

The Dominion Telegraph

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1899.

NO. 78

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

ENGINE DRIVERS HERE IN GREAT NUMBERS OWN THE TOWN.

A Business Session Thursday Morning, an Outing in the Afternoon and a Public Meeting in the Evening—Fine Addresses by Brilliant Speakers.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened their annual convention Thursday morning at the institute, with a large number of delegates and local members in private session.

During the afternoon the visiting delegates were given an excursion by special train to the Falls and Truck Cove. The trip was greatly enjoyed.

At 8 o'clock the old institute was crowded with a fashionable audience. The centre portion of the house was reserved for the visiting members of the order and lady friends.

The stage was handsomely decorated for the occasion. On either side was draped the British and American flags, while along the aisle the footlights were a row of palms.

His Worship Mayor Sears was not present on account of an accident and Recorder O. N. Skinner was called on to speak for the city.

At 8:30 o'clock Mr. S. H. Clark took the chair, and in a few remarks on behalf of Division 479, B of L. E., he welcomed the visitors to St. John.

Rev. A. T. Dykeman, of Fairville, was then called on and delivered an impressive invocation. The City Coroner then took place of two words, welcome, and it is well you have come.

His Worship Mayor Sears was not present on account of an accident and Recorder O. N. Skinner was called on to speak for the city.

Hon. R. J. Ritchie, being called on, said he joined with the other citizens of the city in a hearty welcome to the visitors. He regretted very much that the lieutenant governor of the province of New Brunswick was unable to be present.

There was, he said, no body that is more important than those who have the lives of hundreds of thousands in their hands. As persons travel from St. John to Vancouver some think of the conductor, the railway and the

kindly porter, but how often is the brave engineer forgotten, the men who hold their lives in their hands and took the passengers safely to their destination.

Mr. S. Herbert Mayes sang a solo in an excellent voice and was forced to respond to numerous requests.

Mr. E. H. McAlpin was received with cheers. He said he would rather be the author of the song, "My Dad's the Big Guy," than to have written "David Harem" or "Doolley in Peace and War."

Mr. F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was received with loud applause. He said he was deeply impressed with the remarks made by the previous gentlemen and that he had become so well acquainted with the engineers' heroism and grand spirit that he thought he had made a mistake that he had not started his career as an engineer.

He spoke the monster engine hauling the fast mail express trains west from Chicago at an average rate of speed of over 50 miles an hour, of C. P. R. Imperial, limited, crossing the continent in five days, of Canadian enterprise as manifested through the C. P. R. carrying passengers and freight from Japan to England in 21 days, of the new vestibule train on I. C. R. second to none on the continent, thanks to Hon. Mr. Blair, and the future Flying Blueberry Express from Olinabog.

These meetings did great good, tending to weave closer the ties of concord, amity and good will between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. To the United States visitors, he said, that he is now screaming over the Kipling's advice to carry the white man's burden.

Today the railway men of Canada and the United States are working hand in hand. He said that he was not to be flattered at what had been said about him by previous speakers. He would hail with joy the day when men and women are able to work for someone else.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, general secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers Insurance Association, was next called on and spoke briefly. He was glad to meet his brother engineers and hoped they would have the opportunity on many future occasions of meeting with them.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, general secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers Insurance Association, was next called on and spoke briefly. He was glad to meet his brother engineers and hoped they would have the opportunity on many future occasions of meeting with them.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. F. P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was received with loud applause. He said he was deeply impressed with the remarks made by the previous gentlemen and that he had become so well acquainted with the engineers' heroism and grand spirit that he thought he had made a mistake that he had not started his career as an engineer.

He spoke the monster engine hauling the fast mail express trains west from Chicago at an average rate of speed of over 50 miles an hour, of C. P. R. Imperial, limited, crossing the continent in five days, of Canadian enterprise as manifested through the C. P. R. carrying passengers and freight from Japan to England in 21 days, of the new vestibule train on I. C. R. second to none on the continent, thanks to Hon. Mr. Blair, and the future Flying Blueberry Express from Olinabog.

These meetings did great good, tending to weave closer the ties of concord, amity and good will between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. To the United States visitors, he said, that he is now screaming over the Kipling's advice to carry the white man's burden.

Today the railway men of Canada and the United States are working hand in hand. He said that he was not to be flattered at what had been said about him by previous speakers. He would hail with joy the day when men and women are able to work for someone else.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, general secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers Insurance Association, was next called on and spoke briefly. He was glad to meet his brother engineers and hoped they would have the opportunity on many future occasions of meeting with them.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, general secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers Insurance Association, was next called on and spoke briefly. He was glad to meet his brother engineers and hoped they would have the opportunity on many future occasions of meeting with them.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

He said he was deeply impressed with the remarks made by the previous gentlemen and that he had become so well acquainted with the engineers' heroism and grand spirit that he thought he had made a mistake that he had not started his career as an engineer.

He spoke the monster engine hauling the fast mail express trains west from Chicago at an average rate of speed of over 50 miles an hour, of C. P. R. Imperial, limited, crossing the continent in five days, of Canadian enterprise as manifested through the C. P. R. carrying passengers and freight from Japan to England in 21 days, of the new vestibule train on I. C. R. second to none on the continent, thanks to Hon. Mr. Blair, and the future Flying Blueberry Express from Olinabog.

These meetings did great good, tending to weave closer the ties of concord, amity and good will between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. To the United States visitors, he said, that he is now screaming over the Kipling's advice to carry the white man's burden.

Today the railway men of Canada and the United States are working hand in hand. He said that he was not to be flattered at what had been said about him by previous speakers. He would hail with joy the day when men and women are able to work for someone else.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, general secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers Insurance Association, was next called on and spoke briefly. He was glad to meet his brother engineers and hoped they would have the opportunity on many future occasions of meeting with them.

Mr. W. R. Taylor, general secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers Insurance Association, was next called on and spoke briefly. He was glad to meet his brother engineers and hoped they would have the opportunity on many future occasions of meeting with them.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. E., was the next speaker, and said he was sure the citizens of the city of St. John were proud of the fact that the B of L E had come to Canada's winter port for their annual convention.

SEVERE DISCIPLINE.

AN ECCENTRIC MAIDEN LADY'S IDEAS OF TREATING CHILDREN.

Looked a Boy Up in a Dark Room for Days, Fed Him on Bread and Water, Stripped Him and Beat Him and Put a Live Lizard in His Mouth.

New York, July 28.—Miss Jennie Sufferin, at whose home in Suffern, Rockland county, N. Y., Henry Barclay, the seven year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barclay, of Paterson, N. J., is alleged to have been subjected to cruel treatment, admitted yesterday that she had treated the lad "very severely."

The Barclay boy was sent to board with the Sufferin family four months ago. Miss Sufferin's father and brother were with her. According to the statement which the boy made to his parents, who took him away from the Sufferin house on Sunday without the woman's knowledge, he was locked up in dark rooms for days, and on these occasions was given only bread and water, was stripped and beaten with a rawhide whip, nearly strangled with a mousetrap, and had a live lizard placed in his mouth.

Miss Sufferin is regarded as eccentric and as a woman of decided opinions. "I was 11 years old when this house was built," she said yesterday, "and that was more than 50 years ago," she added, with a smile.

The trouble with the Barclays is that they are difficult people to get along with," she continued. "I was given a good education and was taught French, German, Italian and Spanish. I also received a musical education. Mr. Keenan, who is young Mrs. Barclay's sister, and Mrs. Keenan, another sister, and one of their half sisters received lessons in music and languages from me. For these I have never been paid.

Mr. Barclay, whose house I took him down to Squire Tolson and asked him to arrest the boy for taking the food without my knowledge, but he refused to do so.

"I punished him, but not with a rawhide. I did hit him with a ruler. One day, when he had a fever, I took him to the hospital, and I thought he ought to be enough for him. Instead of obeying my instructions he would slip his hand into the pocket of my dress and take out the money I had given him for his board.

"I did all I could for him. I took him to New York and showed him all the sights and let him eat ice cream, and this is all the thanks I get. My father is worth more than \$300,000, and I suppose he thought I might make a fortune out of him. When it was found that I intended charging him for board and also wanted the money due me there was a row. He said he would have the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children take steps in the case."

Joseph Olfiero, a barber, said that he had placed his boy with Miss Sufferin to board and be educated, but he did not approve of the manner in which the boy was being treated and took him home.

I saw Harry at the home of his grandfather, Police Sergeant Barclay. He seemed in good health, but said that he bore scratches, which he declared had been inflicted by Miss Sufferin. Black and blue marks on his arms he also said were received at her hands.

At the office of the Paterson Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Mr. Falls, the secretary, said that the society could not act because of lack of jurisdiction. He said that Miss Sufferin had called on him Monday, and while he believed there might be grounds for the story of ill treatment, he did not believe Miss Sufferin had placed a lizard or any other reptile in the boy's mouth.

The story that Rosie Lentz, thirteen years old, whose home is in Paterson, and who is employed as a servant in the Sufferin family, has also been badly treated is not generally credited in Paterson. Miss Sufferin admitted that she locked the girl in her room over Thursday night because she had refused to obey orders. The girl was given bread and milk to eat during this time.

Our Sheet Steel

Pressed Brick

Can't be equalled as a durable, economical, practical covering for buildings

It gives Fire and Lightning proof protection—keeps out winter's cold and summer's heat—is uniformly handsome in appearance—can be most easily applied and costs very little. You'll find it most desirable for use in either old or new buildings.

If you're interested, write us about it. Metallic Roofing Co. Limited TORONTO

THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION: He Was Fired on by Four Persons on Entering Moon—The Crime a Political One.

Puerto Plata, July 27.—President Hauroux, who was assassinated in Mexico yesterday, had gone there to see Jacobo Lara. He was attended by only six persons. The president, at the entrance to the city, was fired on by four individuals. The body has been brought to Santiago, attended by a government escort and members of the late president's family.

The situation is critical. Enemies of the government are trying to disturb the peace. General Veneciano Figueroa, the vice-president, succeeds to the presidency. He will continue the plan of retiring party money.

Fort de France, July 27.—The body of President Hauroux has been taken to Santiago de los Caballeros. The president's widow has requested that the remains be transported by railway by Porto Plata, and from there to Santiago de los Caballeros. The president's widow has requested that the remains be transported by railway by Porto Plata, and from there to Santiago de los Caballeros.

It has been learned that President Hauroux was killed, were Juan Pichardo and Horacio Vaquez. The latter is the brother of a deputy in parliament.

Dressing Statures. Chicago, Ill., July 24.—A large crowd was attracted to the nymph fountain on the lake front, near the Art Institute, at 9 o'clock this morning by the strange actions of a woman.

Accompanied by a three-year old child the woman approached the fountain and gazed at the figures in the basin for a few moments. Placing the child on the rim of the basin, she sat down and began removing her shoes and stockings. Other articles of apparel followed.

Then the woman waded into the fountain basin and began to drape the shoulders of one of the nymph figures with some of her clothing. Most of her garments were soon distributed among the spectators figures. The woman then splashed about in the fountain.

No park policeman was in sight, and she continued her amusement for a time unmolested, while a large crowd watched her. Policeman Thomas Tyrrell finally saw the crowd, and after working his way through it tried to get the woman to leave. She refused to approach within reach of the officer, and he was on the point of wading in after her when an idea occurred to him to avert that unpleasant necessity.

"Don't you want some breakfast?" he asked. "Come with me, get your breakfast and then go back." The woman refused to go unless part of her garments were left to drape the figures. "They are cold, poor things. Let them have covering," she said.

At the Harrison street annex, where she was taken, it was learned that the woman was Mrs. Torrence Sorenson. She is about 35 years old. The child was also taken to the annex, and both will be held until their relatives can be found.

White Men for Burdens. WASHINGTON, July 27.—Information received in official quarters here is to the effect that a party of German officials who will inaugurate German rule in the Caroline, recently acquired by Germany from Spain, sailed on Tuesday last by way of Gea on a North German Lloyd steamer. Those who have been chosen for this work are Dr. Schulz, who will be vice-governor, and will establish his seat in Pohnape; Herr Fritze, who will have charge of the Maritime group, and Secretary Zumbi, who will be in charge of the West Caroline, with a seat in Yap.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills. 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. Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's. Ask for Carter's. Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is successfully used mostly by over 100,000 Ladies. It is a perfect remedy for all ailments of the female system. It is a perfect remedy for all ailments of the female system. It is a perfect remedy for all ailments of the female system.

A Vancouver Policeman Permanently Cured of Catarrh After 12 Years' Suffering. Japanese Catarrh Cure Cures. Mr. Thos. Crawford, Sergeant Vancouver police force, writes: "I have been a great sufferer from catarrh, which I contracted over 12 years ago in Winnipeg. I tried many so-called catarrh cures, consulted physicians, catarrh specialists, and not one of them gave me more than temporary relief. About two years ago I tried Japanese Catarrh Cure, and since completing this treatment I have been permanently cured. I can highly recommend it—the first application relieved."

ALL HEADACHES Now whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

FARM GARDEN

THE WHEAT PLANT.

Its Root System in Relation to Shallow and Deep Sowing.

"I have always had the impression, and it is general, too, that a wheat plant had two sets of roots. In order to learn the exact mode of the growth of the plant and of its roots, I planted Sept. 26, 1898, two grains of wheat, one (Fig. 1) one-half of an inch deep and the other (Fig. 2) two inches deep. No. 1 came up three days before the other, and they were dug up Dec. 30 and washed. Notice that the head of the cluster of roots forms at the grain.

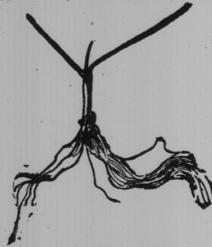


FIG. 1—WHEAT PLANT.

and in the one-half inch deep plant the roots and the stalk or the lower end of the stalk are formed together. In the two inch deep plant there is a small root that connects the base or lower end of stalk with the head of the cluster of roots.

"If you examine a wheat plant that has been frozen out, you will find that there is no cluster of roots, but simply the stalk cut off, as shown at A in Fig. 3, but in Fig. 1 the cluster of roots and base of the plant are together and are nearer to the top of the ground, and they draw up with the plant as the frost heaves the ground up and are not broken. I think the proper way is to cover wheat very shallow, just so it is covered on ground that is inclined to be wet and heaves out by freezing, but on ground that is well drained and that is not inclined to freeze out the plant Fig. 3 is all right and will stand the dry weather the best; consequently drained land is the best and more sure to raise a crop, and shallow sowing is the best on undrained land."

Commenting upon the foregoing communication from a subscriber, the Ohio Farmer remarks:

When the seed is planted deep, two sets of roots are produced, one from the bulb at lower end of stalk and one from the seed grain below. This is really the case whether the seed is planted deep

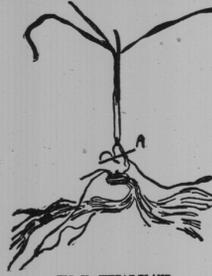


FIG. 2—WHEAT PLANT.

or shallow, but in the latter case they are close together and form one cluster at all appearance. Hence in one that heaves up, shallow sowing is best, as the roots form a mass near the surface and heave up with the soil and settle back again when frost goes out. In deep sowing the stem is broken in two between the primary and secondary roots.

Potato Germs.

In answer to a question as to the best method of planting potatoes The Farm Journal advises: 1. All things considered, we prefer to plant in drills rather than in hills, the drills being 2 1/2 or 3 feet apart, according to soil and variety, and the seed being dropped 12 to 16 inches apart. 2. We have always been able to grow satisfactory crops by spreading fertilizer in the bottom of drill and mixing it with the soil before putting in the seed. 3. The number of eyes to leave on a seed piece depends a great deal on the variety and on the size of the seed tubers. Heavy setters require fewer eyes than varieties that are less prolific in tubers. When small tubers are used for seed, more eyes must be left on the piece than when the tubers are large. We usually cut early potatoes when large to one or two eyes, but White Stars and similar kinds have done well for us when we have used medium tubers cut in half or planted whole.

Bacterial Rot of Cabbage.

As there is no remedy known for bacterial rot of cabbage, prevention must be relied upon. These measures are recommended in The National Stockman and Farmer by Professor Sigart of the Indiana station: Avoid planting in land on which infected plants have been grown. Several years may be necessary to rid the land of the germs. Do not use manure containing decayed cabbage leaves or stalks either in the soil or field. The land should be avoided, as it favors the development of the disease. Keep the plants as free from insects as possible. Remove and destroy all diseased plants or portions of the plant as soon as the condition is noticed.

HAYING TIME.

Early Cutting—How to Cure Clover.

All the clover should be cut in June, at the time when it is fully in blossom and a few of the heads begin to turn down. At this stage of growth the clover is richest in nutritive value, and it is not too late to get a good after growth. Clover can be cured even during wet weather, provided it is kept from rain by hay caps after it has partially dried. While it is green as cut, wetting it as it lies spread upon the ground does little injury. It always gets wet while standing and is not injured a particle. But after the clover begins to dry it should at once be put into small cocks and covered with hay caps. This keeps out the rain and the clover begins to heat in the small cocks. Then if there is a dry spell even for a few hours put two or three of these cocks together, moving each one so that it will be exposed to the air. Then cover the large cock with a hay cap and leave it 24 hours. Then if it is dry weather draw it to the barn. This double heating of the clover, first in a small cock and then in a large one, dries out the clover without bleaching or blackening it to any great extent. With uniformly dry weather it is easy to get clover to the barn almost as green and bright as it was after it was half cured.

The American Cultivator, in expressing the foregoing opinions, remarks that what it has to say about grasses should, according to many farmers, be deferred until July, but it believes in June grass cutting, and all the more in a season when the grass is short and cannot make much bulk. What is lost in amount is gained in quality, and if cut the last of June and July proves to be the rainy month of the year the early cut grass will make a splendid after growth that will be larger sometimes than the first crop. It is a mistake to wait for grasses to run up into stem and blossom fully. If cut just as the stems of timothy begin to show over the field, the grass will be much less in quantity than if left a week or a month later, when the juices in the stems have turned to woody fiber. The grain will be in the second crop of timothy, which should also be cut before it fully blossoms. Most of the other grasses besides timothy need cutting even earlier than that grass.

As to machines, the Cultivator suggests that wherever grass or clover is to be cut with reapers or harvesters, all the repairs most likely to be needed should be secured in advance. There should be entire sets of knives on the bars, and fully protected by full sets of guards, to replace any that may be broken. It is better to have all these in stock, as men and teams have often been delayed several hours when a bar broke or some other part of the machinery got out of order, while some one was sent to the city to procure a new one. The repairs that have often been bought separately from the machines. There is so much competition among dealers in implements to sell machines that the manufacturers have given up trying to make much on them, but they tuck it on when the buyer goes to buy repairs.

Cultivating Dew into the Soil.

Any one who gets out at work on the fields early in summer will find the leaves of plants and even the surface soil wet with dew which has been deposited during the night, as the soil is spring is much colder than the air, says The American Cultivator. This dew is condensed moisture in the form of steam, which has taken from the air some ammonia and some carbonic acid gas. It is therefore softer than rain water and also richer in manurial elements. If this dew is left uncultivated, it evaporates when the sun gets up high enough to shine on it, and all this fertility vanishes into the air. We know farmers who get their teams out to cultivating corn and potatoes while both the soil and plants are wet with dew. They do a forenoon's work, but when it is over, the soil is so hot and dry that the teams three to four hours' nooning during the heat of the day. This is better than beginning work late and then eating hurriedly and eating the principal meal of the day without any rest in which to digest it. One of the main advantages of this plan is that it turns some dry soil over the dew, thus saving its fertilizing properties from waste.

Killing Weeds.

It does not pay to make any false motions in hoeing, especially if killing weeds is the object. Above all do not either cut off the leaves of a weed or allow others to do so before uprooting it if you want to kill it. We had a hired man once who persisted in spite of all we could tell him in striking twice with his hoe to destroy a weed. With his first blow he struck the weed, just at the surface of the ground, cutting off all the top. Then he struck deeper and turned up the root. Invariably if a rain or cloudy weather came that weed grew. It was simply transplanted under the best conditions for growing, much root and little top. We let the man go after a few days' trial to reform him, but without effect. He was too stupid to know how to handle a hoe, says an exchange.

When to Water Plants.

The best time for watering is thought to be at evening, but Ballair says: "In the spring in the middle of the day, because the morning and evening are too cool; in the summer at evening, because the days are so hot that a great part of the water given during the day would be evaporated immediately; in autumn in the morning, because the nights are cold."

Mr. Saunders says: Water at any time when the plants need it, and water thoroughly. When I am told that watering in the sunshine at noon will burn up my plants, I answer that the plants will certainly burn up if I do not water them.

IN WARM WEATHER.

Now Is the Time to Look Carefully After Your Hens and Young Stock.

Look sharper than ever for lice. The cold weather this spring has kept lice and mites somewhat shady, but they are not dead by any means, and every effort should be made to prevent them from becoming too numerous to mention. Take more pains in keeping everything about the place clean and in a perfect sanitary condition. Warm weather is approaching, and the time for various summer complaints is at hand. Most of these come from dirt or lice or both. Cleanliness is necessary to success, and it doesn't cost much after one gets started.

Don't let the common stuff stop working for a minute. June is the most favorable month in the year for giving the birds a good start and making them as vigorous that they will endure the heat of the summer months. Great without withering up and blowing away, as they are sometimes inclined to do.

I have but little trouble with lice and mites, but I discovered long ago that the best time to kill these little pests is just before they make their appearance. It is not necessary to take elaborate precautions to keep them in subjection. Kerosene applied to the perches once a week will usually hold them check. If there are many English sparrows around, it is a hopeless task to try to keep the premises entirely clear of mites, but the kerosene treatment will keep them from becoming very troublesome. If dry road dust, air slaked lime or coal ashes are kept under the perches, lice and mites will not flourish as they will if no dust is about the place. Arrange your poultry house so the perches do not touch the walls at any place, and it will save much trouble, as this confines the mites to the perches, where they can easily be got at. For the big lice I have found nothing superior to fresh Persian insect powder. Put it in the house at the fowls are asleep and dust them well with the powder, or if they are very bad take the birds separately and holding them up by the legs, dust down into the feathers with the powder.

There is no better disinfectant than bright sunshine. Open the poultry house during the day as much as possible and get all the direct sunshine into it that you possibly can. The sun has the greatest destroyer of odors, and a coat of dust will absorb the air for days. Road dust sweeps noxious gases and kills off odors and is a pretty good thing to have around the poultry house. If you cannot get dust, use dry garden soil, sprinkling it over the floor every day, and when it is an inch or so deep haul it out to the garden with the droppings that are in it, and it will be worth all the work you have done to get it into and out of the poultry house. Hens do not care whether their house is clean or not, but the owner will consult his own interests by keeping the premises as clean as possible, especially during the hot months of the year—Miller Purvis in American Poultry Journal.

Care of Brooders.

As soon as the chicks are out of the brooders and you are through using them for the season clean them up and get them into winter quarters out of the way. Don't put the brooder away dirty and think you will clean it in the spring before you are ready for it. If you do, you won't have a brooder fit to use when you are ready for it. When you are through using it for the season, scrape it out thoroughly and wash it inside and out with good hot soapuds to which a little kerosene has been added; use a scrubbing brush and get it clean. Then go over it again with clean, hot, soapy water and finish off with a cloth, wiping the boards dry. Wash the hovers felts if they are dirty and make the whole clean. If it is a hot air brooder, remove the heater and clean it as possible. Wipe the chamber away and be surprised to see what a lot of filth has found its way in there. Turn the brooder upside down and brush the sheet iron free of soot. To keep it from rusting apply a thin coat of very heavy varnish to the inside. Leave the brooder open in the sun, and let it thoroughly dry before you put it away. Have all the parts in place and everything where you can lay your hands on it when you want to use it. Turn the brooder up and do not put it away with oil in it. Wrap it up in newspaper to keep it free from dust. If it is a tin lamp, scrape the blistered paint out of the water pan, make it clean and dry, and then give the pan a fresh coat of some good water proof paint; in a week put on a second coat. If you only attend to these little things as you should, you will have a good, clean brooder to use when needed, and you will also save money.

A Few Cackles.

Many cases of so called cholera are simply a form of acute indigestion, the result of a monotonous diet never varied, rain diet and a lack of grit and exercise.—Indiana Farmer.

The struggle for the leadership in Maine promises to be between the Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Go ahead, boys. You cannot have too many of either of these deservedly popular breeds.—Maine Farmer.

Mrs. Kirby of Bridgeport, N. J., cracked the shell of one of the eggs she was putting to hatch under a hen, but she patched it with adhesive plaster and let it go with the others. It hatched out the biggest chick in the lot.

Much glass is not desirable in a poultry house, but may do for a scratching house. The house is too heating in summer, and for the winter it is apt to give the great extremes of heat by day and cold by night, unless there is double glass with air space between.

SUMMER COSTUMES.

THEY ARE AIRY AND UNSUBSTANTIAL BUT FASCINATING.

Dotted Muslins, Tucked and Lace Trimmed, Most Popular Favor. White Silk the Chic Dress Linings. Smart Etons and Other Small Coats.

"Summer" is the one word which best describes present fashions. The intense heat early in the season has successfully launched all manner of airy, gauzy gowns upon the summer sea of popularity. Flimsy, transparent fabrics for full dress quite overshadow silks and satins.

Dotted muslins, lace trimmed and tucked up, down, across or "as you like it," are extremely fashionable.

The really swell lining of the moment for semi-transparent fabrics of all



STYLISH GOWN OF SILK MUSLIN.

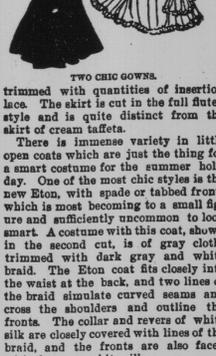
kinds is white taffeta. To achieve the latest touch of elegance your embroidered muslin, organdie or chiffon must be made up over this. But muslins, etc., are also worn over colored cloths or fine satens, the slip made quite distinct from the gown.

Organdie muslins in delicate pinks, blues and greens make up prettily with narrow lace edgings the bonnet and the touch of the color introduced at neck and waist. One deep lunge with narrower ones above, the skirt long all round and tight at the top, is a favored fashion, or several very narrow flounces quite at the edge.

Next to pure white in the scheme of dress and undergarments, harmonies of color prevail, violent contrasts being for the time unpopular.

The dainty gown of the first cut includes one of these charming color arrangements. It is of heliotrope silk muslin, the skirt long and full and decorated with narrow flounces of the muslin and with simulated panels formed by narrow ruffles, also of muslin. The slip or foundation is of heliotrope taffeta and the bodice is made on a tight lining of the same color.

Dotted muslins are also worn over pale colored slips, and as gowns of this type are best suited to the chemical cleaner both make and trimming can be as elaborate as desired. The model in the second cut is very smart and is simply



TWO CHIC GOWNS.

trimmed with quantities of insertion lace. The skirt is cut in the full fluted style and is quite distinct from the skirt of cream taffeta.

There is immense variety in little open coats which are just the thing for a smart costume for the summer holiday. One of the most chic styles is the new Eton, with square or tabbed front, which is most becoming to a small figure and sufficiently uncommon to look smart. A costume with this coat, shown in the second cut, is of gray cloth, trimmed with dark gray and white braid. The Eton coat fits closely into the waist at the back, and two lines of the braid simulate curved seams and cross the shoulders and outline the front. The collar and revers of white suits are closely covered with lines of the braid, and the fronts are also faced with the same white silk.

The Chic Thing of the Season.

"The chic thing of the season is the black silk coat of tuffed taffeta, bordered all around with a stitched band of plain taffeta. These form decidedly one of the most fashionable features of the season's fashions," says the New York Sun.

Both black and white silk taffeta coats will be worn with cotton, silk, wool and lace gowns this season. They are made of the soft, thin and consequently expensive taffeta, finely tucked and lined with white. Some of them are Eton shape, with or without rounded points at either side of the front, while others have the scalloped basque finish or are cut in the form of a Russian blouse without much of a Russian blouse effect.

YACHTING GOWNS.

Truly Feminine in Style—White the Prevailing Color.

There must be all kinds of gowns in the summer outfit of a fashionable woman—something for morning, afternoon and evening, and special gowns for outdoor sports, without which life at the summer watering places would lose half its charm. But the yachting suit is as truly feminine as any dress fashion of the season with its long skirt, shaped flounce and festooned bands of satin, edged with fine silk gimp. White seems to be the prevailing choice for this sort of dress, and cloth, serge, flannel, plain linen and duck are the favorite materials.

All kinds of gowns are affected by the fashion for long skirts, without very much regard for the purpose for which they are intended. To be sure, there are degrees of length, but the yachting skirt is long enough more than to touch the floor all around.

The circular flounce in varied widths is the feature of many of the yachting skirts, but others are cut with the long flaring gored and trimmed with wide stitched bands. Many rows of stitching in colored silk make a pretty finish on the white cloth gowns, which in some instances are made with a blouse waist, finished with a deep sailor collar, a white chemise and stock of tucked silk, and a sailor tie of white handkerchiefs and the ends with blue silk.

Cloth and flannel with a cloth finish in the light colors and navy blue are both made up into yachting suits.



SUMMER AND YACHTING DRESSES.

One very striking model in dark blue has three scented flounces around the skirt, piped on the edges with white. These are fully six inches wide, overlapping each other a little, a white piping finishing the upper flounce. The overdress is spotted all over with small embroidered rings, white lines such as are used in the renaissance lace work. They are also sewed on the blouse bodice, which is completed with white pipings and a white piping vest.

Yachting suits of linen and pique are very much the fashion, and checked linens in the natural flax color are worn by the English women for what they call river suits, as the flax will not kink in the sun. Tailor made yachting suits of white duck, finished with stitched bands of the same, are extremely elegant this season, made with the short scalloped coats so much seen in cloth and worn with a pretty colored taffeta silk waist all fine hand run trunks and open lines of hemstitching.

Pale blue linen, decorated with bands of white lines set in and strapped across with narrow stitched bands of blue, makes a charming summer gown. A very chic yachting suit of white cloth is trimmed with stitched bands of pale blue cloth, and pretty linen ballette waists to wear with these gowns show innumerable fine tucks, says the New York Sun in concluding an illustrated resume of summer dress, from which these items are reproduced.

The Frenchwoman's Slim Effect.

The tight lacing of Frenchwomen has passed into a proverb. But makers of fine lingerie will explain to any one who has the curiosity to investigate that the slim effects for which the Parisian is famous are obtained quite as much by the manner of wearing the undergarments as by their cut or by any straining of the corset strings, says the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Here, for example, is a point to be noted: Whereas, skirts in America have had a habit of coming to the waist line, no French girl would so far mistake herself as to let the skirtband come higher than the second clasp of the corset. An inverted hook catches all skirtbands in her toilet and holds them well down in front, though the strings tie at the waist behind. When a short waisted Eton or bolero corset is donned with such a skirt arrangement, French art accomplishes a result to parallel which an American girl, with her accumulation of garments at the waist, would have to pinch and get red in the face drawing up her laces.

Fashion's Echoes.

Even the bicycle skirt has added inches in this season of street sweeping and trailing robes, and wash skirts are made so long that at the sides and in the back they lie on the ground several inches.

Innumerable yards of puckered black velvet ribbon are used in trimming white organdies.

Silk percaline is a new lining fabric, inexpensive and light, combining silk with cotton.

Fashions were never more becoming to the shoe girl. In a trailing princess gown she attains a dignity unknown in the day of sensible short skirts.

Madras, fine gingham, duck and pique all figure in serviceable summer gowns.

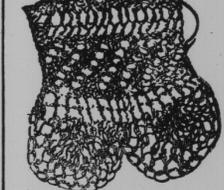
SUMMER FANCY WORK.

Knitting Furnishes Fashionable and Pleasant Occupation.

Knitting is becoming once more a popular accomplishment. It will probably be in greater favor than ever this summer as convenient "pick up" work when lounging on piazza or lawn. A bit of delicate lace making is congenial occupation, and the practical woman knows also that she can in this way accomplish yards upon yards without conscious effort.

The accompanying design is given by The Designer, which says:

Knitted in fine thread this lace is very pretty to trim cambric underweaves, while in knitting silk or axony yarn it makes a good edging for flannel skirts. Without the scallops the directions would make pretty insertion to use with lace. If a heavier edge is desired for the scallops, a row of tiny crocheted shells may be added. The double row of small holes each side of



KNITTED LACE.

the border is large enough, when No. 40 thread is used, for baby ribbon to be run through.

Use steel needles and No. 40 thread or knitting silk.

Cast on 19 st. First Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Second Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Third Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Fourth Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Fifth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Sixth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Seventh Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2.

Eighth Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Ninth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Tenth Row.—With empty needle pick up 3 st along the lower edge, k 1, make 2 st out of the next st by 1: pl 1, o 1, pl 1.

Eleventh Row.—K the 6 st at back and forth, thus, o 2, pl 2 tog, until there are 18 loops along the strip on lower edge.

Twelfth Row.—With the needle that has 19 st on it pick up 14 loops, k 1, all st on left needle, the 14 remaining 18 loops over it, n, o 3, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Thirteenth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Fourteenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Fifteenth Row.—K 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Sixteenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Seventeenth Row.—K 1, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 8, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Eighteenth Row.—K 2, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 10, o 2, pl 2 tog, k 3.

Repeat from beginning.

Sleeves Small, but Important.

On sleeves frequently falls the burden of success in a gown. As though to balance the diminished girth these are now made the vantage ground of much intricate elaboration. The group de-



THE PICK OF LATEST SLEEVES.

picted is just the pick of those latest to hand. The ones for evening wear speak for themselves, but it may be well to explain that the long day sleeve to the left expresses itself especially well in foulard, voile or soft satin, and the gupure, which clothes the fore part of the arm, is usually left transparent.

In Cherry Time.

A Cherry Tart.—Make a light open crust in a pie plate and bake; then fill with the cherries, seeded and stewed with sugar quite thick. Cover with a meringue and lightly brown this.

Cherry Salad.—Put in small tumbler first a layer of banana slices, cut across, then chopped orange slices, then either fresh cherries stewed with a quill or the conserved cherries. Pour over all a spoonful of lemon juice. Set in a cold place until you serve, which should be soon, as the banana softens after being out.—Table Talk.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH is a weekly paper and is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year, in advance, by THE TELEGRAPH PUBLISHING COMPANY, of St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by act of the legislature of New Brunswick, through the Hon. the Attorney General, JAMES HANCOCK, Editor.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements making the first insertion at 10 cents per line, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion. Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths 5 cents for each insertion.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement of letters, we have to request our subscribers and agents to send their correspondence to the post office, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Without exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received. Subscribers will be required to pay for their subscription in advance.

FACTS FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with facts 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.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 29, 1899.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

Some of the American papers are making a great deal of the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in regard to the Alaskan boundary question, because he mentioned war as one of the ways in which such a question might be settled.

The Toronto Globe is doing good service to the cause of honesty and truthfulness by directing public attention to the Toronto Mail's conflicting statements with regard to the late Mr. Geoffrion.

ALL HEADACHES from whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS.

the majority of the senate and the leaders of the opposition played right into the hands of the American government and proved either that they are thoroughly disloyal to the interests of Canada or so stupid and dull of brain that they do not know what these interests are.

THE MAN FOR THE HOUR. The New York Herald has a cartoon representing President McKinley sitting in deep thought and in front of him a notice, "Wanted, a man to handle the Philippines; must know all about war."

EXPERIMENTAL FARM STATIONS. The farm which Sir Charles Tupper and the opposition made over to the minister of agriculture's vote of \$30,000 for "farm stations" shows that the interests of the farmer are not in their minds.

A SELF-CONVICTED SLANDERER. The Toronto Globe is doing good service to the cause of honesty and truthfulness by directing public attention to the Toronto Mail's conflicting statements with regard to the late Mr. Geoffrion.

UNITED STATES POLITICS. The two great political parties in the United States are already preparing for the presidential battle, which is to be fought out in November of next year.

RECENT DEATHS. The death occurred Sunday of Mrs. Sybil M. Roberts, wife of Mr. Charles W. Roberts, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Wilson, corner of Main and Albert streets.

can be increased. If the Philippines war is a failure he will get the blame; while if it is a success the general in command will receive the praise.

ARBITRATION AND THE PEACE CONGRESS. It is to be hoped that something will come of the arbitration features of the peace congress, which have been so much elaborated by the committee.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

with presumptuous ignorance, actually undertakes to give advice to the statesman of Canada as if they were a set of children.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES. Hereafter Interest at Three Per Cent. Will Be Collected on All Advances in the Form of Free Carriage—Generous Grants Made for New Brunswick Railways.

