's Kola Compound is the only permanent cure for asthma yet discovered and it has cured over 800 cases in Canada alone. Sold by all druggists. Sample sent to any address. Enclose 5 cent stamp Address the Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, 1 eronto.

Dreyfus in Good Spirits. RENNES, Sept. 13-Captain Dreyfus Labori's assistant sees him twice a day. Labori's assistant sees him twice a day.

Most of his waking hours are passed in reading correspondence and Paris literary reviews. He is under the same discipline as prior to the trial and is allowed exercise daily in the prison yard. A canvas acreen is now hung across the court yard to prevent his being seen from the windows of the houses adjacent and to prevent photographers getting snap shots of him.

A guard of 40 soldiers is posted in the prison yard beneath his window and a

prison yard beneath his window and a sentry, with loaded rifle and fixed bayonet, is stationed on the wall over-looking the second court yard where he takes his exercise.

Is successfully used monthly by over \$\frac{1}{2}\$10,000 Ladies. Safe, effectual Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cottos Root Compound. Take no other as all Mixtures pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box; No. 2, 10 degrees stronger; \$3 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and two 3-cent stamps. The Cook Company Windsor, Ont. 23 Nos. 1 and 2 sold and recommended by all responsible Druggists in Canada.

ST. ANDREWS NEWS.

Marriage of Mr. W. D. Foster and Miss Emily Ketchum-Sentenced to a Year in the Boys' Industrial

St. Andrews, Sept. 13-Yesterday before Judge Stevens George Henry, aged
12 years, was tried under the speedy

Trells of the Liver.

Jas. G. Stevens, jr., Q. C., of St. St. phen, made a pro Andrews yesterday.

ST. COLUMBA GUILD.

Organization of a New Presbyterian Society Completed Weenesday.

original Cornellus, the founder of the pre bytery. A committee was appointed

men who have no great estates to look after.

A Prisoner's Release

A Prisoner's Release M. Leavett then gave an interesting

of St. David's church by Mr. Dode.

Miss Catherine Clarke of St. Stephen, read a carefully prepared paper on the origin, aims and results achieved by the Christian Endeavor movements.

A bright and well-written paper on Some Needs of Our Societies, was read by Rev J A McLean of Harvey.

An address on The M ssion of the Young People in the Church, was delivered by Rev J M Robinson, of Monetor.

The receiver was brought to a close by a lungish?

ered by Rev J M Robinson, of Mone tor.

The session was brought to a close by praise and the benediction.

At 8 p, m. the evening session commenced with devotional exercises. Rev. Professor Falconer, B. D., was unable to attend on account of sickness, and his subject, Our College, was spoken on by Rev. Arthur S. Morton. Rev. G. D. Ireland, of Woodstock, delivered an excelent address on The Need of Intelligent Workmanship. The Need of Consecrated Workmanship was the subject upon which Rev. A. A. MacKenzie based his remarks.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: Rev J S Sutherland, moderator of the pesbytery, honorary president; Rev E S Morton, president; Rev E S Morton president in the afternoon which were well attended. In throwing the 16-pound hammer Alex McDonald of the New Glasgow A. A. A., broke the maritime province record held by G. A. Murphy, O. A. A. C. He threw 107 feet 2 inches. Murphy's throw was 104 feet.

Runaway in Chatham.

The convention came to a close last Wednesday and no place has as yet been decided for the next convention.

A Bale of Hay Falls on the Shoulder of a

I was badly crippled with a seprained shoulder, and the doctors told me I would not be able to raise my arm for a week. I procured a bottle of Griffiths' Menthol Liniment, and after three rubbings I was back to work the day after the accident. I have used many different liniments, but Griffiths' Methol Liniments, but Griffiths' I was badly crippled with a seprained

town.
(Signed)
Carriage Builder, Ladners, B. C. The Boycott Growing.

Cologne, Sept 13-The Garman Trades' Union Association, on the motion of its president, adopted a resolution today not to exhibit at the Paris exposition, declaring that the Rennes sentence was an insult in its disregard of the official statements of Germany.

The press of the city, however, urges

Cathartics Cannot Cure Constipation

(Catarrh of the Liver.)



THE LIVER

With Dr. Sproule's treatment all this is changed. The liver is gen ly but surely cured of the cause of the trouble—the

improves. The mind grows clear. The "blues" depart. The patient "feels like a new man." Best of all the cure is

2—Is your complexion bad? 3—Are you sleepy in the daytime?

4—Are you irritabl? 5—Are you nervous? 9—D: you get dizzy? 7—Have you no energy?

8—Do you have cold feet? 9—Do you feel miserable? 10—Do you get tired easily? 11—Do you have hot flashes? 12—Is eyesight blurred?

13—Have you a pain in the back?
14—Is your flesh soft and flabby? 15—Are your spirits low at times? 16—Is there bloatingafter eating? 17—Have you a gurgling in bowels?

Runaway in Chatham

CHADHAM, Sep'. 13-While Lewando Baldwin, the armless man, was driving with Mr. Robert Flemming this evening the horse became frightened at the band and ran away, upsetting the carriage



Pose Dentine Tooth Powder Thoroughly Cleansing and Perfectly Harmless. Perfectly Harmless.

A unique combination of several elements, all of which are selected, because of their purity and excellence in cleansing and preserving the teeth, 10 cents per packet.

Fend us your name and address, and we will send you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold, and we will give you this elegant watch and chain free Wealsogive violins, air riffes, gold rings, etc.

Pational Manufacturing Co.

BIRTHS.

DEBLOIS—At Hinsdale Ill., on Aug. Mat, to the wife of George DeBlois, a son. DUVDENET—At Digby, N. S., on Sept, 10th, to the wife of Dr. E. DuVernet a son, FOUNTAIN-At Eastport, on Aug, 31st, to the wife of George C. Fountain, a daughter, HOLBURN—At Windsor, on Sept.8th, to the wife William Holburn, a son ROBB-At Monoton, on Sept. 10th, to the wife of George Robb, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURTT-BURTT — At the residence of the bride's father, Alonso Burtt, on Aug. 80th by Bev. G. W. Foster, Ivo J. Burtt, of Rowens, Victoria Co. to Agatha Burtt, of Burtt's Corner's, York Co.

f Milltown, N. B.

KENMEY-MORRISON—At the manse, Bucpuche, on Aug. 28th, by Rev. E. G. Vans,
Vm. Kenney, of Coal Branch, to Margaret
forrison, of Mill Oreek, Buctouche.

KIENNEY - BEVERINGE — At the Baptist
hurch, Andover, on Rept 12th, by Bev. A.H.
Ia: ward, assisted by Licentiate E. W. Demnings, George W. Kinney, of Fort Fairfield,
kroostook Co, to Violette, youngest daugher of Adam Beveridge, of Andover.

Mathewas-Guptli... At the parsonage, St.

TURCHIE-SADLER—At the realdence of the de's brother, Calais, on Sept, 6th, by Rev., D. McLean, Frank Murchie, of Milltown, B., to Lillian M Sadier, of Ualais. N. S., to Lillian M. Sadier, of Calais, on Sept, 8007-McLaughtin-At Calais, on Sept, 80th, by Rev. C. G. McCully, Miller Scott to Louise McLaughlin, both of Meadows, N. WILLIE-BRANCH-ON Sept. 18th, at the resisence of R. Branch, Hillside, Bathurst, by Sev. W. Harrison, William J. Willis, to Ada J. Branch, both of Bathurst.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—At Little Ridgeton, on Sept 2nd, Margaret M., daughter of John Camp bell, aged 8 months and 21 days. DELTA-At Lower Queensbury, on Sept. 5th, Hannah, wife of James Cliff, aged 42 years. CHERRY—At Chatham, on Sept. 8th, Minnie, daughter of Wm. Cherry, aged 24 years. CORCORAN—At Nelson Reserve, on Sept. 4th, Alexander Sanders Corcoran, aged 27 DAVIDSON—At Elgin, on Sept. 6th, child of Rey, F. D. Davidson, aged 4 months KELLY—At Campobello. on Aug. 21st, Lowell Kelly, aged 67 years. LAMS: M—At Upper Mills, N. B., on Sept. Srd, Margaret, relict of the late John Lamson, aged 78 years,

Mullins, aged 69 years,

MOLEAN—At Grand Lake, Q. Cc., on Sept,
let, Laughlan S, McLean, son of the late Duncan B, McLean, aged 22 years.

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

eamer State of Maine, 1146, Colby, from ton, C E Laechler, mase and pass, hr Eric, 218, Brown, from Boston, R C Schr S A Fownes, 123, Ward, from Boston, A W Adams, bal. Schr Hunter, 187, Kelson, from Boston, D J Schr Hutter, 187, Keison, from Bosson, De Purcy, bal,
Coastwise — Schrs Malapert, Keans, from Digby; stmr Beaver, Potter, from Canning; schrs Alma, Tufts.from Apple River; Amy D, Brown. from Apple Biver; Union. Shields, from River Hebert; I H Goudy, Sullivan, from Meteghan; Three Links, Egan, from Sackwille.

Meteghan; Three Links, Egan, from Sackville.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 18,
Stmr St Oroix 1064, Pike, from Boston
OE Laechler, mdse and pass,
Schr Georgia, 538, Lampert, from Bath, D J
Seely & Son.
Schr Sower, 134, Fardte, from New York,
Oosstwiss—Schrs Hustler, 44, Genner, from
Bridgetown; E A Lombard, 63, Copp, from
Harvey; Telephone, 18, Brown, from Dampobello; Little Annie, 18, Poland, from Beaver
Harbor; Bise & Co. 18, Siries, from Campobello; Vesta Pearl, 62, Fotter, from Digby;
Olga, 78, from Port Greville; Harry Morris, 58,
McLean, from Quaco; Evelyn, 50, McDonough,
and Glide, 59, Tutts, from Quaco; Ripple, 18,
Mitchell, from Hampton,
TEURSDAY Sept 14,
Steamer Oumberland, 1145, Thompson, from
Decon Eveleviller metand on passes.

Sohr O R Flint, Maxwell, for Philadelphia.
Schr Hattle Muriel, Wasson, for Salem fo,
Schr Warren N, Clawson, for Boston,
Coastwise-Schr Jessie D, Salter, for Parrsboro; stmr Percy Cann, Oraft, for Campobello;
schr Silver Oloud, Bain, for Digby; stmr
Beaver, Potter, for Canning; Malapert, Kearns,
for Digby; Free Trade, Nickerson, for Alma;
Dora, Canning, for Port Greville; Rex, Sweet
for Quaco.

WEDNESDAY, Sept 18.

sont John Scroup, whelpiey, for City Intend 16, and 16

Barquesis Frederica, Counterin, for Bushos Ayres.
Schr Comrade, Dickson, for Boston.
Sloop Rocky Mountain, Gardner, for Calais.
Schr A Gibson, Yanes, for Eastport,
Schr Maggie Miller, Grauville, for Boston,
Schr Fanny, Sypher, for New Haven,
Schr Wm L Eigins, Richardson, for Phila-Softr with Erikhas, Richardson, for Final delphia.

Soft Reporter, Gilchrist for New York, Softr Prospect, Cameron, for Rockport, Coastwise—Schrs Hattie, Thompson, for Westport; Nina Blanche, Morrell, for Freeport; Margaret, Dickson, for Beaver Harbor; Benlah Benton, Mitchell, for Weymouth; Leurac O Hall, Rockwell, for River Hebert; Essie O. Reid, for Alma; Greville, Baird, for Wolfville; Beaver, Forsyth, for Hillsboro; Helen M, matfield, for Hillsboro; Maggle Lynds, Christopher, for Moncton.

DOMESTIS PORTS.

ABRIVED. Quaco, the last, sohr R Carson, Sweet, from Boston.
Chatham, 11th inst, barque Jacob Rauers,
Nilsson, from Whitehaven,
Hillsboro, 9th inst, sohr Sabago, Thompson,
from Portland, Me,
Halifar, 12th inst, sohr Silvia, Clarke, from
New York and sailed for 8t John's, Nfid;
barque Eritre, Patrone, from St Nazaire; brigt
Moss Glen, Hire, from Quebec.
Shedlac, 11th inst, barque Amal, Knudsen,
from Liverpool,
Newcastle, 11th inst, barques Charles Bal,
Bie, from Silloth Dock; Tikoma, Bjorge, from
Liverpool.

Richibucto. 9th inst, stmr Bentals W,Fack-rell, from New York.
Bear River, 9th inst, barque Baldwin, Wetmore from New York.
Windsor, 11th inst, schr Gypsum Emperor.
Smith, from New York; Lissie Wharton,
Holmes, from Boston.
Hallfax, 14th inst, stmr Ella, Duvig, from
Sydney.

CLEARED.

Hillsboro, 9th inst, schr Elwood Burton, Wasson, for Jersey City.
Halitax, 12th inst, barque Eritreo, Patrone, for Chatham; Trinidad, Card, for Annapolis; schr Demozelle, Tower, for Picton.
Louisburg, 12th inst, brigt Ora Eldridge, for Yarmouth; schr Cumminger, O'Hara, for Yarmouth.

Halifax, 12th inst, stmr Orinoco, Muggah Haliak istel inse, simr Orinceo, Muggan, for New York.

Haliax. 18th inst, stmr Dahome, Leuken, for Liverpool via St John's, Nifd; London City. Paterson, for St John; barque Trinidad, Card, for Annapolis.

Haliax, 1sth inst, barquetn Eritreo, Patrone. for Chatham; sehr Elma, Baker, for New York.

BRITISH PORTS.

ABRIVED. John for Manchester, Queenstown, 18th inst,stmr Catalonia, from Boston for Liverpool, Turks Island, 81st ult, schr Andrew Burn-ham, Miller, from Barbados, to sail lat inst for Prince Edward Island; brigt Bertha Gray, Messenger, from Maceio, to sail about 5th for

London, 14th inst. St John via Halifax.
Sharpness, 18th inst, stmr Mantinea, L.ck-lart, for St John.
Preston, lith inst, barque Electra, Hanson,

POREIGN PORTS

ARRIVED. City Island, 12th inst, sohr DJ Sawyer, from

Saisin, has, sold this sold of the New York; E V Glover, from Hillsbord for New York; E V Glover, from Hillsbord for New York, 18th inst, stmrs Prince Edward, and Oumberland, from St John; schrs Muriel, from Bear Biver,
Portland, 18th inst, schr Carlotta, Dickson, from Hillsbord for New York; Temperance Bell, from Boston for St John; John Douglass from Boston for Hillsbord.

New York, 10th inst, barque Edith Sheraton, Michelsen, from Ran Glasse Gloucester, 18th inst, schr Arizona, from Port Greeville.

Pascagoula, 10th inst, schr Arizona, from Ford Greeville,
Pascagoula, 10th inst, schr Anizona, from Hasslwod, from Wallace for New York; D W B, from Wick ford for New York, and both sld, Rockport, 10th inst, schr Andeleux, and Brenton, from Meteghan; 18th, schr Pansy, from St John,
Boston, 18th inst, schr Belmont, from Belleveau Cove.

er, from Church Point,
Havana. 3rd inst, schr G E Bentley, Wood,
from Mobile.
Pernambuso, 23rd ult, barque Angara, Rodenheiser, from New York.
Buenos Ayres, 30th ult, barque Kelvin, Robinson. from Pensacola.
Philadelphis, 13th inst, stmr H M Pollock,
Newman, from Havana.
City Island, 14th inst, schr Tay, from St
John via New Haven.
Salem, 14th inst, schr Leo, from St John.
Vineyard Haven, 14th inst, schr Lyra, from
Porlidence for St John; Parlee, from Port
Johnson for St John; Alaska. from Gutterburg for St John; Bonnie Doon, from Weehawken for Port Williams; Luta Price, from
Port Reading for St George—last four sailed.
Fortland, 14th inst, schr Lucy A Davis, Mc
Keown, from Louisburg; Canara, Brown, from
Sydney.
Boston, 14th inst, stmrs St Croix, and State
of Maine, from St John; Rhoda, from Guayanilla, PR; Sandolphon, from Belleveau Cove;
J V Daxter, from Liverpool; Lissie Dyas, from
Church Point; E Norris, from Bear River;
Rapublic, from St George.
Buenos Ayres, previous to 7th inst, ship
Stalwart, Caun, from Tusket Wedge.
Coen. 14th inst, barque Wildwood, Smith,
from Manila for United States.
Rockport, 11th inst, schr Maggie Alice, from
St John.
Santos, 14th ult, barque Fanny, Breslauer,
from Paspeblae.
Mentevideo 18th ult, barque Egeria, Langelier, from Philadelphia,

OLEARED. New York, 18th inst, sohr Mary E, for Dor-chester; Acadia, for Le Have; barge Bradley, for Windsor; 13th inst, sohr W H Waters for Elisabethport; tug Gypsum King, and sohrs Gypsum Empress, and Calabria, for Windsor, Carrabelle, Fla, 14th inst, sohr Evolution, for St John,
New York, 14th inst, sohr Tav, for St John,
New York, 14th inst, sohr Tav, for St John,
Portland, 14th inst, sohr Annie Harper,
Golding, for St John.
Boston, 14th inst, sohr Minnie B, for Thornes
Cove; W E Young, for Grand Banks; Sam
Slick, for Windsor; James W, for Mantague,
P E I,

Boston, 12th inst stmr St Croix, for East port and St John. Wineyard Haven, 12th inst, schr Francis A Rice,
New York, 10th inst, schrs Garfield White,
Seely, from New York for St John; Luta
Price, Cole, from Port Reading for St John.
Delsware Breakwater, night of the lith
inst, schr B B Woodside, from Philadelphia
for Boston,
Hyannis, 13th inst, schr Clifford C. for St
John.
Jennie C. Cora May, and Otts Miller.
Portland, 13th inst, schr Carlotta, from
Hillsboro for New York, and the wind bound
fiest.

North America, for Anadas, Halifax. New London, 12th inst, schr Walter Miller, and Lena Maud, from St John for New York. Norfolk, 13th inst, ship Glooscap, Spicer, for Manila, Vineyard Haven, 18th inst, schr Annie A Vineyara Haven, 1011 Into.

Both.

Both., 14th inst, schr Patriot for St John's

Nfd; Sadie O Sumner, for Bridgewater; Stanley Mac, for St Pierre,

Antwerp, 12th inst, stmr Storm King, Crosby, for Boston.

Buenos Ayres, 17th ult, barque Austria,
Palmer, for Rouen.

Montevideo, 17th ult, barque Ouba, Earle,
for New York.

Rosario, 15th ult, barque Ontario, Lawrence
for Rio Jameiro, for Rio Janeiro,
New York, 12th inst, schr Harry W Lewis,
Hunter; Bonnie Doon, Chapman; Alaska,
Greenfield, and Rewa, McLean, for St John;
Viola, Finley for Hailfax.
Salem, 18th inst, schrs Centennial, and
Flash, for St John.

Sept 8th, lat 42.24, lon 62.26, barque John Gill, armichael, from Parreboro for Sharpness.

lightship, barque Africa, from Rosario June
Sith for Boston.
Sept 5th. lat 50 N, lon 9 W, barque Annie
Bingay, Otterson, from Liverpool for Bahia,
MAIRY, is without money and friends, a
hard case.

NOTICE TO MARINEES

made made and the buoys relighted as soon as practicable.
Notice is given from the United States Engineers' office that the dredge Heil Gate will be anchored in East River, off the Battery, on and after Sept 12th for the purpose of making a survey of Diamond Re fivessels are requested to give it as wide a berth as possible.
Boston, Sept 11—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that the red painted sparbor, Me, has gone adrift, It will be replaced by the lighouse tender as soon as practicable.

Passed City Island, 12th inst, barque W W

man, from New York, went aground while entering the harbor of Bosario today. She is lightering.

Bermnda. Sept 7—Brigt Union, Tibbetts. from New York for Port au Prince, dragged ashore in gale of ith, but was towed off before sustaining damage.

Mesure Black, Moore & Co, London, under date of Aug 30th, reports as follows:—

Homewards — Freights are very firm and there is a steedy demand for tonnage. Ban Francisctoo U K or Continant. Market active; though mainly confined to spot ships. We quote 38s 9d usual terms charter—wheat, barley, Tacoma, market better, with a demand for tonnage. 35s to 38s 3d. Portland, O, to U K market firmer; 37s 6d obtainable, with a steady demand. Puget Sound, or Burrard's Inlet, timber freighte firm and tonnage wanted. We quote: Port Pirie, 51s 3d. Plate, 55s; Delago Bay 55s; Kobe, 50s; Sydney 46s 3d. Adelaide, or Melbourne 52s 6d; Cape, 63s 9d; U K or Continent, 70s; Guayaquil, 65s to 70. Nitrate to UK or Continent, market firmer; 37sd less is 3d for Sept to November tonnage; for U S 37sd, less is 3d same date; Philipine Islands: There is no demand for tonnage owing to the stoppage of the coasting trade, Sydney or Melbourne to London, Liverpool, or Hull, 43s 9d on reg; South Australia, grain to U K or Continent, 25s 9d; ore, 35s. New Zesland: Grain or general cargo to U K or Con 31s 3d to 32s 6d on D W, Singapore to New York or Boston, 35s to 38s 3d on vessels' dead weight, Near vessels required.—Coals: Still very little demand.

36s 8d on vecesis dead weight, Boat veces required.

Ontwards—Coals: Still very little demand for tonnage, from Wales. We quote nominally from Newport or Cardifi to Rio, 14s; Monlevideo, 12s6d; Pernambuco. Bahla, 13s6d; Cape Town, 16s; Algoa Bay, 18s6d; Santos, 15s; Hong Kong, 20s, 8d. A fair demand exists for vessels to load at Newcastle, NS W, To West Coast, 17s 6d; Honolulu, 19s; San Francisco 16s6d; Manila, 19s; Guayaquil, 14s; Acapulco 20s; Masatlam, 22s.

Passed Ryanns, Deptord, To Christian.

Passed Kinsale, 18th inst, stmr Deptord, rom Chatham for Dublin, In port at Buenos Ayres, 9th ult. barque lustria, Palmer, for Falmouth. E, to sail still tied up at Quebec, having been unsult; Strathiele, Urquhart, to sail from roads ame day for Newcastle, NSW, to load coal made to get men at Halifax and St. John. e day for Newcastle, NSW, to load coal Manila, has been reported for Rosario, assed Sydney Light, 13th inst, stmr Gas-

parquetn Eva Lynch, Haifield, from Sydney for St John.

Passed Cape Race. 10th inst, stmr Micmac, Meikle, from Parrsboro for Liverpool; lith inst, stmr Tangara, from Greenock for St John.

Schr Eltie, Demings, at New York, reports on Sept Sth on the eastern end of Georges Banks, during a northwest gale, lost part of deckload and split foresall and jib.

St Kitts, Sept 9-Part of cargo of cargo of brigt George Kilner, Donelly, which was totally wreck of in the late hurricane, may possibly be recovered.

Parrsboro, NS, Sept 11-Schr Harry, Patterson, from Minarville for New York, went ashore at Minasville, lost keel and is badly damaged.

Passed Vineyard Haven, 14th inst. haven.

terson, from Minasville for New York, went ashore at Minasville, lost keel and is badly damaged.

Passed Vineyard Haven, lith inst, barque W W McLaughlin, from New York for Annapolis; schra Stephen Bennett, bound east; Satellite, from Nova Scotia for Naw York.

Schr Jasper Embree, owned at Chatham, which went ashore at Flat River, P E I, has been towed off and taken to Pictou to go on the slip.

St Croix, Aug 14—Efforts are being made to float schr Melbourne, but thus far they have been unsuccessful. She had 470 bags of sugar aboard, having commenced loading the day of the gale.

Vineyard Haven, Sept 14—Schrs Eva B Douglass, Bennett, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, light, and Julia & Martha, from Calais for New York with a cargo of lumber, collided off East Chop, Vineyard Sound, at noon today, Both vessels were standing by the wind, with a fresh westerly breeze, and they came together with a heavy crash. The Eva B Douglass struck the Julia & Martha, on the port side near the forerigging, breaking into the latter side several feet below the water line. The vessel filled with water, but her lumber hept her affoat until assistance came and she was towed in here. Her foremast is broken, and headgear is carried away. The Douglass was injured but little.

The steamer Dahome will sail Wednesday for Liverpool via St. Johns. After this trip Capt. Leuken will sail his steamer in the London trade during the apple exporting season. On her return from Liverpool she will proceed direct to St. John, whence she will sail for London via Halifax.—Halifax Chronicls,

Capt. Borgal, of the schooner Argo, which arrived this morning from the Magdalen I lands, reports that he picked up a boat containing five men, the crew of the schooner S. G. Irwin, which sunk 20 miles off Green Island in a gale last Friday. The Irwin was a vessel of 71 tons, owned by John Pertus, jr., of Descousse, C. B.—Halifax Chronicle, Sept. 12.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 11—The schooner Grace Rice, which left Ponce, Porto Rice, for this port in August, has been given up as 1st with all hands. The vessel was owned by J. S. Killam, Yarmouth, and was under charter of N. and M. Smith, this city. She was commanded by Captain Walsh, of Yarmouth, with Levi Whitman, of Halifax, mate. The other members of the crew were: John McGrath, Halifax; Amos Boucture, Gec. Bryan and Jeffrey P. Presbog, Cape Breton. Letters dated August 23, received by N. and M. Smith from the consigness confirm the story of the loss.

Barque Egeria is chartered to load hay at Rosario for Rio Janeiro at \$2.80

Steamer Tanagra, bound to this port from Greenock, passed Cape Race last

Furness line steamer Halifax City, Captain Harrison, passed Cape Race last Saturday from this port for London.

Steamer Dahome, Captain Leuken, wil come to this port from Liverpool on her return, to be placed in the London

The steamship Micmac, Captain Meikle, now on her way to Liverpool from Parasboro, N. S., passed Cape Race last Sunday.

The steamer Bogstad, (Nor.) 1,981 tons, has been fixed to load deal at Liscomb for Cardiff at 50 shillings. Also barque Nordstrand, (Nor.) 1,085 tons, Campelton to west coast England, deals, 42s 63, October; barque Sigrid, (Nor.) 549 tons, same, from Pagwash, 55s; barque John S. Emery, 808 tons, Boston to Gold Coast, general cargo, on p. t.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

REPORTS OF SAINT JOHN AND CHARLOTTE COUNTIES

Assemblages of Educationalistscussed-The Charlotte County Institute Elects Officers.

pare a suitable address to be presented by the institute to Mr. Brodie upon his retirement from the foll of Charlotte county teachers. In the afternoon geographical changes during the past five tute is in annual sersion at the High school, the institute opening Thursday morning. The ball was prettily decorated. The institute opened with Mr. tute is in annual sersion at the High ated. The institute opened with Mr. W. H. Parlee, principal of Victoria w. H. Parlee, principal of Victoria school. in the chair. There was a selection by the High school orchestra, led by Mr. Morton L. Harrison, and the practical areaurer's report was then read. It showed expenditure of \$20.55, Isaving a balance of \$41.65, and was referred to balance of \$41.65, and was referred to the audit committee. An excellent paper was read by Dr. H. S. Bridges on Inefficiency in Teaching. Chief Superintendent of Education Inch made a intendent of Education Inch made a drive to Chamcook Mountain tomorrow. brief address, there was more music by the orchestra and Dr. Bridges' paper

the orchestra and Dr. Bridges' paper was discussed by Mestry. Trueman, Barry, Montgomery. Brown and Miss Grace Murphy.

After the opening of the afternoon session a paper on letter writing was read by Mr Wm. H. Parlee, president of the institute. He gave an interesting and instructive talk on the necessity of proper form in the writing of letters, particularly business letters. He also dealt with social correspondence, invitations, etc. He impressed the importance of the address of writer and the person to whom the letter is being made part of the letter. The paper was fully discussed by the members of the institute.

coussed this and the following paper with an earnestness that left nothing to be desired. The new primer

nothing to be desired. The new primer came in for some sharp criticism, the most of the teachers claiming that it was not all suitable for teaching reading according to present approved methods.

Miss Kate C. Morrison, of St. Martins, read a well prepared paper on Difficulties in Country Schools. Miss Morrison claimed that the greatest difficulties come from improperly graded schools and the indifference of parents. A strong plea was made for free text books. The papers was followed by an interesting

plea was made for free text books. The papers was followed by an interesting discussion.

George S, Trueman then read a paper on Centralization of Schools. The law now allowed two or more districts to unite for the purpose of establishing a central school. In such a case the government will now half the transportation.

See the week of many datasets of Prices of the Control of the Cont

more, arrived at Bear River, N. S., from New York, last Sunday. Sne left the latter port on the 18th August, a d her long passage caused some anxiety for her safety.

The Shelburne Budget says Andrew King, of Halifax, has purchased the schooner Fillus B., owned by John A. McGowan, of Shelburne, and Thorburn Bros., of Jordan Bay. He also purchased from Mr. McGowan the schooner Oasis, daily expected from the Backs.

A despatch from Pugwash sayz—The wrecked hull and materials of the lifted to the surface next week.

Tracker in Hayter, C. B.

Noffolk Tuesday for Manila.

Noffolk Tuesday for Manila.

States as cargo 2,800 tons of Pocahontas coal for the use of the United States warships in Philippine waters.

The work on the sunken oil tank atsamer Maverick, which caught fire and sank in Halifax harbor some time ago, is being pushed vigorously. New pumps and other gear are being placed in the wreck, and it is expected she will be lifted to the surface next week.

The work on the sunken oil tank atsamer Maverick, which caught fire and sank in Halifax harbor some time for the president of the institute, Mr. William Brodie, the vice-president, Mr. Marshall Maxweil occupied the chair.

Marshall Maxweil occupied the chair.

Mr. James V.com, secretary to the interest from Mr. Brodie, Dr. Inch, chief superintendent of education, Dr. S. T. Webber, supervisor of schools.

at Calais, Maine, Mr. St. John, of Eastport, and Dr. Bennett, of Lubec, in which
each expressed their sincere regrets at
being unable to be present at this meeting of our county institute.

The first business to engage the attention of the institute was the enrolment
of members and one hydred and sixof members, and one hundred and six-teen teachers were found in attendance

to subscribe to the roll.

The secretary read an address from Mr. Brodie, president of the institute, which was very cleverly written and contained many valuable suggestions, particularly with reference to the care and improvement of school rooms. and improvement of school rooms.

On motion of inspector Carter, Mr.

Frank A, Dustan and Mess Margaret
Kerr were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable address to be presented.

basin in Newark, last week, draws attention to the large number of similar traps which are to be found in the lower part of this city. On the west side, where the streets are play-grounds for a great many children, there are more than a few catch-basins with openings from six to eight inches wide, and with-

tions, etc. He impressed the importance of the address of writer and the person to whom the letter is being made part of the letter. The paper was fully discussed by the members of the institute.

The graded schools and ungraded were divided, about 60 teachers, mainly from the county schools meeting in Dr. Bridges' class room. The vice-president, Geo. J. Trueman, of St. Martins, took the chair and appointed Mr. Geo. W. White to keep the minutes.

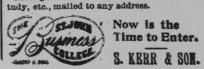
Miss M. E. Brittain read a pointed paper on Primary Reading. The paper was followed by an animated discussion.

Some 20 lady teachers took part and dis-

The easiest way to extract a splinter deep in the flesh of the hand or foot is by means of steam. A rather wide mouthed bottle is filled two thirds full mouthed bottle is hiled two thirds full of boiling water, and the injured spot is held close ever the opening. The suction draws the flesh down, and a little additional pressure is used to assist the exit of the intruder. In a few moments the steam extracts the splinter, and the inflammation rapidly subsides?

Perhaps you don't know

of starting so many young men on suc-cessful careers as the Principal of the St. John Business College. Almost every clerical position here, worth having, is held by his graduates.—Daily Telegraph.



THE SEMI-WEEK: Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

THE SEMI-WERE. Y TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN. N. B. SEPTE

CROWNS ANALT TILES

When the search of the second of the second





VARIOUS NOTES. Fashionable Fans and Other Acces

A new idea is the fan of mottled feath-A new idea is the fan of mottled feathers in which the markings of the feathers are followed by tiny gold and silver spangles, which are so skillfully arranged and applied that they seem a part of the

Fans decorated with natural flower were another novelty, but they were merely experimental, and the experiment did not prove successful, since the flow



ers soon faded and became a distigurement instead of an ornament.

The pique parasols matching pique
costumes are disappearing before the
costumes themselves are laid aside and
are being replaced by parasols of bright
silk, more appropriate for cool weather.

Taffeta petticoats are trimmed with
anisoned or muslin flourees enriched with Taneta petitioats are trimined with nainsook or muslin flounces enriched with lace. This is an odd combination, which will doubtless vanish with the last warm

days.

The girl's costume illustrated is of sil ver gray poplin. The circular skirt is in one piece and is edged by a band of black one piece and is edged by a band of black passementerie, above which are two braids of insertion applied over blue silk. The bodice has a tucked yoke of blue taffeta, bordered at the collarless neck and around the edge by black passementerie. A lace bertha surrounds the yoke, and three bands of insertion like that on the skirt pass down the front of the bodice. The sleeves are trimmed to match and have a full epaulet, also trimmed. The belt is of blue surah. belt is of blue surah.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE LATEST MODELS.

plastrons are made to match, of gathered plastrons are made to match, or gathered mousseline, with ruches and applications.

If the costume is very simple and severe and nothing in the least frivolous is desired as an adjunct, the bolero or jacket is kept quite plain and is worn over a shirt waist of taffeta or cotton or linen



goods. The white waist is at present preferred made of plain lawn or lawn with satin checks and plaits.

The jacket or bolere of tucked black taffeta is having a great vogue among fashionable women. The tucks run obliquely, and the large revers are covered with shirred mousseline de sole.

The illustration shows a princess gown of ivory faille. It is quite plain in form, with a train, and is trimmed with large applications of guipure, forming wide bands. A band of pink taffeta passes down the middle of the front, and other bands of the same material are threaded perpendicularly through the guipure. The sleeves of ivory taffeta are tight and plain and flare at the wrist. The hat which accompanies the gown is of cream straw, trimmed with black velvet, black tulle and black feathers.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

Lowell as a Teacher.

Lowell as a Teacher.

In Lowell's college work the weakest part was his class teaching. While no teacher in the university was more willing to help his boys, his habit of doing most of the reading, when a boy labored, with friction, breaking right into his reading, was not agreeable to the boy. But even in that he at least had the courage of mastery, and never shirked the hard passages. His corrections and remarks were often lost from the want of clearness and spen mouthed carefulpess of articulation. When he spoke is public, he always made himself heard, but to a small, almost private class, speaking without effort, his modest stillness and his smothering mustache would make us wish that men's hair had been forbidden to grow forward of the corners of their mouths. "James Russell Loyell and His Triends."

In Lowell's college work the weakest and blue are favorite colors. Lace a very narrow black velvet ribbon are usual trimming.

Nearly all bodices now have a guin of mousseline de soie or taffeta, ador with plaitings, incrustations or applitions. If this arrangement is not ado, ed, the upper part is still lavishly decrated in some way, that being at prese the decree of fashion.

A picture is given of a wrapper of pin surah. The upper part is trimmed with burned in the proper part is trimmed with burned in some way, that being at prese the decree of fashion.

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THE PIANO.

Its Proper Placing and Appropriate

The piano is primarily intended as an The piano is primarily intended as an instrument of music, but this fact seems often to be forgotten, to judge from the placing and general arrangement of it frequently seen. It is placed flat against the wall, smothered in draperies, loaded with books and bric-a-brac and treated as if it were a simple piece of furniture like a couch or cabinet. Of course only a small proportion of persons owning planos can afford a separate music room, appropriately arranged, and so the piane must be placed in the drawing or sitting room, where cushions, curtains, carpets room, where cushions, curtains, carpets and furniture deaden its tone to a great degree. To make the best of it in an un-favorable situation is not difficult, how-



TRAVELING COAT.

ever, first by placing it properly—that is, at an angle with the wall or away from it altogether—and then by using only s it altogether—and then by using only small amount of light drapery and never permitting any object to stand upon the top of the instrument. Moreover, there are small glass sockets which are to be obtained in which the feet of the plane may be placed, thus insulating it completely from the floor and securing a clearer tone.

Cloth gowns and those of the tailor made style have revers elaborately trimmed with mousseline de soie incrusted with guipure, little ruches and similar decofations. The plastrons are made to match, of gathered of the front are large buttons and frogs, placed close together. The collar is flaring and is cut in points. The toque is of straw bordered with black velvet and trimmed with large roses.

THIN FABRICS.

The Various Wess In Which They Plaited and tucked skirts are often used for the thinner class of materials. Sometimes the upper part of the skirt is entirely tucked, the lower part being left free to form a flounce; sometimes there are panels of tucks, or the tucks alternate with bands of flat trimming, such as insertion or embroidery. The tucks may

When wide insertion is used as a decoration, a new idea is to run a band of velvet ribbon in and out of each side of it. A great many foulard gowns are seer They are of light or bright color, wit



SILK WRAPPER. small but attractive designs, and ro and blue are favorite colors. Lace s very narrow black velvet ribbon are usual trimming. Nearly all bodices now have a guin

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

THE WORK OF THE EAR

NATURE'S EXQUISITE PROVISIONS FOR THE SENSE OF HEARING.

Delicacy Which Have Been Previded for Different Animals - Semetimes They Are of Such Fine Structure as

evening along the side of a wood and watch the rabbits come out to feed? It is laughable to see them sitting on their

watch the rabbits come out to feed? It is laughable to see them sitting on their haunches, with forefeet in air, taking stock of the surroundings, before they venture to settle down to supper.

The long ears have not the same mobility as that which characterizes those of the horse. They appear to be too upturned for that; but the animal makes up for that by leisurely changing his position until he has listened in every direction.

But, perhaps, the strangest fact connected with rabbits' ears is that they have such a tendency to variation that they have been seized upon as a fad by "fanciers." Many a schoclboy is quite learned in "lops" and half-lops," and other varieties of ear nomenclature.

One would imagine that a whale had not much use for an ear, but it possesses a very curious one. The drum of the ear lies at the end of a long, bony tube, which is rendered still longer by the fatty tissue lying around the entrance. The tube is very narrow, a precaution against the intensity with which sounds are conveyed in water. Doubtless the whale would hear but little of the sounds made in air above the ocean, but the water brows full well that the dip of

whale would near but little of the sounds made in air above the ocean, but the whaler knows full well that the dip of an oar is loud enough to put his prey in motion, and the dash of a paddle wheel will sound like thunder to the inhabitant of "the great deen."

of "the great deep."
Fishes will not hear much that goes
on on the bank of the river, but they
are keenly alive to any sound made in
the water itself. Let not the angler,
therefore, presume on the deafness of
fishes in making a splash as he casts

In some fishes is one of the oddest known arrangements of auditory organs. The air-bladder sends off fibers which are attached to membranes stretched across cavities in the skull, and from these cavities, which correspond to the chamber of our ears, the vibrations caught by the membranes are forwarded

Such is the case with the perch, while in the carp three little bones aid in the

Birds are very sharp of hearing, as every wanderer in the woods and fields knows. You have only to turn back the feather at the side of a chicken in order to see the opening to the ear. That opening is most curious in an owl, and it is really worth while to try to get a sight of what cannot be described without

But the tuits of leathers seen on whas are known as the "eared" owls have nothing to do with the ears. They are merely decorations, like the crests of some other birds. It is easy to see that the elaborate opening of owls is well fitted for collecting sound, as the predatory birds fly so silently through the dark night.

dark night.
Reptiles have ears, and in the crossdile there is a rudimentary external ear.
Find a snake basking in the sun. Stand
still a moment or two to let it get over
the vibration of the ground caused by your approach.

Then clap your hands, and before the

sound has died away the snake has scuttled into the undergrowth.

In frogs and toads we find an approach to what is usually understood as an ear. It is doubtless rudimentary according to the mammalian standard, but

it is none the less sensitive.

The lowest forms of animal life do not appear to have any organs which can definitely be called ears, although, as in

the case of the earthworm, they are very

Every angler who goes out at night to ather "dew" worms for bait knows gather "dew" worms for bait knows this. As he turns his bull's eye on the ground, the worms do not seem to mind the light; but let his footsteps be too

swing to and fro, rotate and start off, first in one direction and then in another, but in no instance striking the walls of the cavity. If the globules are ruptured the motions cease.

The imagination will ask whether shellfish or mollusks can produce sounds which can be mutually heard. Whatever may be true of the division as a whole, it is certainly true that some can emit sounds. Two sea-slugs were found by Professor Grant to make sounds which he compared to "the clink of a steel wire on the side of the jar."

Cuttlefish have ears which follow the plan of the mollusk's organ; and, in-

plan of the mollusk's organ; and, indeed, as one watcaes the uncanny-looking octopus in a corner of a rock cavity, it is easy to imagine that while looking at you with that glassy eye he is also listening to what you say.

SUCCESSFUL CASHIERS.

Siamese Merchants Use Apes to Detec

In that far-off, dried up little Oriental country, quite near China, you know, there are large quantities of counterfeit-coin in circulation and the counterfeit-ers of Siam must be most proficient, for we hear that it is the hardest thing in the world to detect the bad from the good money.

The merchants are often deceived and The merchants are often deceived and frequently swindled. The smartest men they could employ were deceived, too, for the bad money was such a wonderful imitation that the closest scrutiny often failed to find the difference between a steel and a had be difference between a

failed to find the difference between a good and a bad piece.

In this dilemma some Siamese merchants called to their help some one who was always thought not se smart as a man—a monkey. And these "large apes of Siam" proved such a success at their new avocation that the custom of employing them for the purpose of detecting bad money has become universal. The ape cashier of Siam holds his situation without a rival.

ape cashier of Siam actual and without a rival.

He has a peculiar method of testing coin. Every piece is handed to him and he picks up each bit of meney, ene at a time, and meditatively puts it into his mouth, tasting it with grave deliberation. If the coin is good he declares the fact plainly. He takes it from his mouth and prescribly places it in its proper receptable. parefully places it in its proper receptacle beside him. He has propounced judg-nent and every one is satisfied that the

judgment is correct.

But if the coin is bad the cashier But if the coin is bad the eashier makes known his verdict in an equally unmistakable manner. He throws it violently from his mouth to the floor, shaking his head with as much disgust as the merchant himself might feel at being imposed upon. With loud chattering and angry gestures he makes known his displeasure at being presented with a bad piece of money. The merchant himself could not express it better.

Now, how does a monkey know what a man cannet tell? Ah, that is his secret. He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid.

He never reveals it. Perhaps he is afraid if he should make known all the mysteries of his profession his occupation teries of his profession his occupation might be gone, and people would once more prefer men for cashiers in place of the extraordinary apes employed by the merchants of Siam.—The Independent.

rough tongue.

CULTIVATION OF THE CURRANT. Hist as to Their Propagation Joseph Meehan.

The current is neturally a cool country fruit, and though it can be grown almost anywhere in eur country, it does the best where there is but moderate heat in summer. To accommodate it, mulching is advisable. Hay or long grass are good materials to use for the purpose Placet. heavy and every worm disappears.

Strangely, however, we find evidences of organs of hearing in the jelly fish, of which you may see specimens stranded on the seashore after every tide and, what is very remarkable—so far as we know at present—there is no case where both organs for hearing and organs for seeing are developed in the same species among the medusac.

Taking the species which have audit which is the second of the sec both organs for hearing and organs for seeing are developed in the same species among the medusac.

Taking the species which have auditted ory organs, we find, in some. openmouthed pits provided with sensitive hairs; in ethers, the pits contain, net a chain of small bones, but a lump, or series of lumps, of secreted lime which are called otoliths, or earstones; while in others again the pits are not open, but closed.

A crustacean not unlike a shrimp in form has its ears in its tail, if we may so call the terminal segment; while another—the orayfish—has them at the base of the feelers on the head.

In the crayfish the ear is open, but hristles prevent foreign matter from entering. The cavity is filled with a gelatinous fluid in which the etclishs float.

These are affected by the vibrations.

not obliterated by God's forgiveness. The world in which we live is planned as an immense demonstration of the value of virtue and the folly and danger of vice. The results of sin, the scars of fire, the consequences of dishonesty, impurity, intemperance, unkindness, survive the moment of forgiveness and breed their brood how long, who shall say? But forgiveness, which is a changed relation to God, begins a changed relation to His law. We start afresh with Him, loved, regarded as though nothing had happened, and a new set of consequences begins. The new life which God forgives fights the consequences of the old. Weeds are pulled up and stop seeding themselves, old debts paid and wrongs righted. Moral degeneration is arrested. The demonstration of God's law is made on the side of obedience through good, instead of bad consequences. The life with God which forgiveness begins tends to abolish the results of sin. Christ came to destroy the works—the—consequences—of the devil. Every scar from past days, every survival of the old, will feed humility; but we belong to the God of hope, and fight with Him for the triumph of the but we belong to the God of hope, and aght with Him for the triumph of the new and true, waiting for the promise, "I will restore to you the years which the locust hath eaten."—Sunday School

The Barber Got His Meney. A suspicious-looking individual entered a barber-shop in Manchester, and while being shaved casually remarked: "I sup-pose a good many customers forget to

"No, sir," the barber replied. "There

"No, sir," the barber replied. "There was a time when I used to give credit, but I never do now. In fact, nobody asks for it any more."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see," said the barber, trying the edge of his razor on his thumbnall, "whenever I shaved a gentleman who asked me to mark it up I put a little rich in his nors with my razor. who asked me to mark it up I put a little nick in his nose with my razor, and kept tally that way. They very soon didn't want to run up bills."

There was a tremor in the customer's voice as he answered, from beneath the

"Do you object to being paid in advance?"—Tid-Bits.

An original form of advertisement An original form of advertisement comes from Russia, where a shopkeeper posted up the following announcement: "The reason why I have hitherto been able to sell my goods so much cheaper than anybody else is that I am a bachelor, and do not need to make a profit for the misterance of a wife and children. the maintenance of a wife and children. It is now my duty to inform the public that this advantage will shortly be with-drawn from them, as I am about to be married. They will, therefore, do well to make their purchases at once at the old

The result was that there was such a run on the shop that in the course of a few days this shopkeeper had made enough money to pay the expenses of his vedding on a very lavish scale.—

Cremation With Liquid Air.

Liquid air is to be used in place of merchants of Siam.—The Independent.

Surgery on a Lion.

One of the most unique as well as successful operations has just been carried out at Perugia, where an eminent professor operated successfully for a cataract upon a young lion. This incident, according to a London paper, would have interested that famous artist, Rose Bonheur, who made a particular study of lions and literally lived among them. A lioness actually died in her arms and she was greatly affected when the animal in its last moments licked her hand with its rough tongue.

Liquid air is to be used in place of burial and instead of the white heat in the furnace of Fresh Pond, Long Island, in the last funeral rites of the moderns. The project is formed by the Stephen Merren Burial Company. The company and E. V. Prentiss, one of its officers, have bought the Nyack Rural Cemetery. It is situated a mile and a half west of Nyack. It has many graves in its 26 in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of fresh Pond, Long Island, in the last funeral rites of the moderns. The project is formed by the Stephen Merren Burial Company. The company and E. V. Prentiss, one of its officers, have bought the Nyack Rural Cemetery. It is situated a mile and a half west of Nyack. It has many graves in its 26 in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of fresh Pond, Long Island, in the furnace of the white heat in the furnace of the whole for the furnace of the surface of the furnace o

AN UNCANNY STORY.

ORIGIN OF THE "SOULLESS MONSTER OF FRANKENSTEIN."

The Interesting History of an Old Time Novel That Is Often Alluded to In Literature and at Times Quoted Incorrectly.

Everybody, or nearly everybody, has heard of the novel of "Frankenstein," though it is not probable that many persons read it nowadays. There are so many allusions to it in our literature, however, that one absorbs some

He carries on his work in a studio far from the habitations of man, labors long and secretly, and at last the work is completed. There in the great room lies the form and semblance of a human being, perfect in all his proportions. Frankenstein relates the story: "It was on a dready night in Novem-

ber that I beheld the accomplishme of my toils. With an anxiety that al-most amounted to agony I collected the instruments of life around me that I might infuse a spark of being into the lifeless thing that lay at my feet. "It was already 1 o'clock in the morning. The rain pattered dismally against the window panes, and my candle was nearly burned out, when, by the glimmer of the half extinguished light, I saw the dull yellow eye of the creature open. It breathed hard,

and a convulsive motion agitated its limbs. Slowly the immense creature arose and the artist, frightened at his own work, fled away. Then he returns to find his creation possessed of life and every attribute of humanity except a soul. Nowhere can it find human sympathy. It is out of harmony with all things about it, and after searching the world in pursuit of happiness it returns again to Frankenstein and demands that he make a companion with whom it can live in sympathy and

Frankenstein declines, and thence forth the monster pursues him with hatred and revenge. It slays his brothers and sister, his friend and his bride. It follows him to Russia, to Siberia and into the Arctic ocean, and there creature and artist perish together. It

is a most uncanny story to read Sir Walter Scott reviewed the novel in The Quarterly, but while admitting its power confessed he did not like it.
"Our taste and our judgment revolt at this kind of writing." All the critics agreed as to its daring originality .-Chicago Post.

He (at breakfast)-My dear, the pa per says there was quite a fire in our block early this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an inendiary.

She-Well, don't let a little thing like that worry you.

He-Why, what do you mean? She-Nobody will ever accuse you of building it.-Chicago News.

A Perfectly Natural Question. "Pat," said his young wife, "I wish you wouldn't put your knife in your mouth when you eat." "An phwere would yez hev me put it," said Pat in astonishment, "in me eyes?"-Harper's Bazar.

bring down heaven to earth and carry, up our thoughts from earth to heaven, the poetry of the Creator written in beauty and fragrance.

GOT HIS CLEAN CLOTHES.

He Had No Money, but Had Nerve and an Easy Chinaman That there are more ways than one to accomplish a thing if a man only has the necessary nerve is illustrated by the experience of a young man. The young man tells the story himself, so there is no betrayal of confidence

in printing it. · It seems that he had a big bundle of collars and cuffs and shirts at a Chinese laundry a night or two ago, some articles in which he needed very much. The night was the furthest in the week from his pay day, and he was "broke." Still he had to have clean linen in order to keep an important en-

"I didn't know what to do," he said in relating the incident. "I felt sure that the Chinaman wouldn't extend eredit to me, for it is a well known thing that Chinese laundrymen never 'trust.' At last I hit upon a scheme Going to my room, I bundled up all the soiled linen I possessed. Hurrying around to the laundryman's, I pro-

"'Sixty-five cents!' he exclaimed blandly, holding out his hand for the

"I picked up the clean linen and, d positing the bundle of soiled on his counter, started for the door as if my life depended on my being half a mile

"'That's all right!' I shouted back in reply. 'Just mark it on that bundle, "Then I was gone, but not before I caught a glimpse of the laundryman hastily unwrapping the bundle I had left, as if he was anxious to see whether or not the contents were worth the 65 cents I had 'hung him up' for. He was evidently satisfied, for he didn't yell for the police or make any commotion, as I was afraid he might do, and I had all kinds of freshly laundered collars and cuffs and shirts to wear that night. And all on account of a

FIGHT FOR YOUR BAGGAGE.

That Seems to Be the Proper Caper "No American can ever travel on the railways of England in comfort," said the New Yorker, who had crossed the Atlantic a score of times. "In the first place you've got to play hog if you get a compartment by yourself, and in is acquired in course of time. An intelthe next it's an even question whether you get your baggage at the end of things and throws somersets without upon the platform, and every passenger must pick out his own. If you are two minutes late, there is nothing to prevent somebody claiming your baggage. I never arrived at a terminus

without witnessing a big row between passengers, and I never talked with a fellow passenger who had not lost trunk or satchel at some time or other. In three months of traveling about I saw my trunk claimed by others at least 20 times for assaulting the porters. This 'assault' consisted solely n abusing the railroad companies about the baggage system. I finally got so mad about the thing that I spent two days in securing an interview with

a railway magnate at his office in London. I straightway asked him if he had never heard of a baggage check. "'I have, sir,' he replied. "'Don't you think it a good system?

"'I do, sir.' "'Then why don't you adopt it?" "'Because it's a Yankee idea, sir!' "I told him it was also a Yankee idea to eat oysters and asked him why he followed suit, and he was as serious as a judge as he replied:

'Oh, but that's different, you know. You Yankees swallow your oysters whole, while we always halve and sometimes quarter them!" "-Exchange.

A Blind Man's Calculation. When Gauss became blind, his only amusement consisted in making calculations of a curious and somewhat peculiar nature. These sometimes lasted for days. When more than 80 years old, Gauss computed the amount to which \$1 would grow if compounded annually at 4 per cent interest from the time of Adam to the present, assuming this to be 6,000 years. This, if in gold, would make a cubic mass so large that it would take a ray of light traveling almost 2,000 miles a second more than 1,000,000,000 years to jour ney alongside of it. This mental computation is so startling as to be almost beyond belief, yet the conclusions of this eminent mathematician are cor-

"That Slims is the most resourceful fellow you ever saw. His girl has a pretty cousin stopping with her, and he told his particular that he had hired an orchestra to serenade them Thursday night. As he had done nothing of the kind and forgot all about it, and as she had made arrangements to treat the serenaders, Slims caught it hot and heavy when he next called. How do you suppose the rascal squared him-

"Haven't the slightest idea." "Told the girl that the orchestra struck on him because she sang in church and didn't belong to the union." -Detroit Free Press.

Grimes-Look here, Smith, why didn't you call last night? I told you my nughter was going to sing some of er new songs, and you appeared de-Smith-I was delighted-to know she was going to sing .- Boston Transcript.

Bob Uricho (the barber)-Men of my profession are very good story tellers. Customer-Yes, and they usually illustrate their stories with cuts .- Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE INTERMEZZO.

The light shone soft on you, my own,
With your violin pressed to your chin,
And as the room was filled with each thro

tone
The angels seemed crowding in
The intermezzo, so soft and sweet
That it drew from my eyes the tears.
Ah, the echo still, so faint and fleet,
I catch o'er the space of years.

You wore a gown so pure and white,
At your throat a glimpse of blue,
And the stars outside, the eyes of night,
Seemed looking in at you.
Your arm moved slowly up and down
As each throbbing string you pressed,
And I envied so that violin brown
Its precious place of rest.

Each note was played so pure, so true,
But full of sorrow, great and wild,
And, pray, what grief had come to you,
Then scarcely more than a little child?
"Twas the mystic grief that music brings
From a violin's wail to an organ's roll;
"Twas that which trembled on those strings."

'Twas that which trembled on those str And passed from them to my list'ning I am carried back to that night, when a hear The "Ave Maria," so sweet and slow and And my heart beats fast for you, my dear, As it did that night, so long ago.

—Detroit Free Press

TEACHING DOGS TRICKS.

One That Would Be Amusing if Trice Upon Yourself. Although it is by no means an uncommon thing to see dogs throw some erset after somerset in stage performe ances, it is a somewhat remarkable fact that few people know how such animals can be taught such a difficult

Ask a friend how he thinks a dog can be initiated into the mysteries of some

erset throwing, and you will receive some very curious suggestions. As there is more than one way of cooking a goose, so there is more than one method of teaching a dog to throw somersets. But the most practical and thorough manner is to fasten a cord around the body of the animal, close to the fore legs, and two people should hold the ends of the cord on either side of the unfortunate dog. A third party, armed with a stout rope, takes a post-tion immediately in front of the canine acrobat and, with a measured and masterly stroke, flogs the floor at close

quarters to the dog's nose.

At each stroke of the rope the dog springs backward, and that movement is the trainer's golden opportunity. A the dog springs backward the passing under its body is jerked up-ward, and, although the first few attempts may prove futile, the somerset ligent dog soon sickens of this order of

For the sake of your dog in particular and your patience and future welfare in general, we do not commend you to teaching your dog to turn somis no harm in it, just get a few friends to put you through the exercise and see how you like it. It will prove immensely amusing-for your friends.-

Exchange. A boil is due to the action of a microbe called a pus coccus. This is almost always present in the skin, but does no harm while the system can

combat the necessary conditions of ita growth and multiplication. Sufferers from boils are usually in poor health. They are pale, pasty, looking, emaciated, with a poor appearance. tite and bad digestion. People say, their blood is too thin. Others, howe ever, may be in apparently perfect health, yet hardly is one boil over before another comes. Of these persons it is said that their blood is too rich. Both these popular terms are nearly expressive of the true condition. It the first case the tissues are not well nourished and so cannot resist the microbe. In the second case the tissues. are nourished, but are poisoned by excess of waste material in the bloods

the body can properly dispose of. Youth's Companion. Decline and Fall of Corn Bread. It seems to us that our own people are not the great corn bread eaters they used to be. Batter or egg and certain cakes are still in vogue, but the honest and homely corn pone, the corn dodger and the hoecake are not as popular as they used to be. As for

caused by the taking of more food than

the ash cake, the cooking of it has become a lost art almost. We charge this change, in part at least, to the introduction, even in most country homes, of the modern cooking stove and range. It takes a great big open fireplace and a southern negress, with a red bandanna on her head, to make prime corn bread. Nor will any meal but water ground meal serve the best purpose. Steam power meal is

Hunting a Celebrity. "So you've traveled in the south of Europe?" said the young woman.
"Yes," answered Derringer Dan.

"Did you see Monte Carlo?"
"No; I asked fur him, but he didn't show up. And, what's more, there wasn't a game of monte in the whole place. I don't believe there is any such person."-Washington Star.

"There's a rather queer thing that I have noticed about people who follow. the profession of letters.

"What's that?" "The man who writes just to keep the pot boiling is not the one who produces the hottest stuff."-Chicago Times-Herald.

Dean Swift, when invited to dinner by his friend, Lord Bolingbroke, was hown the dinner bill as an inducement to accept and replied, "A fig for your bill of fare; show me your bill of

company." Great souls are not those who have fewer passions and more virtues than the common, but those only who have greater designs. - La Rechefoucauld. 1

THE SEMI-WEEK: YETELEGRAPH: ST. JOHN, N. B., SEPTEMBER 16, 1899.

NOVA SCOTIA DAY. | The Semi-wells, 1 = Libroran de leaders in the leaders in the manufacture and lines of whips, belis, but manufacture and lines of whips, lines of whips, belis, belis, lines whips, lin

Thrusday.

The structure of the control of the cont

half a century, their success in the past has been acquired by successfully meeting the needs of Canadian farmers, and for their future success they look to the approval of this same particular class of customers. While, however, they have thus made a specialty of Canadian trade, and have not sought an export trade, the fame of their goods has spread abroad without effort on their part, and large unsolicited orders have come to them from Europe for mowers, reapers, binders, etc., thus proving that what is good enough for the Canadian farmers is good enough for the world.

The Froat & Wood Co.'s exhibit in Machinery hall is tastefully decorated with evergreens, and is the most attractive in the building. The fowler Company is not confining its business to the lower provinces but is extending it as far west as British Columbis. Their make his part of the Albert Manufacturers in the lower provinces but is extending it as far west as British Columbis. Their make his prices right.

Albert Manufacturering to purchanding its business to the lower provinces but is extending it will make his prices right.

The company has here a number of machines in operation, the principal of machines in operat monolitied orders have come to bloom stars, see, then proving that which is good enough for the Canadian farmers in good enough for the Canadian farmers in good enough for the Canadian farmers in good enough the words.

See decompt the words.

See decompt the words.

Machinary hall is tasteatily decorated with evergeness, and is the most streat treat the words. The company has here a number of machines in special on the principal of which was only introduced tast year, but at once became the most population of the stream of the same population o

Seption and the small particular with the small particular part of the property of the small particular partic

H E Goold, 1st.

For the largest, best and most care-For the largest, best and most carefally arranged collection of perennials, (2 exhibits)—H E Goold, Sussex, 1st; LeBaron, B Jordan, Simonds, 2nd.

For the largest, best, and most carefully arranged collection of annuals (2 exhibits)—H E Goold, Sussex, 1st; LeBaron B Jordan, Simonds, 2nd.

Vase of carnations, not over 36 in vase, arrangement to count in judging, exhibits)—D McIntosh, Marsh Road, city, 1st; H E Goold, Sussex, 2nd.

E
Houdan mottled cock, (2 exhibits)—
Geo W Foster, Upper Maugerville, 1st;
Chas W Hurst, Hartland, 2nd.
Houdan, mottled hen, (2 exhibits)—
Geo W Foster, Upper Maugerville, 1st;
Chas W Hurst, Hartland, N B, 2nd.
Any other variety in American standard cock, (2 exhibits)—Guy Carr, Compton, Que, black Hamburg cocke, 1st and 2nd.
Same class, hens, (2 exhibits)—Guy
Carr, Compton, black Hamburg hens, 1st and 2nd.

GAMES AND CLASSIAN COMPANY DIOS & Young, Clarence, N E. 2nd, W M Thurtott, Mauverville, 2nd, W M Th

Geo Digge, 248 Dake street, city, 1st. Sebright, golden hen (1 exhibit)—Mrs Geo Diggs, 1st.
Any other variety in American standard, cock (1 exhibit)—Guy Carr, Compton Quebec, 1st,
Same class, hen (1 exhibit)—Guy
Carr, Compton, 1st.

CLASS 23-JERSEY CATTLE. Bull, 3 years and upwards (5 entries)—
B V Millidge, Bockland road, city, 1st;
Geo B Pickett, Oak Point, Kings county,
N B, 2ad; C B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 3rd.

A B, 200; C B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 3rd.

Bull, 2 years (1 entry)—Dennis Connolly, Golden Grove, 1st.

Bull, 1 year old (7 entries)—E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 1st; 8 Creighton, 8ilver Falls, N B, 2nd; W W Black, Amherst, 3rd.

Bull calf under 1 year, over 6 months, (4 entries)—James Gilchrist, Norton. N B, 1st; G Fred Stephenson, Golden Grove, N B, 2nd; E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 3rd.

Bull calf, under 6 months, (5 entries)—E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 1st; James Gilchrist, Norton, 2nd; J H Reid, Fredericton, 3rd.

Bull of any age, (6 exhibits)—E B Elgerkin & Bull of any age, (6 exhibits)

Fredericton, 3rd.

Bull of any age, (6 exhibits)—E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, diploma,

Cow, 4 years and upwards, (11 entries)

E B El terkin & Sons, Amherst, 1st; S

Creighton, Silver Falls, N B, 2nd; Josselyn

Bros & Young, 32 Charlotte street, city,

Srd.

Cow, 3 years old (5 entries), E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 1st; James Gilchrist, Norton, 2nd; Joselyn Bros & Young, Charlotte street, 3rd.

Cow, 2 years old (6 entries), Joselyn Bros & Young, Charlotte street, 1st and 2nd; E B Elderkin, Amherst, 3rd.

Heifer, 2 years old (2 exhibits), E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 1st; James Gilchrist, Norton, 2nd.

Heifer, 1 year old (12 entries), B V Millidge, Rockland Road, 1st; E B Elderkin & Sons, Amherst, 2nd; Wm Mullin, Westmorland Road, St John Co, NB, 3 d.

Heifer calf, under 1 year and over 6 months, (4 exhibits)—S Creighton, Silver Falle, 1st; E B E derkin & Sons, Amherst, 2nd and 3rd.

Black Spanish cock, (2 exhibits)—F C
Colpitts, Pleasant Vale, N B, 1st; Geo W
Foster, Upper Maugerville, 2nd.
Black Spanish hen, (3 exhibits)—Hugh
Campbell, Barker street, city, 1st.
POLISH BREEDS.

Wm M Sterritt, Kingston, Kings county;
2nd, N A Sterritt, Grey's Mils, K C; 3rd,
W M Thurrott, Maugerville.
Oxbeart carrots (9 entries)—1st, W M
Sterritt, Kingston; 2nd, N A Sterritt,
Grey's Mils; 3rd, W M Thurrott, Maugerville.

Early horn carrot (8 entries)—1st, N A 8 e:ritt, Grey's Mills; 2nd, W M Sterritt, Kingston; 3rd, W M Thurrott, Mauger-

ville.

Hollow crowned parsnips (8 entries)—
1st, Orin Hayes, Sussex; 2ad, S A Armstrong, Lakewood.
Intermediate parsnips (7 entries)—1st,
Thos Cosgrove, St John; 2ad, S A Armstrong, Lakewood; 3rd, Frank Quinn, St
John.

White celery (6 entries); 1st, Frank Quinn, St John; 2nd, S A Armstrong, Lakewood; 3rd, Josselyn Bros & Young, St John. White plume celery (6 entries) 1st, 8 A Armstrong, Lakewood; 2nd, Frank Quinn, city; 3rd, Josselyn Bros & Young, Red celery (5 entries); 1st, Frank Quinn, St John; 2nd, S A Armstrong, Lakewood; 3rd, Josselyn Bros & Young,

1st, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 2ad, Orin Hayes, Snesex; 3rd, W M Thurrott, Maugery lie,
English potato onions (12 entries)—1st, Fred E McDonald, Central Cambridge, N B; 2nd, A W Pardy, Upper Jemseg, N B; 3rd, B Chesley, Clarence, N S.
Sweet corn (14 entries)—1st, N A Sterritt, Grey's Mills, N B; 2nd, Wm N Sterritt, Kingston, N B; 3rd, Randall Bros, Sheffield, N B.
Yellow c.rn (5 entries)—1st, Eben Scribner, White's Cove, Queens county; 2nd F J Pardy, Upper Jemseg; 3rd, A W Pardy, Upper Jemseg.
Wax podded dwart beans (12 entries)—1st, S L Peters, Queenstown, N B; 2nd, Donald Innes, Tobique River, N S; 3rd, N A Sterritt, Grey's Mills.
Green podded dwart beans. (8 entries) ist, N A Sterritt, Grey's Mills; 2nd, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 3rd, Eben Scribner, White's Cove, N B.
Garden herbs, (9 entries)—1st, A T Bent, Tupperville, N S; 2nd, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 3rd, Samuel Williamson, Greenwich, Kings Co, N B.
Boeton marrow equash, (7 entries)—1st, W M Thurrott, Maugerville; 2nd, A and C A Harrison, Maugerville; 3rd, B Chesley, Clarence, N S.
Mammoth equash (3 entries)—1st, W M Thurrott, Maugerville; 3rd, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 3rd, A & C A Harrison, Maugerville.
Essex hybrid equash (6 entries)—1st, W M Thurrott, Maugerville.
Essex hybrid equash (6 entries)—1st, W M Thurritt, Maugerville.
English vegetable equash (5 entries)—1st, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 3rd, A & C A Harrison, Maugerville.
English vegetable equash (5 entries)—1st, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 3rd, A & C A Harrison, Maugerville.
English vegetable equash (5 entries)—1st, B Chesley, Clarence, N S; 2rd, Orin Hayes, Sussex; 3.d, W M Thurrot, Maugerville.
Bull, any age (1 entry)—D Ferguson, diploms.

erville.

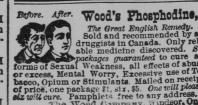
Bull, any age (1 entry) -D Ferguson

diploms.

Cow, 4 years old (2 entries)—D Ferguson, 1st and 2nd.

Cow, over 3 years (2 entries)—D Ferguson, 1st and 2nd.

Heifer, 1 year (1 entry)—D Ferguson,



THE SHEET TO THE SHEET AS A SHEET