

City Semi-Weekly Telegraph

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ST. JOHN N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.

FIRST VICTORY IN THE ENQUIRY IS WON BY ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

Howison Objected to as Member of Court, and He is Ruled Out—He Makes a Statement—Great Interest in the Investigation.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Within three hours from the time of convening the Schley court of inquiry today it was announced that Rear Admiral Howison was disqualified from serving as a member of the court and was excused from further duty. This brought proceedings to an abrupt termination and caused a temporary adjournment of the court in order to permit the navy department to designate an officer to succeed Admiral Howison. No further session is probable until the early part of next week.

Until the full dress uniforms had been donned at quarters inside the yard for the actual session of the court, there was little to lead dramatic interest to the occasion. Admiral Dewey and Admiral Schley naturally were the premier figures in popular interest. The latter had about him a distinguished party of court members including Hon. Joe Wilson, attorney general; Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, and Captain James Parker, with Mr. Tougus, acting as advisory counsel.

Howison's objection to his eligibility for the court was based on the fact that he had been temporarily removed from the fleet at Santiago. The challenge was then submitted to the court which, under the circumstances, was referred to Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Benham to pass upon.

HOWISON MAKES STATEMENT. Gives Reply to Allegations of the Three Witnesses as to His Eligibility to Serve.

FALCONIO DELEGATE TO UNITED STATES.

Reported With Authority That He Will Succeed Cardinal Martinelli.

SHAMROCK II, CAME THROUGH A TERRIBLE SQUALL ALL RIGHT.

Challenger in a 54-Mile an Hour Blow Has an Experience Which Well Tested Her—Good Qualities and Good Handling Saved the Racer.

KILLED IN POWDER WORKS EXPLOSION.

Seven Lives Reported Lost—Boiler Bursting the Cause.

ST. JOHN'S FIRE HAS BEEN EXTINGUISHED.

Eight Dwellings Included in Buildings Burned—Bodies of Victims Interred.

SCHOONER ASHORE ON BIG GLACE BAY SHOALS.

The Severn, from Halifax, Went on in a Thick Fog—Smallpox Patient Died.

MORE CHINESE TRIED TO JUMP BOUNDARY.

Five Arrested Attempting to Get Into Maine Contrary to Immigration Laws.

BOER ATTACK FOLLOWED BY SHARP FIGHT.

Enemy on the Heights Above Wolve Kloof Have British in Bad Position, Below.

FIGHTING SOME TIME. Next Day Boers Were Put to Flight --Scheepers' Trusted Lieutenant, Van Der Merwe, Killed -- Lord Roberts' Final Honor List Has 5,000 Names.

Cape Town, Sept. 11.—While Colonel Munro's column was on the march from Barkly East to Dordrecht it was attacked by the Boers under Commandants Pouché and Milburgh in Wolve Kloof. The advance guard was well in the pass when a terrific fire was opened upon them from the heights above the kloof.

GRAVE FEAR IS FELT FOR PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Improvement of the Night Followed by Very Serious Conditions in Early Morning -- Heart Fails to Respond to Stimulation.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 13, 4.55 a. m. -- The following bulletin was issued by the president's physicians at 2.50 a. m.: The president's condition is very serious and gives rise to the gravest apprehensions. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular easily compressible and 126; respiration, 30; temperature, 100.

Milburn House, Buffalo, Sept. 12.—The slight alarm which was felt when the afternoon bulletin appeared was increased when the physicians assembled for the evening consultation about an hour earlier than usual. The cheeriness of the morning was succeeded by apprehension and a dreary rain added to the gloomy feeling. The bulletin was personally delivered to the members of the press by Secretary Cortelyou and the frankness with which the physicians announced that the president's condition was not so good, disquieting as it was, was a relief. It was felt to be additional proof that nothing was being concealed. It was explained as a matter of fact that the food taken this morning had not been digested and the rise in his pulse was attributed to that fact.

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ON TARIO TO PAY IMMIGRANTS FARE.

Premier Ross Said to Have Made Agreement With Elder-Dempster Line.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST GOLDMAN.

Buffalo, Sept. 12.—Secretary Root left for New York this afternoon, and postmaster general Smith returned to Washington tonight. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson have made no plans to return. The district attorney announced today that he had no evidence against Benjamin Goldman and that unless something turned up, no prosecution upon the state of Illinois would be made for him. This does not mean that the bottom has dropped out of the conspiracy theory. It simply means that no evidence has yet been secured to connect her with the crime. If she is released, she will be kept under the closest surveillance and it will be easy for the authorities to place their hands upon her if she is wanted later.

NORTH HAMMOND DANIEL DAUGHTER

HINTS THAT WILL HELP THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER TO CONDUCT HIS FARM SUCCESSFULLY.

FATTENING CHICKENS.

The Foreign Method and the Rational Use—Ground Oats Preferred. Dr. E. Cobb, an English so long as poultry subjects, gives the following rules observed in the large fattening establishments in England: When the purchased birds arrive, they are placed by themselves in coops separate from those being forced. They are called "feeders."

After being cooped the feeders are allowed no food for 24 hours. After this short fast they are fed from V shaped troughs which are suspended in front of their coops three times per day all they can eat of a thin mash composed of finely ground oats mixed with half water and half milk. During the second week the water is gradually replaced by milk. At end of second week a little fat is melted in the hot milk and mixed in the food.

At end of second week, perhaps a short time before, the birds do not eat as rapidly as they did, and the "crammer," or forcing machine, is called into requisition. The ration as used in the "crammer" is ground oats and skim milk, sweet or sour, the latter preferred, to which is added fat (tallow in most cases) in proportion of a tablespoonful to each bird.

The same authority also says that the "feeders" should be kept going (by hand feeding) as long as they continue to put on weight. A bird should never be placed on the "crammer" until it eats heartily. Experience has shown that after ten days or a fortnight most birds will not take enough food voluntarily to make weight. It is then that the forcing machine is brought into requisition.

English fatteners prefer finely ground oats to any other kind of ground grain. Ground barley has been found to be best. Cornmeal pens on yellow fat and tends to give a tinge of that color to the skin, which is very objectionable to the English buyer. In the United States a yellow skin is rather preferred, while it seems a matter of indifference to Canadian buyers.

The birds are not allowed any food for 24 hours before being killed. The object is to have no food in the crop to decompose. WHEN AND HOW TO PRUNE. In the Summer Months—With Short Stems and Branches.

All persons familiar with birches and maples know that if any limbs are taken from them in the late winter or spring time the stubs will bleed freely for a number of weeks, and if such limbs are large ones they seldom heal over before decay has commenced in them. Apple and pear trees will bleed more or less when pruned at the same seasons of the year, and for that reason no pruning when large limbs are to be taken off should be done at that time of the year.

CONQUERED BY SMELL.

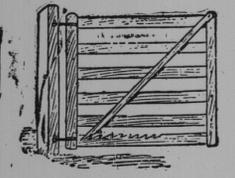
New and Safe Way of Driving Skunks From Their Holes—A Yankee's Discovery. Though the price of poultry has been low for the past three years a man may still earn \$5 with four skunkskins, and he can frequently kill from six to ten of the animals in a night. Even such earnings, however, cannot induce many men to hunt the malodorous animals, and the professional skunk hunters themselves are ever casting about for some new and safe way of taking the beasts. Some hunters employ smoke to drive the animals from their holes, and when this fails ferrets are sent in to stir up the reluctant inmates. A ferret is an animal without fear and will go into any hole that will admit its body, but when one has visited the winter quarters of a colony of skunks a few times its interest in the sport grows a rapid abatement and finally falls so low that it will sooner die than venture near the place.

The hunting of skunks with ferrets that would not make more than three calls at the dens was too expensive sport for poor men to take up, so tame skunks were used as a substitute. All wild animals have a mortal antipathy against tamed members of their own species, and no sooner did a domesticated skunk enter the ground than all residents turned upon the intruder and drove it back, howling from many wounds, chasing it far beyond the entrance, where the infuriated creatures fell on easy prey to the armed men who awaited them on the outside. Capturing pellets by skunk power had been the favorite method for two or three years, though it was found costly on account of the large number of tame skunks that were killed in the conflicts. Then Henry Damon of East Hampton, Me., made a discovery that will no doubt place his name among the benefactors of his race, says The New York Sun. Damon is a physician without a diploma, who effects his cures by employing the remedies that he seeks in the fields and woods. Finding skunk oil useful in his practice, he caught a young skunk and domesticated it, keeping the animal as a pet about the house.

One day when he was stirring a liquid extract of lavender leaves the skunk climbed over the side of the dish and fell in, where it would have been drowned had not Damon made a timely rescue. The following evening Damon went on a hunt in company with his pet. No sooner had the lavender scented skunk entered the ground than the big fat skunk began to emerge from every hole in the hill, scurrying away and sneezing and choking with disgust. Damon kills more than 40 animals, and having skinned them, went home fully assured that his fortune was made. Since then he has added two new inmates to his den of odorless skunks and let them out on commission, charging 40 per cent. of the gross earnings for his share and the spoils. Before sending the skunks to the holes he dips his pets in the lavender extract, after which the most belligerent wild skunk will run through fire or leap over a precipice sooner than face the smell of the abhorred vegetable.

DURABLE FARM GATE.

Very Simple and Inexpensive, and Can Be Used to Separate Stock. The best farm gate I ever saw made is a gate that can be used to separate stock. It is made so it can be raised at one end to let hogs or sheep under while cattle and horses cannot get through. And in case of snow it can be raised and opened. Get the number of slats you wish and make the gate. Then take the four end pieces 1x4 bolting them on to the slats with one bolt in each



EXCELLENT FARM GATE.

end of slats so the gate can work up and down. Now take for the brace two pieces 1x3 or 1x4, bolt them at the top on the outside of the slats and pieces using a bolt long enough to go through five slats. Now on the other end take a three-eighths rod and bend it like A. This loop should be about eight inches long. Bore a hole in each of the two ends and drive this into them. Now on the bottom slat close up to the upright piece. Cut some notches for this rod to catch in when you raise the gate. This is very simple and inexpensive and should be on every farm. Agricultural Epitomist.

Good Grasses for Pasture.

The Ohio experiment station gives good advice when it recommends bluegrass, redtop, red clover and timothy for permanent pasture. The red clover enriches the ground, and soon runs out. The timothy furnishes feed while the slower bluegrass is getting started. The redtop furnishes good pasturage between the two growths of bluegrass, which is at its best only in spring, early summer and fall. The timothy will do so more or less on land that is not naturally moist; but these three grasses should be used in the formation of a permanent pasture wherever they thrive.

Care of the Orchard.

During a dry summer and autumn the orchard soil should be kept in till until the crop of fruit and wood are matured or until rains come.

THE LAMBING SEASON.

Points For Novices on Management of Young Ewes. Every sound principle of physiology goes to show that the ewe, like every other domestic animal, should be suffered to remain as quiet as possible for some time after parturition. There should be no hasty interference with a newly born lamb if it appears to be doing well. But if, on making the usual efforts, it fails to obtain a supply of milk the ewe should at once be examined, not always, particularly in young ewes, commencing immediately after lambing, though in a few hours it may be abundant. In this case the lamb should be fixed in the meantime artificially. Sometimes, too, when a ewe has a full udder of milk the openings of the teats are so firmly closed that the lamb cannot force them open. The pressure of the human fingers, lubricated with a little moisture, will usually overcome this difficulty. The necks of the lamb will generally keep the orifice open afterward, but it may require a little looking after.

A young ewe, owing partly perhaps to the novelty of her situation and partly sometimes either to her excessive fondness for or indifference toward her lamb, will not stand for it to suck as soon as it makes the attempt, but will turn about to express it or will stamp, hiss or in cold weather she may thus interpose a dangerous delay to its feeding. If she is caught and held by the neck until the udder is once well drawn out, she will generally require no further attention. It will sometimes be found that a ewe which refuses to stand to be suckled by her lamb will be found to have a hot, hard, inflamed udder, particularly if she is in high milk. This is inflammation of the mammary gland, and the proper flow of milk ensue. If a ewe has lost her lamb and from neglect the udder has become swollen and indurations have formed in it, into garget, it is one of the best applications.

WEANING PIGS.

The Main Thing is to Keep Them Growing Steadily. As soon as pigs are old enough to begin to eat food other than that which they receive from their mother a small pen should be so constructed as to admit of the greatest amount of exercise, and a small trough placed in it where milk or slop may be placed with a little shelled corn, so that the pigs can eat at pleasure without being disturbed by their mother, says an Ohio grower in National Stockman and Farm. By this means the young pig soon learns to rely less upon its dam for nourishment and more upon that which it gets itself.

Besides, when weaning time comes the dams may be taken away from the pigs, and neither will experience any inconvenience from the change. Certainly, if care is taken the pigs will not be checked in growth in the least, and will keep on growing just the same. Last year we weaned 52 head, and under such treatment as outlined above they weighed an average of 100 pounds at 4 1/2 months old. This was not an extraordinary growth, and yet it was very satisfactory when we consider there were 52 of them.

The main idea is to keep the young pig growing steadily. In fact, as pig growing steadily, the pig will require more labor and feed to develop it than it otherwise would. It is just as easy and decidedly more profitable to the grower to provide such food and care as will keep a steady, healthy growth in the pig from start to finish as it is to let them go on the "root hog or die" plan and have them not only unequal in size, but stunted in growth, and to be ready to time and feed to bring them out than are necessary.

Modern Meatmaking.

The great black and thick sided porkers that were once such favorites are now not desirable, says a writer in American Agriculturist. They have given place to the young, quickly grown animals. In order to avoid the expense of a permanent pasture, a continuous growth. If it is reduced to a mere shadow during the winter months and then the following season allowed its freedom on the rich range grass of the west, it will lay on too much fat and not enough meat. Tallow is not what is wanted; it is meat that the present generation desires. The eastern feeders are fully aware of that fact, for they never allow an animal to stop growing from birth until it reaches the slaughter house. They will cultivate the taste of the meat eaters to such a degree that it will force those who cannot procure sufficient feed to keep their animals in good flesh through the winter to sell them at weaning time.

Holstein-Friesians For Beef.

On the range of the Short-horn, Hereford and Holsteins, not pure breeds, but high grades, says a Montana man. I butcher usually one or two heaves a week and find that the Holstein will average with the other breeds. In fact, the heaviest, fattest animal I have butchered was a Holstein calf that reared a calf the following winter and dressed out nearly 800 pounds of good beef last September. This was never fed a pound of anything but salt.

Make fat cattle as comfortable as possible in every way, and for your pains the weight of beef made will amply repay you when you sell them to the butcher.



In good pasture regions it is a noteworthy fact that most of the dairy cows show better health than those kept in regions where the grass is less luxuriant and plentiful, says a New York farmer in American Cultivator. In some of the states where grass pastures were naturally good years ago the cows presented a far better appearance than they do today when the crop has crowded out the grassfields or poor farming has permitted them to degenerate. Unquestionably the grass question has much to do with the health of our dairy cows.

More than anything else was never yet produced in regions where the grass was poor, and we cannot do better than to go back to first principles in our efforts to improve the stock. The prime requisite is good grass, and that no amount of good feeding or care will quite make up for it. Good grass pastures mean good soil and well watered land. To obtain these there is needed good farming, general and dairy farm crops have crowded out the grassfields or poor farming has permitted them to degenerate. I cannot imagine a good dairy farmer neglecting his soil and pastures or, for that matter, any of the crops that are raised on the farm.

One to a large extent, the whole dairy interests require some change in methods which will bring our farms back to the old rich pasture production period which made them originally so profitable for dairying. Let grass, rich and succulent pasturage, be made the foundation of the whole matter. Devote more time to increasing the grass yield of every acre of land, and there will be no reason for any knowledge about animal ailments and disease. Because we do not have sufficient pasturage of the right kind for our dairy cows we have to consider ways and means to feed them so they will keep in health and yield the greatest amount of milk. We have to mix foods in different proportions to increase the butter fat or richness of milk and cream. All this is attended to by nature when the pasture is rich and succulent. That is the foundation of the whole system of dairying. Let us have better grass, better pastures, and then we will have better dairy cows.

Temperature For Cows.

A lower temperature is necessary in summer than in winter clothing, says a writer in National Stockman. Always test it with a reliable thermometer, and if the churning can be done early in the day so much the better, for when the sun gets hot it is almost impossible to have the butter come nice and hard, even with the ice, mess without this most necessary adjunct. Some of the symptoms of a rule can be given as to temperature of churning. Much depends upon the cows, the cream and the temperature of the room, but it is safe to say that for exhaustion and rarely kept in health and yield the greatest amount of milk. We have to mix foods in different proportions to increase the butter fat or richness of milk and cream. All this is attended to by nature when the pasture is rich and succulent. That is the foundation of the whole system of dairying. Let us have better grass, better pastures, and then we will have better dairy cows.



Professor Roberts of the Cornell experiment station gives direction for forming a permanent pasture, which we condense, says American Agriculturist. Plow deep and sow with buckwheat to be plowed under when in bloom. If part of the land is moist, sow it with four quarts of rape seed per acre, which may be fed down by sheep, but if fed or not turn rape stubble. If cost is not too great, sow from 10 to 20 bushels fresh slacked lime per acre and then harrow it in. After this or when seed is sown use from 100 to 200 pounds per acre of a mixture made from 1,000 pounds acid phosphate, 300 pounds dried blood, 200 pounds nitrate of soda, 300 pounds muriate of potash.

For reseeding he advises the following mixture per acre, sown about Sept. 1: Red clover seed, 6 pounds; alsike clover, 5 pounds; Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue and red top, 3 1/2 pounds of each; timothy, 4 pounds. This is a very good mixture, but for New England we should put four pounds of white clover in place of the alsike or add it to the mixture and if the pasture was for dairy purposes would add four pounds sweet vernal grass and two pounds tall oat grass per acre to insure good early pasturage. The little extra cost would be quickly repaid.

Early Maturity of Hogs.

Why not rear the early maturity and early marketing of hogs a little further, if we can find the period in a pig's life when the carcass will bring its highest net profit, and then sell? We have already shortened the hog's life from two years to one year, to ten months, to nine months, and yet many claim that the profit begins to decrease before even that brief age is reached. The American Swineherd says: A pound of flesh is produced more cheaply before the pig is 6 months old than it is possible at any time afterward. Then why should the pig be kept after the age of 6 months? However, it takes two months to rear a pig that the packer wants a heavier hog than can be grown in six months. However, we believe the hog's life will be still further shortened and that the hog raiser will profit by it.

Cross Breeding of Swine.

During recent years a great deal has been written and said about the crossing of different breeds of swine in order to secure larger litters, better carcasses, more bone, early maturing, better bacon type, etc. In some instances the cross of the breeds may prove advantageous, but it must be done wisely. One disappointment will oftentimes follow such a practice. I believe that with good care and proper selection the above mentioned desirable characteristics can be secured from any of our generally recognized breeds without the introduction of any foreign blood. Cross breeding may sometimes prove useful, but it is not a wise policy to make it a general practice.—Professor W. J. Kenney.

SHREDDED CORN FODDER.

Readily Eaten by All Kinds of Stock. Cost of Shredding. George M. Calvin of Indiana in The Breeder's Gazette says of shredded corn fodder: Our experience extends over a period of five years. There were eight shredders around and run last season within a radius of six miles of our town. Some are owned by individuals and run the same as thrashing machines, charging 4 cents per bushel. Others are owned on the company plan—that is, four, five or six farmers owning the shredder and hiring an engine, paying \$3 per day for a man and his engine. With us shredded fodder has come to stay until we can get something better at least. Some object to the cost of shredding, but I never knew a man to have shredding done but that he was pleased with it and would have more done.

While the cost looks great, taking into consideration the time of getting the fodder in the dry and the amount saved standing out in stock until it is hauled by hand and fed out and the convenience of feeding and the quality of manure after feeding, the expense is not great. Any kind of stock eats it well, and I never heard of which kind of stock here who fed it the year round and by this plan are able to have much more pasture during the summer, as the field of timothy, etc., which they would have to make hay for their stock they can pasture by feeding their corn fodder.

The best time to shred is just as soon as the husked corn will keep when put in a bin, for as this the fodder must be dry on the outside, as there is a great deal of sap in the stock, and with a little rain or very heavy dew the fodder is liable to mold, but later in the season one need not be so particular about this. Our experience is that shredded fodder is not as likely to mildew as cut fodder. The reason why we do not know. I built a rack 40 feet long outside last fall by making a hot iron out of rails, the same as for hay. I find that it keeps equally as well as timothy hay, and by having a fork made on purpose it can be pitched into a wagon and off very well.

ANTHRAX AND MURRAIN.

Prevention and Cure For These Dangerous Diseases. Bloody murrain, also known as red murrain, dysentery and infectious diarrhea, is a disease of an infectious character which appears to be due to eating spoiled or moldy food-stuffs or of grasses which are contaminated by poisonous bacteria, says Har- old S. in Kansas Farmer. The exact cause of this disease is unknown, but that it is infectious in character there seems to be no doubt. It attacks cattle and sheep, also hogs, and rarely man. Some of the symptoms of bloody murrain are similar to those of certain other diseases, particularly that disease known as anthrax.

In bloody murrain recoveries frequently occur, but the disease will often yield to treatment, whereas in anthrax the disease is invariably fatal, no treatment being of any avail when once the animal is attacked. Anthrax generally occurs in a certain district where the infection is known to exist in the soil. In such localities the disease is liable to break out at any time and particularly during the summer months. It is prevented, however, by vaccination with Pasteur anthrax vaccine. This vaccine is now successfully employed in almost all the anthrax infected localities of the North American continent.

In respect to bloody murrain the exact cause of the disease has not been determined. It cannot be prevented by vaccination, as no vaccine has so far been discovered. However, as already stated, it will frequently yield to rational treatment. The removal of the stock to fresh pastures and the separation of the well from the sick animals will almost invariably stop the further spread of bloody murrain, but anthrax infection may be carried from place to place and for long distances.

Where Is He At?

Talking about shows, how in farmland is a fellow going to know where he's at anyhow? There was a young Brahman hen down to Boston last winter took first prize; wasn't anything else like her in the hull room. Over in New York she wasn't in it. 'Nuther hen just pushed her one side, and, say, she was a different style to. Guess a fellow can't raise birds to suit all them air judges. Was the Boston fellow's idea right, or have we got to suit the tother one's style? A neighbor of mine has been raising good ones for eight or nine years, and, 'cordin to that Boston fella, he's got to begin all over ag'in. Tuff on us hen folks.—Dee in Poultry Monthly.

POULTRY HOUSES.

Plan For a Comfortable, Convenient and Inexpensive House. In planning a poultry house we should consider these things: First, cost; second, comfort of the fowls; third, convenience as to feeding, cleaning and keeping free from insect pests.

The house as shown is 10 by 13 feet, faces the south and is eight feet high on the south side and seven feet on the north, or lower, side. The outside walls may be constructed of either double flooring or boards, with battens on the outside and tarred paper between. It is always well to leave a two inch air space between the two walls if the inside ceiling of flooring is fitted tightly together and the outside cracks are closely battened, as the dead air space thus made will make the house warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

The passage, as shown in the illustration, is a board floor, and the poultry room has a floor of dry earth. In winter this floor should be covered with short straw, leaves or clean litter of this kind, in which the grain that is fed should be thrown to keep the hens busy scratching in order to force them to take necessary exercise.

The divisions between the poultry rooms and hallway, if there are more



INTERIOR VIEW OF HOUSE.

rooms than one, should be boarded about two feet above the floor where there are no roosts and from there to the roof should be made of wire netting, as shown in the cut. The arrangement for nests is shown in the illustration. This makes it convenient to gather the eggs from the hallway.

The dusting box is placed where the sun can shine directly on it through the windows, and on the south wall is shown a hopper, in which is kept a supply of grit, while the water fountain or vessel stands before the other window in winter and in the coolest corner of the house in summer. The perches are shown so plainly that no explanation is necessary, except to say that perches, dropping board, nest boxes and every other inside fixture should be so arranged that they can be taken out and cleaned without trouble at any time.

As will be seen this is about as plainly built as it is possible to make a poultry house. It is in effect a square box with a shed roof, and such a house may be extended indefinitely, according to the number of fowls that are kept. It is easy to apply disinfectants to any part of such a house, and to whitewash it is only a matter of putting the wash on plain walls, which are accessible and have nothing attached to them to prevent going over them rapidly.

If the dropping board is always kept dusted with air slaked lime or sifted coal ashes, they will not only be easy to clean, but the dust will make it impossible for lice to crawl about from perch to perch, and they will in effect be prevented from crawling back and forth from one perch to another, as the dusty lime or ashes is death to them.

This design is given as embodying all the good points of a cheap poultry house which is convenient and may be made perfectly comfortable. Any one who can handle a saw and hammer can do all the work on such a house except hanging the doors and putting in the windows. The inside arrangements are all that is necessary. As to the outside, the builder can make it as ornamental as he wishes.—American Poultry Journal.

Black Minorcas For Utility.

I breed Black Minorcas for a number of reasons, among which are utility, beauty and commercial value. I place utility first because my experience has demonstrated that there are few better utility fowls than the Black Minorcas, especially as now bred. First, they certainly excel in egg production any other fowl, as they lay as many eggs as and a much larger egg than the Leghorn. The size and beauty of the Minorca egg are certainly very attractive to the eye, and their large size makes them very much in demand for market. Then, too, the Minorcas have been advanced in size very much in the past few years and for a table are growing in favor right along. Fanciers are no longer satisfied to breed Leghorn-Minorcas, but want them to be at standard weight and above to be at all satisfied, until now we see on exhibition Minorcas much above the requirements of the standard as to weight. Neither the fancier nor his customer will be satisfied with fowls which fall below standard requirements as to weight.—R. F. Palmer in Poultry Monthly.

Boyer's Hen Wisdom.

Experiences differ with locations. Think of that before you judge a man's reported experiences. Think of the drinking vessels perfectly dry and you enjoying a cooling drink. There's not much humanity in that act.

The man who will neglect his poultry on the first day of the week because it is Sunday hasn't got any Christianity to spare. The man who will overwork his hen roost summer nights should be put in a sweet box himself. A poultry crank isn't the worst man in your world. If you are losing interest and love in your work, change your occupation. Don't seek the shade to cool off while your fowls are exposed to the burning sun. Anybody can "keep" chickens, but not anybody can have the chickens keep him.—A Few Hens.

For Dust Baths.

The best way to make a dust bath at this season is to spade up a space one or two yards square and a foot deep, sifting the dirt so that all gravel may be removed. The sun will dry it and the hens will use it for ridding themselves of lice. Such a bath should be spaded after each rain, however, the labor of doing so being but a few minutes.—Poultry Keeper.

CARE OF YOUNG TURKEYS.

If Kept Perfectly Clean They Have Very Few Diseases. I find if young turkeys are properly fed and kept perfectly clean and free from lice they have very few diseases. Exercise they must have, but very young turkeys can have sufficient exercise on an acre or two, and a great many young turkeys can be saved by enjoying this exercise under your control.

I give a little sharp grit in their feed every morning. I use grit and oyster shell, the larger part grit, as turkeys, to be healthy, must have it. I have lost hundreds of turkeys, I know, by not having plenty of grit with which to grind their food. If they get a little sharp grit in their food every morning, it keeps their grinding apparatus in perfect order. Very young turkeys do not find the grit of their own accord, and as they grow older they are liable to gorge themselves with the grit as soon as they discover its use, thereby clogging their digestive organs, while a small quantity in their food each morning keeps them in excellent condition.

Overfeeding is another cause of loss in young turkeys. I feed only three times a day for the good reason that I could not possibly find time to feed oftener with the large number I raise. I find it sufficient. They take more exercise if fed less. Then when they are two weeks feeding, too, allows the food to digest and gives the digestion a little rest.—Mrs. Charles Jones in Poultry Keeper.

Pigeon Breeders' Mistakes.

Some breeders of pigeons are in a desperate hurry and commence putting their birds together earlier than is desirable, with the result that the birds are not forward enough. They will mate, of course, but if not ripe the result will be in a majority of instances a full crop of infertile eggs and consequently considerable disappointment. The arrangement for nests is shown in the illustration. This makes it convenient to gather the eggs from the hallway.

This, as a matter of course, has a tendency to weaken the constitution of the females. Early mating of high class stock in this country is a decided mistake. The changeable weather we experience in spring, unless where lofts are heated artificially and the pigeon keeper is in a position to regulate the temperature, is in nearly every instance the cause of much disappointment and afterwards serious loss. Another fertile cause of failure in many lofts is overcrowding, and the majority of fanciers start the season with far too many birds for their accommodation, and when July and August arrive and the young they have succeeded in raising are added to the stock of breeders any one can easily imagine the congested state of things and the difficulty of keeping the flock strong and healthy.—Feather.

An Ingenious Scratching Shed House.

Farm Poultry has an illustration of a scratching shed house made many years ago by that veteran poultryman, K. Felch of Natick, Mass. The partition between the roosting pen and the scratching house is closed at night as shown in the cut. In the morning, when needed, it is opened into the front of the scratching shed, thus making one very large house for the use of the poultry during the daytime. A cloth curtain may be put at the front of the scratching shed to let down at night whenever the weather is stormy for the purpose of keeping the birds out of the snow and rain. While Mr. Felch's house was designed many years ago, a number of poultrymen are returning to this plan as being the most convenient, economical and practical that has ever been devised.



FELCH SCRATCHING SHED HOUSE.

use of the poultry during the daytime. A cloth curtain may be put at the front of the scratching shed to let down at night whenever the weather is stormy for the purpose of keeping the birds out of the snow and rain. While Mr. Felch's house was designed many years ago, a number of poultrymen are returning to this plan as being the most convenient, economical and practical that has ever been devised.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. Is published every Wednesday and Saturday at \$1.00 a year in advance by The Telegraph Publishing Company, St. John, N. B.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of complaints as to the misarrangement 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 or registered letter, in which case the remittance will be at our risk.

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

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE. Be brief. Write plainly and take special pains with names.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS. The following agents are authorized to canvass and collect for The Semi-Weekly Telegraph, N. B.

Semi-Weekly Telegraph. ST. JOHN, N. B. SEPTEMBER 14, 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 number 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. OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 16. To PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, TORONTO: Official figures are Five Million, Three Hundred and Thirty-eight Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, but they are not final.

THE POLICY OF DISCONTENT. Down at the bottom of the present methods of Conservative journals would seem to be the conviction that a discontented people are sure to vote against the government; and we are not going to commit the folly of saying they are wrong in that assumption.

Acting on this belief, our Tory contemporaries are addressing themselves day after day to the task of making the people of Canada dissatisfied. It is not a very high ideal which they are thus setting up; but the end is probably held to justify the means.

Their task is harder and less promising than they think. People cannot be made to believe the country is going to the dogs just because somebody who is out of joint says so. The man who has his eyes open, and whose liver is doing its

duty properly, cannot look over this smiling land and see anything to be gained by putting out first administrators and giving the job to their Tory opponents. He will be very apt to argue that the Tories had it all their own way for eighteen years and did not do nearly as well as the present incumbents at Ottawa are doing.

No matter what may be said to the contrary, there is not a sane man in the land today who does not know that Canada has never experienced such a tide of prosperity as set in after the change of government in 1896. He may feel very little of this happy state of affairs is due to the change; but in the exercise of ordinary common sense he would not be disposed to attribute the conditions under which it exists. He would at least realize the folly of turning out a useful and clean government for the sake of putting back the men who were associated with the stagnation of bygone days.

"Look at the census," our Tory friends are shouting every day. They need not be so hysterical about it. The people of Canada have looked at the census, calmly and consistently. They are looking at it still. They do not like it. Some think past enumerations are to blame for the small showing this year, and possibly some think there are more people here than the count shows. But they are not going to lose their heads over it, much less withdraw their allegiance from the government. They know that the very reason why so much disappointment is felt on the subject is because everyone believed the good times we have experienced since 1896 would have increased our population to at least six millions.

This very disappointment is a negative proof of general confidence and contentment. If the country had been passing through a period of depression people would have been prepared for a poor census. They would have expected it as a natural result. As it is, they have felt the throbs of a new national life and the impulse of a wider dream of progress and plenty. They are consequently surprised by the enumeration. It is one thing, however, to be disappointed and quite another to be discouraged. Our Tory friends may turn over the census returns in the darkest way they can devise; but they cannot thereby help their campaign of discontent.

No man of sound judgment can look at the census and fail to see that, while the older provinces have not grown in population as we might have hoped to see them grow, the great west is surely merging into the position of strength and producing power which all Canadians have been looking for since 1870. The enumeration has at least that bright spot, and rises in importance over all other considerations in that regard. And turning from the census to the proofs of commercial, industrial and financial strength which other returns show, no one can really feel dependent over the outlook before the Dominion. These things afford a safe foundation for the hope that the decade ago which we have entered will bring to fruition our cherished expectation of Canadian expansion in all that can make a country really strong—numbers, trade, morality and enterprise. With such a hope active in the hearts of an intelligent people, the policy of discontent must fail.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS MAN. Apropos of Mr. Richardson's case, a Tory paper in the west remarks that the man with a conscience is not wanted in these days of Liberal supremacy. It is worthy of notice, in the first place, that nothing has occurred to establish Mr. Richardson as a particularly conscientious man. He did not break away from his party over any question of principle, and his disappearance from Parliament is due to the corruption of his election in Lisgar. It is very difficult to make either a hero or a martyr out of such material.

Leaving Mr. Richardson out of the question, however, what possible warrant is there for the assertion that the man with a conscience is not wanted at Ottawa in these times? What has happened to justify such an insult to both the government and every Liberal in the land? We make bold to say that nothing whatever has occurred to afford an excuse for such an accusation, except that the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his associates at the head of affairs means the continued exclusion of Tories from office.

This observation about conscientious men not being wanted at Ottawa is, however, of a piece with nearly all the criticism which appears in opposition journals these days. It seems to be taken for granted by our Tory friends that by sheer force of assertion and reiteration the electorate of Canada can be made to believe the Liberal government now administering public affairs is composed of men bereft of principle and seeking to do the wrong rather than the right; that they are wilfully dishonest, and that their continuance at Ottawa is at once the triumph of iniquity and a stock to the public sense of right.

We say again that such reflections are a needless affront to Liberals. The Premier and his ministers are just as good and just as conscientious as are his critics; they are as anxious to do what is right as anyone could have them be; they are working as ministers never worked before for the strengthening and upbuilding of Canada, and we say that it is shallow treatment to meet their efforts with sneers and insults. Instead of opposition they should have approval; instead of their

motives being impugned, they should be commended for honesty of purpose. The conscientious man is not only wanted within the government, but he is wanted in Parliament. There is, however, a vast difference between the man whose sense of right and wrong is acute and sensitive, and the man who stubbornly holds out for everything being done according to his notions as the price of his support. Such a man cannot fill a useful place at Ottawa nor anywhere else. It may be that he thinks himself in the right; but in this rough and ready world, the man who loses sight of the practical, or who is never prepared to respect the honest judgment of others, can never be of much service to any cause.

We may be told now, as our morning contemporary remarked on a previous occasion, that these views are put forward in defence of a system which aims to subordinate the conscience of the individual to the party. That is not our purpose. We grow tired of being told that Liberals are disloyal, and that Tories are monopolists of goodness and party; and, while protesting against such an offensive discrimination, we simply point out that it is not sufficient for a man to believe he is doing right in order to merit public approbation. The villain who shot President McKinley told his captors: "I have simply done my duty." There is, therefore, such a thing as a practical conscience.

If we were permitted to offer an opinion we should say that the worst enemies of opposition criticism is that it is always based upon the assumption of a bad motive. The Intercolonial is mismanaged because Mr. Blair is a bad man; our immigration system is necessarily defective because Mr. Sifton is a scoundrel; everything emanating from the public works department is wrong and tainted with disloyalty because Mr. Tarte is there; and the government as a whole is open to suspicion and condemnation because it contains Messrs. Blair, Sifton and Tarte. That is the way it goes. There is not even the pretence of establishing the alleged bad character of these ministers, whose real fault, if they are pardoned the explanation, is that they are bravely and successfully and honestly discharging the great public trust placed in their hands.

Not one of the writers who refer to members of the government from day to day as though they were convicted runaways could go into a court of justice and establish even a suspicion of wrong doing against a single minister. They could not either individually or in combination put forward one word in the nature of proof of their assertions. They have no proofs. They have nothing but their assumptions of a bad motive, and in a court of justice an unsupported assumption would not be permitted against the humblest man in the land. This being so, we say that all this talk about conscience and principle, being wholly on the Tory side is as ridiculous as it is offensive. It is a distinct reproach to the Conservative press, and it should cease.

THE CRIME AND ITS LESSONS. Whether the attempt on the life of President McKinley was the result of a carefully planned conspiracy of the band of anarchists who have made the United States a centre of their fiendish work, or was merely the effect of anarchistic theories working on a half crazed brain, may never be firmly established. But in either case the act was the direct result of anarchism and its policy of extermination to all in authority. The spread of such dangerous theories is bringing the civilized world face to face with the difficult problem of guarding its rulers of public men from the fanatics who glory in their murderous work. The Thugs of India find their nearest prototypes in the anarchists of Europe and America. That the lives of greatest value to the nation, and in their unhappy bravado rejoice in a mistaken martyrdom makes them only the more dangerous. No legislation, however severe be the penalties imposed, can deter men from action who are willing to yield their own useless lives as an expiation for their crimes against the ruler and the nation. A life for a life under such circumstances becomes a hollow mockery.

The American people have fostered a dangerous crime in the anarchists who have fled from Europe and found a welcome in Paterson, Chicago and other cities of the republic. The citizens of the United States have looked on with indifference and even complacency as plot after plot has been hatched in such centres against the lives of Europe's monarchs, forgetting that sooner or later the crimes must, like chickens, come home to roost. But anarchists are no respecters of national self-love any more than of political theories. The New York Tribune, in a well considered editorial, discusses the serious problem. It says: "The need is for a searching of hearts that shall be at once calm and thorough, and shall ascertain how it is that American presidents are in some peril of murder more than are European Sovereigns, and for shaping of social and governmental policies and action that shall resolutely and inexorably extirpate the accursed thing from American soil. It is high time that the third American president within a lifetime to be stricken down by an assassin. The first fell amid the living passions of a civil war, the second fell in a political despatch. The second fell in a time of political excitement, under the hand of an unbalanced partisan. But the third case is incomparably most ominous of all, for this president has been stricken down in a time of profound peace and harmony by one of a league of professional murderers and enemies of the society. Doubtless anarchists all over the land will hasten to deny all connection with the wretch who shot the president. This is characteristic of them in their false

hood and cowardice. But no rational man doubts for a moment that this crime is merely the culmination of general anarchistic conspiracies throughout the land. It is the natural sequel to the heinous ravings of John Most and the Goldman woman in this city, to the glorifications of the Haymarket murderers in Chicago, to the exultations of Paterson over the killing of King Humbert. All these are have tolerated. The result of our toleration is seen today at Buffalo. Advisedly and reverently, then, we say that with their prayers and hopes upon this holy day and day of anguish and suspense it will be well for the American people to mingle a stern hatred of the crime which they lament, and an inflexible resolution to make by every lawful means within their power even the menace of its repetition impossible."

NOVA SCOTIA POLITICS.

For the past nineteen years the Conservatism of Nova Scotia have been going all over the province preaching blue ruin. The cry that the Liberal provincial government were bringing the province to the brink of bankruptcy and direct taxation, was heard from the press and Tory orators in every constituency. On the eve of another election the Nova Scotian electorate are being told the same old story.

The past nineteen years have proved the falsity of these Tory predictions. The public credit of the province of Nova Scotia is better today, in the financial world, than it ever was before. The province is able to meet the interest on the debt, and still expend more money on public services than any of its predecessors. Only the other day the Halifax Herald published a special number devoted to Cape Breton and its industries. In this publication the progress and development of the coal, iron and steel industries were pointed out as being illustrative of the great progress which the province had made in the past decade. The development of Cape Breton is largely due to the foresight of the local government. A few years ago the Tory opposition was vehemently opposing and denouncing the so-called Whitney legislation. They characterized it as a deal which was going to bring ruin upon the province and create a monopoly of the coal mining business of Nova Scotia. These predictions have also failed and the Tories are now forced to admit that success and progress have followed the Whitney legislation. The latest cry of the opposition is that the government have increased the price of coal. The Tory press and orators fail, however, to enlighten the people as to how this has been accomplished.

Some state that the Dominion Coal Company has increased the price of coal. Now these persons must know that the price of coal today is subject to the demand for it. But the Dominion Coal Company does not control the coal of Nova Scotia. There are the old Sydney mines, Cow Bay and New Campbellton mines, the Pictou collieries, the Springhill and other mines, all in active operation. As a matter of fact the price of the Dominion Coal Company are lower than those of the mentioned collieries, and it was only the other day, that it was reported that the company offered to deliver coals to the I. C. R. at St. John and Halifax at figures lower than those offered by the collieries on the mainland.

The local government of Nova Scotia could not, even if it wanted to, legislate to fix the price of coal. The price of coal today is high, because the demand for it is great, and the reason the sellers have increased their prices.

The Conservatives of Nova Scotia must be hard pressed for campaign material when they make statements that the government of Nova Scotia is responsible for the price of coal.

THOSE I. C. R. CARS.

Our morning contemporary has been saying a number of factious things about the purchase in the United States of cars for the Intercolonial, the object being to show that Mr. Blair has turned his back on Canadian manufacturers in order to give a preference to outsiders. This only indicates that one story is good until another is told. It is quite true that the minister of railways has bought both cars and locomotives in the United States; but he did not do so until he had given orders to the full capacity of every locomotive and car works in Canada. The Sun knows this very well, because the facts were fully discussed in parliament last session and the session before.

With the expansion of business on the Intercolonial came a great demand for cars, both freight and passenger. Orders for as many as were needed were given to Canadian manufacturers, at Amherst, Colborne and Deseronto. They are still working at those orders, but when they had been loaded up to their full capacity they still remained the need for a number of high class cars of a special type, including diners and Pullmans. They were urgently wanted. They could not be made in Canada, unless the other orders were to be set aside. They could be made promptly and at a reasonable price in the United States. In accordance, therefore, with the interests of the railway, and without one word of protest from the Canadian manufacturers, the orders were placed across the line.

This explanation leaves the Sun without a word to say. That journal points out, however, that the royal train which the Canadian Pacific Railway has provided was made in Canada. That is so, and the Canadian Pacific is entitled to great credit therefor. The Canadian Pacific has shops, plant and skilled labor for the manufacture of fine cars. The Intercolonial has not. Mr. Blair has been obliged to ask parliament for a good deal of money for the improved equipment of

the government railway; but he has not felt warranted up to this time in asking for the capital necessary to start car building works at Moncton. The C. P. R. has nearly 11,000 miles of line; the Intercolonial has less than 2,000. That makes a great difference.

If, however, the minister were to undertake the building of cars at Moncton, the Sun would be the first to protest against such an interference with private enterprise. And it would be an interference. It would mean much to Amherst, to Odorous and Deseronto, where car works have been established for years, and at which points hundreds of men are steadily employed in building cars for the government railway. At none of these places could the new car for the Duke of Cornwall have been built so expeditiously or so cheaply as in the United States, nor could the contract have been undertaken without seriously delaying other work in hand. The complaints about this particular war do not come from Canadian car builders, but wholly from Tory journals, and this fault-finding is neither sincere nor well founded.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The speech delivered by President McKinley at Buffalo previous to his attempted assassination is an important utterance for many reasons than one. It naturally has an importance as being the last utterance made before the deed which has started the civilized world into a renewed and increased interest in the man who spoke and in the nation for which he spoke. His speech was one of hopefulness for a brightened and broadened future of the American republic, in which the political dogmas of an earlier day were laid aside as the swaddling clothes of national infancy, unfitted for the manhood of a country whose progress in commercial development has been the wonder of the world.

The theories of trade restriction and a protection amounting to prohibition were replaced by a broader and a more intelligent policy, better fitted to a world nation, whose trade is fast overflowing into the very ends of the earth. Reciprocity rather than retaliation was the keynote of the president's message at Buffalo. Referring to the question of trade expansion he said in part:

"Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of our markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. "The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not."

We must admire the courage which enabled President McKinley to announce his conversion to new principles. It is an abandonment of the principles underlying the McKinley tariff.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The rain is welcome. The Dual party is expected to reach St. John October 17th.

Liberty degenerates into license, when free speech is allowed to inspire the murder of presidents and monarchs.

Japan is eager for war with Russia. We rather admire Japan's courage even if we doubt her discretion.

The Fredericton Gleaner shows an ability to fight its own battles, which reminds its former friends that it asks no special favors.

St. John is encircled with the flames of forest fires that mean great destruction to the farmers of the surrounding districts.

The announcement of the probable recovery of President McKinley has been like a ray of sunlight in the gloom into which the civilized world was cast by the dreadful news of the attempted assassination.

If Colquhoun by his murderous treachery had been instrumental in abolishing the insane custom of public men submitting to the multitudinous and indiscriminate handshakes at public ceremonies his crime had not been in vain.

The Nova Scotia local opposition has fallen on the last argument of a weak cause, that the government has been so long in office as to make a change desirable.

The new world is bearing to day the old world burden of the wrong and oppression of the toilers throughout the centuries. But new world soil should not prove productive to anarchism.

It is reported that Mr. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., will await the result of the Nova Scotia elections before deciding whether or no he will go into the platform building business. If the Nova Scotia platform is smashed by the people, he will probably decide that Tory platforms are not popular with the electorate and abandon them.

The local opposition in Nova Scotia are busily engaged in a search for candidates who are willing to be sacrificed on that fourteen plank platform. The Halifax Herald challenged Premier Murray to set the day, and now it is rumored that the elections have been sprung on the people so that the government may obtain a snap verdict. No satisfying some people—especially the Tories.

What Is Your Income? Can you afford to pay FANCY PRICES for your CLOTHING when you can buy it FROM US IN BETTER MAKE, BETTER FIT and BETTER MATERIAL for LESS MONEY? We leave this question to your intelligence to answer

Opera House Block, J. N. HARVEY, 199 Union Street, St. John, N. B.

Keep the Flies Out

Fly Screens and Screen Doors. Also—Don't buy a Mower or Rake till you have seen The McCormack.

A. M. ROWAN, - 331 Main St., N.E.

Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap won't wash away as readily as other soaps, and does the work more thoroughly with less labor. Use Strachan's Gilt Edge Soap and you'll have the best Soap. Save the wrappers and you can get the best premiums.

NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL Agricultural Exhibition AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR, Fredericton, N.B., Sept. 17, 18, 19, 20, 1901.

A fine array of special attractions. Excursion rates from every direction. All entries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, who will furnish prize lists and all further information on application.

BURGLARS BLOW OPEN SAFE, STEAL \$450, AND SET FIRE AT PUGWASH, N. S.

W. H. Brown's Store, Warehouse, and Barn Destroyed—Loss is \$15,000, and No Insurance.

Amherst, N. S., Sept. 11—(Special)—Pugwash received another disastrous scorching this morning when the large new brick store, warehouse, barns and contents of W. H. Brown were completely destroyed. Burglars entered the premises, blew open the safe and abstracted the cash, reported to amount to about \$450, and then, it is supposed, set fire to the building. The fire had gained considerable headway before discovered and the inefficient fire protection prevented the saving of these buildings. Mr. Brown's handsome new residence adjoining and other buildings in the vicinity were saved with the greatest difficulty. It was feared that the fire of a few years ago was to be repeated.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. It is made to fit the body without a wrinkle. It will not stretch with wear or shrink with washing. Always a perfect fit, always comfortable. Manufactured by The True Knitting Mills Co., from the best long fibered, combed New Scotia wool. This wool being long does not require to be twisted as hard as other wools. The result is a softer, more flexible and far more durable garment. The guarantee against shrinkage is the strongest possible, namely, "Your money back." The dealer who sells you Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear will refund your money if it shrinks. The manufacturer guarantees it to him. No special directions for washing. Sold by all dealers in men's furnishings.

A Halifax Wedding. Halifax, Sept. 12—(Special)—The marriage of John Alfred Irvine, of Granville Ferry, Amnapolis, and Miss Minnie C. Buckley, daughter of Dr. Buckley, took place at Gratton street Methodist church this morning in the presence of a large number of friends. Both young people are popular in this city, where the groom resided for many years.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound. It is successfully used monthly by over 10,000 Ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Takes no others as all others, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, \$1 per box. No. 2, 50 cents stronger, \$1 per box. No. 1 or 2, mailed on receipt of price and 2-cent stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold by all responsible druggists.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

There is a scarcity of cordwood and high prices prevail. Six dollars per cord is being asked.

It is said that some County Rifle Association matches will be shot on the new range at the North End. The matches will probably take place within a month.

The president of the Moulders' Union says all the men on strike are receiving \$7 from the International Union and that there are three amuse shops in St. John.

Dr. G. M. Twichell, of the Maine Farmer, will go to Fredericton, N. B. He will be one of the judges at the Fredericton exhibition.

Through the liberal generosity of an anonymous donor the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum enjoyed a pleasant trip to Hampton on Labor Day.

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities will be held next month when plans will be formed for the winter's work.

J. R. LeBlanc, of the London House, returned Wednesday from Europe, where he combined sight seeing and business very pleasantly.

The St. Martin's Agricultural Society, No. 54, will hold their annual exhibition this year at the N. B. Seminary grounds on Wednesday, October 9.

The steamship Usher sailed Tuesday for South Africa with a large cargo of hay. On her previous voyage she took 140 cars of hay while this time she took 131 car loads.

Hon. A. T. Dunn and J. B. Knight returned Thursday from New Brunswick, where they had been investigating matters connected with forest fires in that vicinity.

It is reported that the D. A. R. will put a superior steamer on the Bay route to replace the Prince Rupert, the change being made necessary by increase of business.

George R. Vincent, county secretary, has purchased a 100-acre tract near Brown's Flats, which he intends to convert into a summer resort. The area is about 125 acres.

Oliver Cougle, of Fairville, who was knocked down and injured by a bicyclist on Suspension bridge a few weeks ago, is recovering, and has gone on a trip to the coast of his health.

A statement from Memramcook that about 200 students have entered St. Joseph's University was somewhat exaggerated. While 200 are expected, Rev. A. B. O'Neill writes, the registers as yet contain only 140 to 150 names.

Dr. J. H. Morrison, plaintiff in the suit for damages against the St. John Street Railway Company, is in a critical condition and there is just a bare possibility that he may survive his present attack.

Dr. Guild, an expert, has a gang of men at work at the manganese mines, about three miles from Amberley. It is said that large quantities of this material are to be found in the vicinity, and the result of the doctor's work is looked forward to with considerable interest.

Officer Isaac Stevens, of the I. C. R. depot, has gone on a fortnight's vacation and his place during the day is being filled by Officer John Collins, who is on night duty being taken by Samuel McLaughlin.

Fathers Sheehan, of Boston, and Cronin, of St. John, who have been holding mission services at Vernon River, during the past week, left this morning for the mainland. Rev. Dr. Doyle, of Vernon River, accompanied them to Summerside—Charlottetown Patriot.

At a special meeting of the Ship Laborers' Union on Monday the question of affiliation with the International Laborers' Association was discussed. John A. Platt, of Toronto, vice-president of the Trade and Labor Congress, was present. It was decided to affiliate.

Wednesday morning at Brown's Flats, Edward Brown, the young son of Wm. Brown, badly slashed several fingers of his right hand through the explosion of a shot gun, with which he was endeavoring to shoot a cat. It is probable that two of the members who he lost, Dr. Gilchrist dressed the wound.

After Monday, the 10th inst., the Central Railway train from St. Martins will connect at Hampton with the Quebec express due at St. John at 11:30, and the train leaving Hampton will connect with the P. E. I. train at 11:30, and will not report over one hour late, as per ad.

Friends of Rev. H. F. and Mrs. Waring will deeply sympathize with them in the death of their infant child, which occurred Thursday at Hampton, whether the parents had taken the little one in hopes that the change would be beneficial. This is the second time Mr. and Mrs. Waring have been called upon to mourn the death of a child since coming to St. John.

The I. C. R. intends running an excursion to Quebec on Saturday and Monday, the 14th and 16th, for the purpose of allowing St. John people to attend the Quebec exposition. It will also give excursionists an opportunity of witnessing the arrival of the royal party at the historic city. Parties going may leave on either of the dates mentioned and tickets are good to return until Sept. 23.

Messrs. James Barnes and Edwin D. Barnes, of Fredericton, N. B., and R. A. Estey, of Fredericton, have applied for incorporation as the James Barnes Corporation, Ltd., with a capital of \$500,000 in \$100 shares. The company will build railways, bridges, telegraph lines, etc. The head office will be at Fredericton.

Frank Murphy, of Birch Hill, New Jersey, was among the arrivals by the State of Maine Tuesday. He had arranged with his sister to meet him but as he had not seen her for many years he did not recognize her in the gathering at the hotel. Neither could he locate any of the other St. John relatives of whom he has several. Mr. Murphy is at present stopping at the St. John Hotel, St. James street, and requests his sister or other relatives to call upon him there.

The I. C. R. yardmen's strike is practically settled by reason of the removal of the object of their grievance, Henry White, to Sussex and the re-appointment of Section Foreman Rafferty in his stead as section foreman of the new track laying work. This change of affairs has come about through the arrival in town Wednesday at noon of Track Master Seaman, who quickly settled the difficulty by adopting the course stated. Everything in the yard is now in harmony.

The Charlottetown Guardian says that A. E. Williams, manager of the Summerside branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, has several his connection with that bank to accept a more lucrative position in the head office of the bank of New Brunswick in St. John. Mr. Williams has been manager of the Summerside branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia for some years, also the branch at Berlin, Ont. At present W. S. Jensen, late manager of the North Sydney Branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is relieving Charlottetown and in a few days A. E. Vessey, manager at Colias, Me., will take charge.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Thomas Barker, formerly in the Bank of New Brunswick here, but of late years connected with the Anacostia Copper Co., in Montana, is home on a short visit.

Robert W. Beckwith, of Somerville, Mass., is visiting friends in the city.

F. W. Emmerson is in the city.

Mrs. R. Whetsel, St. John, registered at the high commissioner's office, London, August 29.

Clarence F. Felling is home from Lynn, Mass., where he has been working for five months. He may stay home.

Mr. James Reid, of Gagetown, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Ida Osborne, of Gagetown, is visiting friends in the city.

J. R. Keenly, resident manager of the Imperial Fire Insurance Co. at Montreal, is in the city.

Miss Ada Brown, of this city is visiting friends in Marysville.

H. H. Mansfield and F. N. Humphrey, of St. John, are at the Carlisle, Woodstock.

Fred Murray, of The Telegraph business office staff, has gone to Sydney, where he will spend his vacation.

James Barnes, M. P., is in the city.

Miss Margaret Bars, of Wolfville, N. S., accompanied by her niece, Miss Edith Bars, of Dartmouth, is visiting in the city.

Mr. Garrett Smith left yesterday for her home in Moncton, N. B., accompanied by her father, B. Vogel, of the Intercolonial railway—Victoria, B. C. Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Robb, of St. John, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Allen, Miss Maggie Deerness, of St. John, is in the city visiting her uncle, Conductor E. Thompson—Moncton Transcript.

W. Wisely, who was relieving P. J. Smith as C. P. R. reporter here for the past two weeks, returned to St. John Saturday. Mr. Smith arrives in Sydney today to resume his place at the key—Sydney Post.

Miss Mina Humbert, who has been visiting friends here, has returned home to Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkey, of Boston, are visiting Mrs. Conkey's mother, Mrs. Hoppes, Esplanade street.

Miss Delta Teed, of St. Stephen, is visiting friends in the city.

Miss Taylor, daughter of J. Gardiner Taylor, left yesterday for Ottawa, where she will attend school.

F. Loggie, of Loggieville, is at the hotel.

Warren C. Winsow, of Chatham, is in the city.

THE WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Street Expectation; Playground for School Children, and Other Matters Dealt With.

The quarterly meeting of the Women's Council was held Thursday afternoon at the King's Daughters' Guild, with Mrs. J. V. Ellis in the chair.

Miss Mabel Peters reported that she had been successful in getting advertisements for the extent of a page and a quarter, which represents \$13. Miss Peters reported that she had received a letter from Mr. Wardroper, common clerk, instructing her to have a notice put in conspicuous places in the city for expectation, and this had been done. The report was adopted.

The treasurer's report showed a balance of \$29.11. Miss Levitt, acting in Mrs. Carr's absence, has called on those societies which had not paid their affiliation fees and a request was made to do so as quickly as possible. The report was adopted.

Some discussion was indulged in concerning the newspaper which seems to prevail in the Deakshobors were undesirable settlers. Several ladies spoke strongly against giving such a story credence without stronger proof than has yet appeared.

Miss Peters read the report of the local delegate to the National Council. A vote of thanks for the very comprehensive report was adopted.

There was some discussion as to the season at which it would be most convenient to entertain the National Council which meets here in 1902. The matter was left for further discussion.

A letter was read from Mrs. D. P. Chisholm tendering her resignation as secretary. Many expressed regret at her departure from the city and Mrs. S. D. Scott voted the sentiment of the council in a short speech eulogizing Mrs. Chisholm's work in connection with the council.

Miss Peters proposed proper play grounds for children and mentioned several suitable places. Much discussion followed. A sub-committee was appointed to look into the matter and Miss Peters was chosen convenor.

Mrs. H. C. Skinner read the report of the Frances Murray memorial committee; \$330 was raised towards this fund. The memorial is in the form of a woman's name in the General Public Hospital and a number of beds have been donated. Five patients can be accommodated. Mrs. Ellis gave a detailed description of the building of the ward.

THE GRAND JURY

More Suggestions for Improvement of Court House, and Enforcement of Law Relative to Fire Escapes.

The grand jury Wednesday afternoon presented an address to Judge Gregory. They recommended that in future the county council room be placed at the disposal of both grand and petit juries when it is not in use by the municipal council. As to the judges' and barristers' rooms, it would be difficult to sustain the charge that there has been extravagance in providing for the comfort or the conveniences of members of the bench or bar. If the court room accommodation permitted the judges' and barristers' rooms should be made into a jury room for the use of the judges, and a convenient room provided for the barristers. In view, however, of the somewhat limited space it is doubtful if the improvements made by the province in the meantime the judges' room should be papered and re-furnished and ventilated; and the condition of the barristers' room might be improved by a modest expenditure. Better ventilation for the court room was suggested.

The jury noticed with pleasure that with increased jail accommodation female prisoners can be removed from quarters close to those of male offenders. They advised that the upper part of the dead house be converted into an office for jail turnkeys. The platform and railings between the court house and jail buildings are dangerous, they said, and require immediate attention.

The so-called fire escape on the Victoria school building, the jury said, is more intended as a means to permit firemen to enter the upper parts of the building than to enable the pupils of the school to make their escape in case of danger. This school particularly should be fitted immediately with proper fire escapes. The law with respect to other buildings mentioned in the act should be also enforced. It is not the time when some disaster occurs to learn that there is no fire escape in a building which it had been carried out would have prevented such disaster.

Judge Gregory said he would see that copies were sent to the county officers and the executive government of the province. The jury was then discharged.

INSANE YOUNG WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Locked in Her Room, She Was Forgotten When Fire Seized on the Building.

Bilwirth, Me., Sept. 11.—A fire was lost in a fire that destroyed the house of Mrs. Robinson on Long Island, several miles off the coast, Sunday night. News of it first reached here today. An insane young woman, who was bound by the town at the Robinson house, was locked in her room owing to her condition, and during the excitement of the fire her presence in the building was forgotten and she was burned to death. The house and contents, together with her body, were the work of an incendiary. The property loss is \$1,900.

CHARGE OF MURDER HAS COLLAPSED.

No Evidence Against Boy Charged With Killing With Base Ball Bat.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Today the charge against Ewen Bees, charged with murdering Michael Hartnett by striking him with a base ball bat during a row at a game kept by Bees' father, collapsed, and he was acquitted. There was no evidence whatever against Bees.

Killed at Dominion No. 1 Colliery.

Glouce Bay, C. B., Sept. 10.—(Special)—D. J. McKinnon, of French Vale, C. B., employed at the Dominion No. 1 colliery, was instantly killed by a falling rock. Thirty tons were moving down the yards and McKinnon went to the surface. While doing so one of the crabs' hooks and he was killed. He was about 33 years of age and unmarried.

Seventh National Bank Affairs.

New York, Sept. 11.—The United States grand jury which has been investigating the affairs of the failed Seventh National Bank of this city, today handed four indictments to Judge Leach in the United States Court. Bench warrants were at once issued by the judge.

British Columbia Bye-Election.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 10.—(Special)—D. J. Mann, Liberal, has been nominated in Westminster to oppose Hon. J. C. Brown, the new provincial secretary, Sept. 18.

To Increase Persian Trade.

London, Sept. 12.—A commission of 20 Russian merchants will leave Odessa shortly for Persia, says the Odessa correspondent of the Times. Their object is to open markets in Persia for Russian products.

TWENTY YEARS OF VILE CATARRH. CHAR. O. BROWN, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been suffering from throat and nasal catarrh for over twenty years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within fifteen minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me."—23.

THESE TWO BOYS TRAVELLED ON BRAKE BEAMS.

Sullivan and Danaher, Missing Youths, Have Been Heard From.

NOW LIKELY IN HALIFAX.

Rode Tramp Style to Fredericton Junction and Then Came Back, Intending to Go to Nova Scotia—Were Talked to at Westfield Thursday Last.

Another phase in the mysterious disappearance case of the boys Danaher and Sullivan, of Douglas avenue, has reached a happy ending. The practical assurance that both lads are now a considerable distance from St. John.

Last Wednesday morning the boys left town on Conductor Joseph Henderson's train, by the method of lying on the brakelooms and clinging tight.

Thursday they determined not to go beyond Fredericton Junction, but return and attempted to pass through St. John in the endeavor to reach Halifax, and in this they have presumably succeeded.

At St. Martins on Monday evening last Miss Edith May Stafford, daughter of William Stafford, was united in marriage to Rev. Arthur S. Morton, of St. Albans.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred Barabeh, in the presence of many relatives and friends. The bride was given away by her father, who was attired in blue, with white satin trimmings.

Her sister, Miss Maggie Stafford, acted as bridesmaid, and Miss Thelma Anderson as bridesmaid. Following the nuptials, came a reception and luncheon, and the tendering of numerous congratulations.

Among the many gifts received was a substantial bank note from the groom to his bride.

Morton-Cushing. Houlton, Me., Sept. 11.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the residence of Mr. Allison Cushing was crowded with guests to witness the marriage of Miss M. J. Cushing to Rev. Arthur S. Morton, of St. Stephen's church, St. Stephen, N. B.

The ceremony was performed by Dr. Gordon, assisted by Rev. Arthur S. Morton, and the bride was given away by her father, who was attired in blue, with white satin trimmings.

The groom was attired in a suit of dark blue, with white shirt and tie. The bride wore a gown of black silk, trimmed with white lace, and carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bride and groom were accompanied by their parents and other relatives. The ceremony was a most successful one.

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MANY WEDDINGS.

St. John and Elsewhere Had Happy Events This Week.

Kee-Dunlavy. The marriage took place Wednesday morning of Mr. Fred J. Kee, of the White Candy Company, and who is a popular member of No. 3 engine company, and Miss Isabel Dunlavy, of West End. Rev. W. H. Sampson performed the ceremony in the presence of many friends.

McDaid-Megarity. At 7:30 o'clock Wednesday evening at St. James church, Miss Janie Megarity, of Haymarket Company, was united in matrimony to Joseph P. McDaid, a popular young baker of Gilberts Lane. Rev. A. D. Dewdney performed the ceremony, after which a reception was held at No. 72 City Road, where Mr. and Mrs. McDaid will reside.

The presents included: Pie knife, J. Deacon; bouquet stand, Mrs. McArthur; cheese dish, Miss McArthur; chair, Mrs. W. D. Smith and daughter; fruit dishes, Miss Bevan; silver tea service, Andrew Megarity; parlor lamp, Miss Megarity; cake basket, Mr. and Mrs. H. McKnight; berry spoon, Misses Pierce; sugar spoon and butter knife, Mr. and Mrs. E. Coleman; napkin ring, Messrs. Sanford and Verrier; oil painting, Mr. and Mrs. H. McDaid; Morris chair, Mrs. McDaid; dinner set, Mrs. Megarity; lamp, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Wilkins; padding dish, Mrs. H. McKnight; scallop dish, Messrs. Thawley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kane; cushions, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Kirkpatrick; carving set, B. DeLoe; pickle dish, Miss Alexander; jardiniere, Miss Foster.

Marr-Stafford. At St. Martins on Monday evening last Miss Edith May Stafford, daughter of William Stafford, was united in marriage to Rev. Arthur S. Morton, of St. Albans.

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Pumps! Iron Pipe! All Styles; For All Purposes—Well, Stock, Cistern and Force. PIPE FITTINGS. Send for Pump Catalogue. T. McAVITY & SONS, St. John

PLOT AGAINST DUKE OF YORK?

Following on Montreal Story Relative to Anarchist Schemes—British Authorities Heard of It.

New York, Sept. 11.—When the attention of Governor Voorhees, of New Jersey, was called to a report from Montreal that several Anarchists had arrived there for the purpose of assassinating the Duke of York, the governor said, according to the World:

"Several weeks ago I received a letter from the authorities of Great Britain saying that the secret police of the British Government had got trace of plotters against the life of the Duke of York and that they had been traced to New Jersey. I have so far been unable to locate the conspirators."

terously arranged. The bride was becomingly attired in white maine trimmed with valenciennes lace and satin ribbon and carried a bouquet of white stocks and asters. The veil was of Brussels lace and was artistically held in place with a spray of white stocks. The maid of honor, Miss Agnes Duffy, sister of the bride, wore a gown of pink muslin trimmed with valenciennes lace and satin ribbon and carried a bouquet of pink and white sweet peas.

The music was admirably rendered. After the ceremony the bride's parents were dinner was served. About 11 o'clock the young couple, followed by the best wishes of their many friends, left for their future home in Kingston, where on the following evening a reception was given them by Miss Helena Northrup, sister of the groom, and at which the Kingston string band discoursed excellent music. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful presents.

WILL BE MILITARY FUNERAL AT SUSSEX. Arrangements for Burial of Russell Hubley, Who Was a "G" Company Man.

Sussex, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Col. H. M. Campbell, commanding the 8th Hussars, has completed arrangements by which the late Russell Hubley will have an impressive military funeral, Major McDougall, commanding Capt. Arnold, Lieut. Markham, Lieut. H. R. Emmerson and 40 men of the 8th Hussars, of which the deceased was a trooper, will be in attendance. The 7th regiment of infantry will furnish the band and a large number of officers and men will also turn out. The Newcastle field battery will convey the remains to the grave on a gun carriage in military form. The funeral will take place at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION. Proceedings of Annual Meeting Being Held at Hartland.

Hartland, N. B., Sept. 11.—A large number of delegates are in attendance at the annual meeting of the Provincial W. C. T. U. here. Yesterday the executive met, there being present Mrs. Harvey Atkinson, of Moncton, president; Mrs. Simon McLeod, of Newville, vice-president; Miss Weldon, of Sackville, secretary pro tem.

Last evening a public meeting was held in the Free Baptist church. An address of welcome was read by Mrs. L. E. McFarlane, local president. Words of welcome were spoken by John L. Sawcett, representing the Law and Order League, and Rev. G. McDonald, on behalf of the churches. Mrs. Atkinson presided and Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. J. K. Barney gave addresses.

Three morning there was a business meeting, for appointment of committees and reports of secretary and treasurer.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO RHEUMATICS. Eat meat sparingly, and take very little sugar. Avoid damp feet, drink water abundantly, and always rest on Poisson's Nervine as an absolute reliever of rheumatic pains. Being five times stronger than other remedies, his power over pain is simply beyond belief. Buy a large 25 cent bottle today, test it and see if this is not so. Poisson's Nervine always cures rheumatism.

TELEGRAPHERS IN CONVENTION. Old-Time Keymen Meet in Montreal—Home for Infirm Not Practicable.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—(Special)—Old time telegraphers and members of the United States Military Telegraph corps, began their annual convention here today. There is a large attendance of members from all over the continent. The question of establishing a home for aged and infirm telegraphers was discussed but it was decided that the project for the present is unpracticable.

Disfigured Skin. Wasted mucous and decaying bones. What have! Scrofula, leprosy, is capable of all that, and more. It is commonly marked by bumps on the neck, inflammations in the eyes, dyspepsia, catarrh, and general debility. It is always rapid and permanently cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Which expels all humors, cures all eruptions, and builds up the whole system, whether young or old. Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

TUPPER TALKS ON PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS. Sir Charles, in an Interview, Insists That Such Will Have to Come.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—(Special)—The Telegram's special cable from London says: "Sir Charles Tupper made some emphatic statements in an interview on preferential tariffs. He insisted that preferential tariffs are bound to come. The Australian commonwealth and the dominion of Canada are both pressing for preferential tariffs on a reciprocal basis, and Great Britain will have to give way and do as other countries look after herself and empire."

Sir Charles accuses Sir Wilfrid Laurier of inaugurating a tariff policy which has brought ruin to Canadian woolen trade. "England," Sir Charles further asserted, "treats Canada as if the dominion were Russia or some other foreign country."

Conductor Olive Lies Unconscious. Moncton, Sept. 12.—(Special)—Conductor A. E. Olive, who was stricken with paralysis near Campbellton, still lies in a critical condition at his home here. He shows no signs of improvement and his condition is causing his friends much apprehension. He is unconscious and has not spoken since October 11.

KAISER AND NICHOLAS MET AND EMBRACED. Monarchs Then Lunched Together—Regarded as Guarantee of Preservation of Peace.

Hela, Prussia, Sept. 11.—The meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William was favored with perfect weather. The Hohenzollerns, by the German and Russian imperial standards the main, welcomed the Standart with an imperial salute.

Count Platen, the kaiser's aide, went on board the Standart to escort the czar, who went on board the Hohenzollern. The kaiser received his imperial visitor at the gangway, where the two monarchs embraced one another.

Valuable Farms for Sale.

No. 1-200 acres on the north side of Bellefleur Bay, opposite Long Point, known as Lake Farm, well wooded, has yielded over fifty tons of hay yearly; on it a good house has been unoccupied some time, 3 large barns and other outbuildings requiring some repairs. Steamer touches a public wharf in front six times weekly. Church and school house are on the roadside.

Farm for Sale.

THAT VALUABLE FARM, situated at Mount Middleton, in the parish of St. John, Kings county, New Brunswick, about seven miles from Sussex Station, owned and occupied by the subscriber. It contains about 200 acres of fertile and well-watered land, of which nearly ninety are in a high state of cultivation, and the remainder consists of pasture and land well wooded with hard and soft wood.

School, Office and Church Furniture Manufacturer.

STERLING B. LORDLY, (Late manager of the Loyal Furniture Manufacturing Company, Ltd.) Factory and Office, 52 Brittain Street, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WANTED.

Agents--Our Memorial Edition-- "Life and Times of Queen Victoria." Is now ready and will be found a complete biography, covering the whole story of Her Majesty's life from the cradle to the grave. It also includes a record of the King's life and sketches of the Royal Family. It is fully illustrated with superior half-tone engravings, printed in steel-plate, black ink on fine coated paper, among which are the Death-bed scene, the body resting in state, funeral procession and burial of the Queen. We want agents everywhere to handle this phenomenal volume. Post terms guaranteed. Write at once for full particulars. Address: R. A. H. MORROW, 13 Garden street, St. John, N. B.

FOR SALE.

HOTEL FOR SALE--The Waverly Hotel is now offered for sale as the one of the best located hotels in the lower provinces and situated just opposite the ferry landing, where there is a very large traffic between the city and the country. The hotel is well patronized and as a business proposition is increasing very rapidly. The hotel is not a Scott Act town, the situation is most desirable to those who wish to run a hotel. The hotel is well situated, well patronized by the travelling public and today is doing a most healthy business. Reason for selling, unable to handle increasing trade. For further particulars apply to the proprietors, Sarah S. Jardine, 8-10-12-14-16-18-20-22-24-26-28-30-32-34-36-38-40-42-44-46-48-50-52-54-56-58-60-62-64-66-68-70-72-74-76-78-80-82-84-86-88-90-92-94-96-98-100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000-1002-1004-1006-1008-1010-1012-1014-1016-1018-1020-1022-1024-1026-1028-1030-1032-1034-1036-1038-1040-1042-1044-1046-1048-1050-1052-1054-1056-1058-1060-1062-1064-1066-1068-1070-1072-1074-1076-1078-1080-1082-1084-1086-1088-1090-1092-1094-1096-1098-1100-1102-1104-1106-1108-1110-1112-1114-1116-1118-1120-1122-1124-1126-1128-1130-1132-1134-1136-1138-1140-1142-1144-1146-1148-1150-1152-1154-1156-1158-1160-1162-1164-1166-1168-1170-1172-1174-1176-1178-1180-1182-1184-1186-1188-1190-1192-1194-1196-1198-1200-1202-1204-1206-1208-1210-1212-1214-1216-1218-1220-1222-1224-1226-1228-1230-1232-1234-1236-1238-1240-1242-1244-1246-1248-1250-1252-1254-1256-1258-1260-1262-1264-1266-1268-1270-1272-1274-1276-1278-1280-1282-1284-1286-1288-1290-1292-1294-1296-1298-1300-1302-1304-1306-1308-1310-1312-1314-1316-1318-1320-1322-1324-1326-1328-1330-1332-1334-1336-1338-1340-1342-1344-1346-1348-1350-1352-1354-1356-1358-1360-1362-1364-1366-1368-1370-1372-1374-1376-1378-1380-1382-1384-1386-1388-1390-1392-1394-1396-1398-1400-1402-1404-1406-1408-1410-1412-1414-1416-1418-1420-1422-1424-1426-1428-1430-1432-1434-1436-1438-1440-1442-1444-1446-1448-1450-1452-1454-1456-1458-1460-1462-1464-1466-1468-1470-1472-1474-1476-1478-1480-1482-1484-1486-1488-1490-1492-1494-1496-1498-1500-1502-1504-1506-1508-1510-1512-1514-1516-1518-1520-1522-1524-1526-1528-1530-1532-1534-1536-1538-1540-1542-1544-1546-1548-1550-1552-1554-1556-1558-1560-1562-1564-1566-1568-1570-1572-1574-1576-1578-1580-1582-1584-1586-1588-1590-1592-1594-1596-1598-1600-1602-1604-1606-1608-1610-1612-1614-1616-1618-1620-1622-1624-1626-1628-1630-1632-1634-1636-1638-1640-1642-1644-1646-1648-1650-1652-1654-1656-1658-1660-1662-1664-1666-1668-1670-1672-1674-1676-1678-1680-1682-1684-1686-1688-1690-1692-1694-1696-1698-1700-1702-1704-1706-1708-1710-1712-1714-1716-1718-1720-1722-1724-1726-1728-1730-1732-1734-1736-1738-1740-1742-1744-1746-1748-1750-1752-1754-1756-1758-1760-1762-1764-1766-1768-1770-1772-1774-1776-1778-1780-1782-1784-1786-1788-1790-1792-1794-1796-1798-1800-1802-1804-1806-1808-1810-1812-1814-1816-1818-1820-1822-1824-1826-1828-1830-1832-1834-1836-1838-1840-1842-1844-1846-1848-1850-1852-1854-1856-1858-1860-1862-1864-1866-1868-1870-1872-1874-1876-1878-1880-1882-1884-1886-1888-1890-1892-1894-1896-1898-1900-1902-1904-1906-1908-1910-1912-1914-1916-1918-1920-1922-1924-1926-1928-1930-1932-1934-1936-1938-1940-1942-1944-1946-1948-1950-1952-1954-1956-1958-1960-1962-1964-1966-1968-1970-1972-1974-1976-1978-1980-1982-1984-1986-1988-1990-1992-1994-1996-1998-2000-2002-2004-2006-2008-2010-2012-2014-2016-2018-2020-2022-2024-2026-2028-2030-2032-2034-2036-2038-2040-2042-2044-2046-2048-2050-2052-2054-2056-2058-2060-2062-2064-2066-2068-2070-2072-2074-2076-2078-2080-2082-2084-2086-2088-2090-2092-2094-2096-2098-2100-2102-2104-2106-2108-2110-2112-2114-2116-2118-2120-2122-2124-2126-2128-2130-2132-2134-2136-2138-2140-2142-2144-2146-2148-2150-2152-2154-2156-2158-2160-2162-2164-2166-2168-2170-2172-2174-2176-2178-2180-2182-2184-2186-2188-2190-2192-2194-2196-2198-2200-2202-2204-2206-2208-2210-2212-2214-2216-2218-2220-2222-222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