





OUR COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.

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HOPEWELL HILL.

Hopewell Hill, Aug. 18-A travelling concert and medicine company closed a successful series of entertainments here last evening.

FREDERICTON.

Fredricton, Aug. 18-(Special)-George Peters, a young man who belongs to Lake George, Prince William, and has been employed with William Scott at Pukok Settlement, met with a bad accident yesterday afternoon.

HATFIELD'S POINT.

Hatfield's Point, Aug. 19-We are having some hot weather of late. The recent rains have greatly helped the appearance of the crops.

WHITEHEAD.

White Head, C. Manan, Aug. 18-Mrs. H. L. Johnson, Mrs. H. Plant and Miss Lydia Brown, of Grand Harbor, spent Sunday in this place.

MONCTON.

Moncton, Aug. 18-(Special)-The Canadian Press Association arrived here about half past five this evening by special train, having been delayed about eight hours by the accident to Maritime express at Assietmagashan.

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HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To brighten tortoise shell combs and pins rub them with alcohol and after drying with a soft brush.

A DAIRY COW.

Breeding, fitting and training horses for the speed track requires knowledge, judgment, skill and patience.

SMALL APPLE DRIER.

The illustration shows an apple drier adapted to use on the ordinary stove or range, and which for cleanliness and facility is superior to any other method of fruit drying on a small scale.

RASPBERRY CULTURE.

Raspberries have been so high this year that many farmers may be tempted to give the crop a trial.

FOR THE TILLERS OF THE SOIL.

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NEAT WATERING PLACE.

An old iron kettle, even if it has a handle, can be used as a watering place in the manner shown in the cut.

WASHING FARM WAGONS.

A Simple Device Which Lessens the Labor Very Appreciably.

THE ONION MAGGOT.

When an onion field has become infested with the maggot, the best thing to do is to put in some other crops for a few years.

THE SWELL BARREL.

The swell barrel into which was turned all the skimmilk, buttermilk and water used in washing utensils, the dishwasher and the wash tub.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Telegraph: Sir, We hear much of the necessity of extending the school holidays from the people who do not wish to return from their country homes just yet, but there is another and much larger side of the matter.

THE QUEEN FOR HOME INDUSTRY.

London, Aug. 19-It is reported in Glasgow that J. R. Ellerman, of the Leyland line has purchased the old established City line of 14 steamers engaged in the East India trade.

C. P. R. STRIKERS NAME TERMS.

Will Call Off Strike Under Certain Conditions--Willing to Submit to Arbitration.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Our climate is always cool and favorable for school attendance and it is the impression of many that we have already too many holidays.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., AUGUST 21, 1901.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is an eight-page paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by the Telegraph Publishing Company, of St. John, a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements taking the run of the paper: Each insertion \$1.00 per inch.

Advertisements of Wants, For Sales, etc., 50 cents for insertion of six lines or less.

Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 25 cents for each insertion.

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

In remitting by checks or post office orders our patrons will please make them payable to the Telegraph Publishing Company.

All letters for the business office of this paper should be addressed to the Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John; and all correspondence for the editorial department should be sent to the Editor of the Telegraph, St. John.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception, names of new subscribers will not be entered until the money is received.

Subscribers will be required to pay for papers sent them, whether they take them from the office or not, until all arrearages are paid. There is no legal discontinuance of a newspaper subscription until all that is owed for it is paid.

It is a well settled principle of law that a man must pay for what he has. Hence whoever takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to him or somebody else, must pay for it.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE. Be brief.

Write plainly and take special pains with names.

Write on one side of your paper only. Attach your name and address to your communication as an evidence of good faith.

THIS PAPER HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to receive and collect for the Semi-Weekly Telegraph, viz.:

W.M. SOMERVILLE, W.A. FERRIS.

Subscribers are asked to pay their subscriptions to the agents when they call.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B. AUGUST 21, 1901.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

As a great number of our subscribers are interested in the Census Guessing Competition, for which prizes were offered to the persons coming nearest to the correct enumeration of the population of the Dominion of Canada, as given out by the Minister of Agriculture from the results of the recent census, we wish to advise the readers of THE TELEGRAPH that no announcement had yet been made by the Minister of Agriculture.

As soon as the Hon. Mr. Fisher has made the official statement showing the results of the Census, the coupons will be sorted out by the Press Publishing Association of Detroit, and the announcement made of the prize winners in the SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH for several issues, so that all may know who the successful competitors were.

This will save our readers and ourselves any trouble of correspondence in regard to the competition.

THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING CO.

THE CENSUS RETURNS.

The Telegraph's announcement of the probable population of Canada has been confirmed by the official bulletin, which places the number of Canada's inhabitants at 5,338,883, an increase of 965,644, or about ten and half per cent. in the past decade. The figures are somewhat disappointing, and clearly show the necessity for the active immigration efforts which have been put forward in the past three or four years.

With a vast country and its proper development that agriculturalists should be induced to leave the fields of the older countries to till the fertile acres of our country. That is the primal necessity, for the farmers of Canada are the greatest wealth producers inasmuch as they provide for the maintenance of the majority of our industries. The outlook has certainly been more hopeful in the past few years and we believe that if the same immigration is continued the next census will make a brighter story. The percentage is as follows: Territories 122, British Columbia 94, Manitoba 62, Quebec 9, New Brunswick 3.5, Ontario 2.5, Nova Scotia 2, while Prince Edward Island shows a decrease of 5.3 per cent.

The increase in the towns and cities has been out of proportion with the gain of population in the farming districts, even of the western country, while in many portions of the older settled parts of Canada there has been no increase, and in some cases serious losses in the rural districts. This is not a question which can divide political parties, as it concerns both equally, the time covered by the last census being equally divided between the terms of Conservative and Liberal administrations. It is idle to make it a party

question, particularly as the past five years has shown a great improvement in population gains as well as in every other indication of national prosperity. In the same country to discuss the question whether the last census was padded, unless some distinct proof of the statement can be adduced by the census office. The question of practical importance is the carrying forward of agricultural and industrial development which will induce the laborers of the old world to come to us in greater numbers, and what is still of greater moment, will keep our own people from emigrating to the larger centres to the south of us. There are many interesting features of the census which are deserving of serious consideration, and when the fuller returns are to hand they will be discussed.

RELATIVE BURDENS.

Our Conservative friends are disposed to very much exaggerate the extent and comparative weight of the burdens which fall upon the Canadian taxpayer. Of course, the object they have in view in this misrepresenting the situation is apparent, but there is really no foundation for the assumption that Canadians are either unduly oppressed in this regard, or that they are taxed more than the people of other countries. In fact, it is only when the matter is looked into with something like analytical care that the relative lightness of taxation in Canada is made clear.

For example, there are many countries in Europe upon whose people onerous obligations are cast, and we need look no further than across the line to feel the easy nature of our own load by observing the weight of our neighbors. The analogy may not be very close, but it is worth noting that in New York city the purely local tax amounts to \$28 per head, based on an annual expenditure very much larger than that made by the Dominion. There are many other large cities which have an outlay far beyond the federal expenditure of Canada.

London, England, with a population less than that of Canada, expends \$38,000,000 annually; Paris, with its 2,240,000 of people has a tax bill of \$66,000,000; while Greater New York, with its 3,536,517 inhabitants lays out \$98,000,000. The per capita outlay, comparing what is municipal in one case with what is national in ours, would be as follows:

London.....\$11.05  
Paris.....29.90  
New York.....28.00  
Canada.....9.80

This comparison is favorable to the view that we are not so heavily burdened as others, although it has reference to different forms of taxation.

It is also worth observing that the bonded debt of New York city is larger than the net debt of Canada, and that it is growing more rapidly than ours. In 1897 the debt of New York was \$212,923,116; while last year it had risen to \$290,895,762. Our debt has not increased more than \$7,000,000 in five years, as compared with an increase of \$38,000,000 in three years in the case of New York. There is however to us as a people in these facts, however much they may differ from the views of our Tory friends.

THE TUBERCULOSIS QUESTION.

An erroneous impression appears to prevail among some people regarding Professor Koch's statement before the Tuberculosis Congress. Dr. Koch did not as some the positive proposition that bovine and human tuberculosis are different. What he did do was to advance a theory supported by strong argument and data to that effect. He did not pretend to say that he had proved his theory beyond all doubt. We have already pointed out the methods by which he arrived at the enunciation of his theory. Bacteriologists have not been successful in discovering any difference in the form, properties and behavior of the micro-organisms obtained from human and bovine tuberculosis. This is not surprising because of the minute character of the bacilli which magnified by the microscope five hundred times their normal size only appear like pin points.

There is also the difficulty of examining them without some preliminary treatment which is liable to change their form. Again which is liable to change their form. Again which is liable to change their form. Again which is liable to change their form.

The figures are very slow in development and require a carefully prepared artificial nourishing medium which makes it difficult to determine any slight differences which might possibly exist. The difficulty of differentiation in micro-organisms by microscopical and bacteriological methods is not confined to the tubercle bacillus, but is well illustrated in the two common micro-organisms—typhoid bacillus and bacterium coli communis—both intestinal bacteria. It is only by laborious investigation that these two micro-organisms can be distinguished. Assuming bacteriological differences being impossible of determination, two courses still remain open to prove that the organisms are not identical. Direct experiment could be conducted on human beings, or indirectly, post mortem examinations could be made of persons who were consuming tuberculous milk, and drinking tuberculous milk. The first method being impossible Professor Koch adopted the data obtained from the latter adopted for years been drinking tuberculous milk and eating tuberculous flesh. If bovine tuberculosis was transmitted to human beings then a very large number of cases of intestinal tuberculosis must result, and those nations where bovine tuberculosis was quite common would have an abnormally high death rate among children, from this disease. Dr. Koch pointed out that, according to British official

reports, 30 per cent. of all the cattle of the United Kingdom were afflicted with tuberculosis, yet, notwithstanding the fact the birth rate showed a marked increase over the death rate. The data, however, which he employed was found in the hospitals of Berlin. In one hospital in that city it was found that there had been only ten cases of primary intestinal tuberculosis in five years; while in another only sixteen cases were found in the course of over 3,000 post mortem examinations of tuberculous patients. As bovine tuberculosis is common in Berlin and Germany—the bacillus being found in the milk and butter—it is quite probable that these patients had been fed on the milk and meat of hundreds of tuberculous cattle and yet they apparently escaped infection. The cases which had been discovered could easily be accounted for on the assumption of indirect infection, by the introduction of the bacilli into the intestines through contact of the food with particles of sputum in the m-u-th.

The criticism of the theory at the congress was not very strong. There were a number of statements made regarding the frequency of intestinal tuberculosis in children, but when probed, it was found that in many instances no scientific investigation had been made to prove that other sources of infection—other than bovine—had been shut out. Professor Koch has shown how by care his theory can be proved or disproved. If primary intestinal tuberculosis is no more frequent than has been discovered in Berlin, among tuberculous patients, then that would go a long way to prove Koch's theory. On the other hand if this disease is frequently found in children fed on milk then the theory would go by the board. Until the theory is proved, beyond a doubt, it is well to use every precaution and assume that bovine tuberculosis is transmitted to human beings. One more point should not be overlooked, and that is the fact that if Koch's theory should prove correct the sterilization of milk and food is still necessary for other disease germs frequently exist in these media—such as typhoid and diphtheria.

THE METRIC SYSTEM. Napoleon once sneeringly referred to the British as a "nation of shopkeepers." The metric has lost its sting and has passed into common parlance as a compliment to Anglo-Saxon progressiveness in business methods. There are two matters, however in which the British have not yet shown their business shrewdness. The first is the abolition of the antiquated system of currency calculated by pounds, shillings and pence, and the adoption of the decimal currency computed by dollars and cents. Canadians who have been educated in the business advantages of the latter can scarcely comprehend why there should be the least hesitation in adopting it and by so doing simplifying business matters. The other reform is the adoption of the decimal system of weights and measures commonly known as the metric system.

Under our present complicated method of computing weights and measures, it has become necessary to introduce costly labor devices such as self-calculating scales, for the various tables of weight, and can only be memorized as one would learn by heart the Greek alphabet. In fact, although we all learned the various tables at school, how many of us, without first priming for the test, could repeat offhand the different tables of Troy weight, avoirdupois weight, apothecaries weight or the still more intricate table of peches, poles and furlongs. On the other hand a metric or decimal system of weight and measures is simply a multiplication of the lowest figures of measurement, so that it is not only learned in a very few minutes, but it is almost impossible to forget once it has been learned. Sooner or later it will be the universal system, and as a matter of fact at the present time all the great nations have adopted it excepting the British Empire, the United States and Russia, and the latter has now decided to adopt it. That means that forty-four nations with a population of four hundred and eighty-five millions are using it, and when Russia makes the change these figures will be immensely augmented. The British Chambers of Commerce have persistently recommended the adoption of the metric system, and the sooner it is adopted the better for Imperial commercial interests. There is no possible excuse for delay for every argument in favor of systems which a- t- t- a- d- i- c- a- t- e- s- has proven to be enormous labor saving devices. Canada might, with advantage lead the way for the rest of the Empire in the adoption of the metric system as it has already done in the change to the decimal currency, for our people are perhaps less conservative than those in the home land.

THE PHILIPPINE RELAPSE.

Our brethren of the quill across the border have been making fun for the past year at the British delay in suppressing the Boer war. Latterly these newspaper wits have taken on the garb of superiority, and have insisted on the world watching the rapid suppression of the Philippine guerilla warfare. This, of course, was intended to show the superiority of the American over the British forces in coping with their foes. But the jingoes spoke too quickly. Aguinaldo has been up to his old tricks again, doesn't want to be naturalized, refuses to advise any more insurgents to surrender, and to add insult to injury, signs his latest

manifesto "the prisoner of the Malacan." What a trouble is we can only guess, for we had received such positive assurances from Aguinaldo via the American newspapers that he had become "sensible" and was, like a "brave man," accepting the inevitable, that his release was unexpected. Probably supplies stopped and Aggy refused to grind out the tune to order until he got his salary in advance. It certainly looks as though the entire Philippine aggregation had refused a curtain call until the box office showed the great human indulgence in coin of the national independence, with Aguinaldo for president. The national coat of arms has not yet been selected, and we would therefore suggest a gold dormant, winking left optic, with paw outstretched, surmounted by gold dollars. For a motto none could be more literally than "Mulum in parvo"—which literally translated means: "There is big money in small insurrections." But our American friends should not be disheartened. Guerilla warfare is a hard thing to end unless congress votes enough money to buy up the whole force. No doubt, our cousins across the border realize by this time that they have plenty to do to hoe their own watermelon patch in the Philippines without bothering with the old cohes around our South African farm.

THE SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

In a letter sent us for publication which appears in this issue, the question of the advisability of extending the school holidays until after Labor Day is decided in the negative. The reasons given by the writer seem to us well considered. Formerly the summer holidays in St. John for the children at the public schools were but four weeks in extent, while only every other Saturday was free from school duties. Later on every Saturday was made a holiday and the summer vacation was extended to six weeks. A movement for a longer summer vacation resulted in an extension to eight weeks in city schools and six weeks to those in the country districts. We have always been of the opinion that a mistake was made in the enlargement of the time of summer vacation, so far as it applies to St. John, but that the holiday term in country school districts should have been made two months or even more.

Our reasons for this opinion are suggested by the writer of the letter. With a cool climate and no proper recreation schools public playgrounds to keep the children off the streets, the children are better off at school, while the parents are relieved of the worry and necessity of keeping mischief away from the idle hands. In the country it is a different story. There, each child in the haying and harvesting seasons, has a distinct value to the parent who can keep the little hands employed to advantage in healthy outdoor work. As a matter of fact in country districts none but the smaller children as a rule are permitted to return to school until the rush of harvesting is over, so that teachers in those schools are met at the re-opening of the fall term with sparse benches and are under the necessity of repeating the school work later on for the benefit of the children who in large numbers attend the school when the rush of farm work is over.

If there is to be any change in the summer vacation it would seem to us advisable to confine the extension to the country school districts where it would, we are satisfied, meet with the approval of the majority of the ratepayers.

THE I. C. R. AND C. P. R.

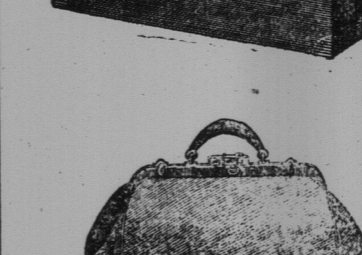
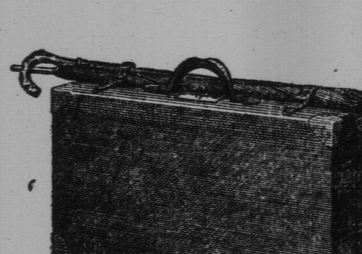
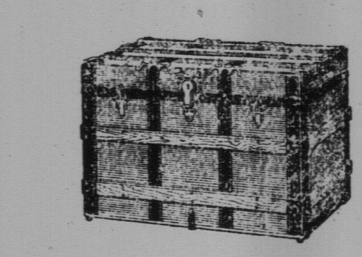
The people of St. John will be disposed to accept with thankfulness the statement which has been given out that all existing differences between the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific have been settled. While causes of friction prevailed there was a menace to the business interests of this port which created uncertainty and anxiety. There was, however, an unmistakable desire on the part of the citizens of St. John to maintain a neutral attitude between the parties, although when the dispute was made a controlling factor in the election contest of November last the preponderance of sympathy was clearly on the side of the minister of railways. There were probably reasons for this apart from the merits of the controversy, and the vote was in no sense intended to be a declaration of hostility to the Canadian Pacific.

No useful or helpful purpose can be served by a revival of the matter now. If the Intercolonial and the Canadian Pacific have come to a mutually satisfactory understanding the part of prudence is to let bygones be bygones. In the harmonious co-operation of these two great feeder lines of our winter port business and a young country, it is manifest that both could not win in the struggle, and the deepest satisfaction will be felt in the fact that a compromise has been amicably reached.

To this feeling will be joined the hope that nothing may occur in the future—no foolish taunting by the friends of either side as to the nature of the compromise—to disturb the settlement arrived at.

Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks.

Travellers' requisites—Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases are in most demand at this time. The buying can be done to best advantage here.



Trunks—Barrel Top, Fancy Metal Covering, Iron bottom and iron bindings, good strong lock, with tray, 28 in., \$2.25; 30 in., \$2.65; 34 in., \$3.00; 37 in., \$3.40; 40 in., \$3.75; 44 in., \$4.50.

Leather Covered Barrel top, with tray, iron bottom and iron binding, 34 in., \$6.75; 40 in., \$7.25.

Metal Covered Trunks, with good strong locks, well bound, flat tops, 28 in., \$1.75; 30 in., \$2.00; 32 in., \$2.25; 34 in., \$2.50; 36 in., \$2.65.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 30 in., \$4.00; 32 in., \$4.50; 34 in., \$5.00; 36 in., \$5.75.

Canvas Covered Flat Top Trunks, with tray, iron bottom, brass trimmings, and heavy brass corners and lock, 34 in., \$6.75; 36 in., \$7.50.

Steamer Trunks, containing tray, having iron bottom, cast corners and brass lock, 34 in., \$4.90; 36 in., \$5.25.

Heavy Sole Leather Trunks in all sizes, heavy brass locks, well strapped and double-sole leather corners, \$10.00 to \$27.00.

Suit Cases—Our special line at \$6.00 is unexcelled, well made, sewn and riveted, having steel frame, fancy brass fastenings and locks, 24 inches in length. Other values at \$7.50, 8.50, 13.00, 15.50.

Bags—Club Bags in canvas and leather linings, neatly made in all sizes from 14 to 18 in., \$1.65, 1.90, 2.25 to 7.00.

Gladstone Bags—\$3.90, 5.00, 7.00 to 17.00.

All Suit Cases, Club Bags and Gladstone Bags made in Tan, Russett Brown and Olive Shades.

GREATER OAK HALL,

King Street, Cor. Germain.

SCOVIL BROS. & CO.,

St. John, N. B.

Wool taken in Exchange for Goods.

THE U. S. CORN CROP.

The New York Journal of Commerce claims that the corn crop report of the United States government is incorrect. The estimate of seventeen bushels to the acre was based upon information obtained prior to August 1st. Since that date conditions have improved, as rain has fallen, and the crop recuperated in the greater portion of the corn belt. The New York journal has gathered data from "the best informed and least biased persons in the corn belt," and as a result concludes that the yield of 17 bushels per acre is below the mark. The press of the west also admit that there has been a great recuperation of the corn since the rain fell at the end of July and early in August, and estimate the shortage, at the most, will not exceed one hundred and fifty million bushels. This would make the aggregate crop about one-third less than it was last year.

The Journal of Commerce says: "Allowing that there was serious injury to the corn by the drought the fact remains that there has been an altogether exceptional amount of recuperation in the estimate of the damage from two sources, the farmers and the speculative element in the trade. For very natural reasons the farmers habitually over-estimate danger. The government report bears evidence of the little correction of this influence among the persons from whom the government gets its information, and whose proneness to underestimate crops has resulted in official under-statements of the wheat crops for the past ten years. The merchants and bankers from whom we have obtained reports have every reason in the world for informing themselves as to the conditions in the west, and no reason whatever for representing to the east that they are better than the facts warrant. We believe also that the despatches from their country correspondents to the newspapers of St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha will go as far as the facts justify in reflecting the pessimism so natural and so common among the farmers. Ten days and two weeks ago the average crop correspondent in the damaged corn belt was unnerve and in such a state of semi-panic that he was vastly more likely to report his fears rather than the facts.

KLIPINGS WARNING.

Whatever may be the merits of Rudyard Kipling's latest poem from the purely literary and artistic point of view, every careful observer of the South African campaign knows that there is a wealth of truth in these lines: Not on a single issue, or in one direction or strain, but comprehensively, and several times and again were all our most holy illusions knocked higher than Gildergow's kite. We have had a jolly good lesson and it serves us jolly well right! One of these "holy illusions" relates to the moving of troops in a certain prescribed formation and firing in companies at the command of an officer. Another was

the placing of batteries in detachments of six guns, always in line and at a fixed distance apart. It may have been picturesque to do these things, and it was strictly in accordance with the much vaunted traditions of the British army, but it cost thousands of lives, uselessly thrown away. It would have been vastly better to have thrown away the traditions and saved the lives. Slavery to the drill book has cost Britain more than can be computed since they began in South Africa, and having regard to the application of the lessons which that campaign has taught the world, the Montreal Witness wisely observes: "That the English army has decided to stick to its old methods does not necessarily bind us to follow suit. A Canadian regiment can teach its men all the drill necessary for war in the drill shed and on street parades. Its yearly camp work should be devoted exclusively to teaching every man, in an individual way, to judge distances and to skirmish in small bands. Our young men do not care to go out to spend their week or two of summer holidays at a camp where they will have to do dress drills, polish buttons, mount guards and do other such work which bears no relation to war.

"There is no reason why our Canadian officers should not break away from the tradition that binds the English. Our men have seen the English army in the field, and they want a new one constructed on business principles. The banner regiment in future should not be the one which can show the highest average attendance with the best drill, but that which can do the best distance guessing, the best rifle shooting, and the best skirmish work, with drill counting for a very minor number of points. To put this lesson in one sentence: The modern rifle is almost useless in the hands of a man who cannot estimate distances accurately."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The only practical way to reform the New York police is to have its members arrest themselves in their downward career.

Mayor Proulx, of Montreal, is evidently of the opinion that the Duke of York is coming to Canada to see the people and not the officials. He is opposed to limiting the Montreal reception to 800 persons and proposes that the number should be 3,000. Probably he knows the number of dress suits in the Canadian metropolis.

The Americans are cultivating the duel habit. A newspaper reporter and a young man of Morris-town, N. J., had some differences which they were unable to settle. The scribbler, who was a Frenchman, challenged the young American to name the place and weapons for a duel. The American accepted and selected as weapons ancient eggs at forty paces. The Frenchman has been compelled to accept and the duel will be fought in the course of a few

days. In the meantime the duellists are getting their throwing arms in trim for the novel contest. It will be about as dangerous, from a health standpoint, as the ordinary French duel.

The series of races between the American and British defenders, Constellation and Columbia, settle nothing. Shamrock II is likely enough to best either.

St. John's census should have been backed until the dual party reach here. Then we could have shown 20,000 more people to the credit of the city.

And thus the star of empire travels westward. Now there are 630,000 people west of Lake Superior, where ten years ago there were only half that number.

It must have been a shock to Hor. George E. Foster to hear that he was "not in it" at the Conservative convention in Addington. His name was proposed, but not a vote was cast for him. Sir Mack. Bowell's influence extends to Addington.

Professor Goldwin Smith is quite worked up over the danger of the probable influx of South African gold when settled conditions permit the resumption of work in the mines. We have not yet reached that happy stage when the influx of gold alarms us to any material extent. Our problem is to stop the outgo of the precious metal.

The rights and wrongs of the harvest excursions to the northwest are a little hard to get at. One thing is certain, that many of the boys who went west will have to stay there until they can raise the price of a return ticket. Then we will have the full details.

Census Commissioner Berton has saved the day with that additional list. St. John is the seventh city in Canada, and Halifax is eighth. We couldn't have maintained our suavity if the positions had been reversed. Let us hope the Halifax commissioner hasn't an additional list also.

The Millsite philosopher, in his last issue, prints his opinion of the Sun's "evening reprint edition." This, coupled with the Gazette's opinion of the same paper, make rather interesting reading. It will be in order for the Sagamore to give his idea of the Gazette's opinion. Incidentally he might let his readers know if he is really a bad Injun.

The Gazette returns to its charge against its pygmy evening contemporary, of published advertisements. In order to ensure the statement being noticed by the publisher, the Gazette prints its charge in display type. It must surely pain Mr. Alfred Markham to read the Gazette's statement. We anxiously await Mr. Markham's long deferred denial of the soft impeachment.



AROUND THE TOWN.

A horse's tramp started the silence of St. John's atmosphere...

The stillness of early morning hung over the streets...

This letter fell on the progress of a silent and serene...

He of the lunch bucket strolled his rejoicing chin...

while a window in the ordinary looking dwelling...

Down by the post office the other night, just at the stroke of twelve...

It was on the river—the boat, time or date not being of essential importance...

The Rev. the Earl of Devon, who recently celebrated his 90th birthday...

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

A memorial cross to Major General Sir Edward R. P. Woodgate...

Emma Olive said in a recent interview in Paris that she had only one ambition...

The recent unavailing of the Chevreul statue recalls the story of the dinner which was given in honor of the great chemist...

On Friday last the Lakeside players journeyed to Sussex and were most hospitably entertained...

Dean Farrar, as he is called in his later years, has long been the best loved...

SPORTING EVENTS OF A DAY

TENNIS. Truro, Aug. 16.—(Special)—The tennis tournament was handicapped this forenoon...

Truro, N. S., Aug. 17.—(Special)—The Ladies' singles—Miss Graham sprang the surprise...

At a meeting of the tennis association the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Vidale...

On Friday last the Lakeside players journeyed to Sussex and were most hospitably entertained...

Dean Farrar, as he is called in his later years, has long been the best loved...

RESISTING PROPOSED CUT IN MILL WAGES.

Trouble at Fall River Textile Works—Result is Amalgamation of Workers' Unions.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 7.—Fear of the disastrous results which a strike and cancellation of contracts...

Besides all this the treasurers of the fine goods mills state that they have too long injured their own interests...

New York, Aug. 8.—The International Association of Textile Workers and the American Federation of Textile Workers...

Latest Addition to the Elder Dempster Line Shows 17 1/2 Knots Speed.

BROKE ARMY RECORD.

U. S. Soldier Made Score Which Broke the Record of Whole Army.

LAKE SIMCOE'S TRIAL.

Montreal, Aug. 16.—(Special)—A cable has been received by the Elder Dempster Line Company...

CAME UNDER THE LAW.

Son of Chinese Minister at Washington Had Trouble When Coming on Canadian Trip.

King Oscar in France.

Paris, Aug. 16.—King Oscar of Norway and Sweden has accepted President Loubet's invitation...

Siberian Lines Working Again.

New York, Aug. 16.—The Commercial Cable Company has issued the following notice...

Six Men Killed.

Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Mohawk & Malone route at Herkimer was discovered to be on fire...

MARKET REPORTS.

PROVISIONS. Am clear pork, per bbl 19 75 to 20 25. Pork, mess, 20 00 to 21 00.

GRAIN. Oats, Ontario, 0 47 to 0 48. Provincial, 0 50 to 0 50. Split peas, 4 10 to 4 10.

TOBACCO. Black, 10's, 0 65 to 0 62. Black, 12's, short stock, 0 60 to 0 60. Black, Solace, 0 64 to 0 64.

AMERICAN WATER WHITE. Best A. gal., 0 17 1/2 to 0 18. Best B. gal., 0 16 1/2 to 0 17.

RAISINS. London Layers, new, 0 00 to 0 00. Black Raisins, 0 00 to 0 00.

APPLES. Apples, bbl, new 4 00 to 4 50. Dried apples, 0 05 to 0 05.

FLLOUR AND MEAL. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 00. Middlings, bags free 22 00 to 22 00.

SPICES. Nutmegs, 0 55 to 0 75. Cloves whole, 0 20 to 0 22.

COFFEE. Condensed, 1 lb cans, per doz, 3 25 to 3 25.

MATCHES. Gross, 0 37 to 0 40. CANDLES. Mould per lb, 0 11 to 0 11.

PAINTS. White lead, Brandman's No. 1 B. B. per 100 lbs, 8 87 to 7 10.

Saint John Wholesale Market. PROVISIONS. Am clear pork, per bbl 19 75 to 20 25.

GRAIN. Oats, Ontario, 0 47 to 0 48. Provincial, 0 50 to 0 50.

TOBACCO. Black, 10's, 0 65 to 0 62. Black, 12's, short stock, 0 60 to 0 60.

AMERICAN WATER WHITE. Best A. gal., 0 17 1/2 to 0 18. Best B. gal., 0 16 1/2 to 0 17.

RAISINS. London Layers, new, 0 00 to 0 00. Black Raisins, 0 00 to 0 00.

APPLES. Apples, bbl, new 4 00 to 4 50. Dried apples, 0 05 to 0 05.

FLLOUR AND MEAL. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 00. Middlings, bags free 22 00 to 22 00.

SPICES. Nutmegs, 0 55 to 0 75. Cloves whole, 0 20 to 0 22.

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PAINTS. White lead, Brandman's No. 1 B. B. per 100 lbs, 8 87 to 7 10.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.

You have met the humane citizen have you not? He shudders at the atrocities committed by the police in making arrests...

Did it ever strike you that business is carried on in St. John at a pace that kills. Don't laugh before you read that sentence over again...

The person who prefers the outside seat in the street car is a type as well-known as he is incomprehensible. I met a man of this peculiar genus the other day...

The Joneses went to Newport. And the Hopkinsons went to Maine. The Masons took the mountains.

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Advertisement for Wood's Peppermint Cure, highlighting its effectiveness for various ailments like colds, coughs, and chest issues.

Mr. Manning's German Remedy

The Greatest Rheumatic and Neuralgia Cure of the Age.

All Druggists Sell It. Try a Bottle. Price 50c.

A VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Dr. Chalmers, Capt. Brooks, W. S. Fisher, Esq., David A. Pinkney

Dr. Chalmers, Capt. Brooks, W. S. Fisher, Esq., David A. Pinkney. Capt. Brooks, of the late seven years I have carried Dr. Manning's German Remedy in the ship's medicine chest...

THE CANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd., ST. JOHN, N. B.

OBITUARY.

John McGonagle. The death occurred at an early hour Saturday morning of Mr. John McGonagle, after a lingering illness, at his residence...

DEATHS.

GODWIN—On August 17th, Helen, eldest daughter of Thomas Godwin, in her fiftieth year. NEVRS—At the residence of Mrs. William Brayley, 248 Chesley street, on the 18th inst...

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF ST. JOHN. Arrived, Aug. 16. Sch. Lena Maul, 98, Giggly, from Boston. J. E. Moore, master. Sch. Wm. Seelye, West Indies via Halifax, Schofield & Co. general.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Aug. 16—Sd, sch. Adm. Portmouth, Aug. 16—Ad, schs. Wascana, from Howells Cape, for Salem.

DEATHS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16. Stmr. Cumberland, Allan, for Boston, W. G. Lee. Sch. Two Sisters, Egan, for Salem, G. G. Leach.

DEATHS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16. (Special)—The death occurred at an early hour Saturday morning of Mr. John McGonagle, after a lingering illness, at his residence...

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THE TWO TRAMPS.

(Concluded.) "Thank've very much," came the mocking reply. "Then the oranges will be perfectly rotten before they gets 'em if you wait for my services. Good-night," and he put his hand to the telegraph.

"Four hundred," shouted Bennet desperately. "Come, that's a fair and square price." "It is," replied the warrior's master sarcastically. "It's simply monstrous; and you'd better eat your oranges rather than chuck 'em away."

III. They had not been more than six hours in tow before no less than a half dozen steamers came out of the southern horizon and passed into the north. Bennet, on the bridge, watched them with glowing and hungry eyes, and as they passed curved the folly that led him to accept assistance in such haste.

HARD RACKING COUGHS.

Barring accidents, the person who gets cold with a cough usually is left with such a cough that the longer it lasts, the more it attacks a cough at the commencement, when it is a simple thing for the right treatment to drive the cough quickly away.

CATARH PREVALENT IN CANADA.

Ninety-seven per cent of the population have Catarrh. Foolish to neglect it, for where there is Catarrh, Consumption knocks at the door. The White Pine Soda is the surest remedy for Catarrh.

PAIN IN THE BACK.

make life miserable. Can it be cured? Yes, in one night. Polson's Nervine gives a complete cure. It is a powerful medicine, and makes you feel like a new man.

now, and lit a cigarette with great care. "Where are you from?" he asked at length. "Alexandria, with a cargo of onions for some Liverpool people."

