

The Semi-Weekly Telegraph

VOL. XXXVIII.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY DECEMBER 2, 1899

NO. 28.

BLOODIEST OF CENTURY.

General Methuen Beat the Boers at Modder River.

Details Are Very Meagre, But Official Despatches Show That a Ten-Hours Battle Occurred--The Canadians Have Arrived at Cape Town.

THE CANADIANS ARE AT CAPE TOWN.

Cape Town, Nov. 29.—The Allan steamer Sardinian from Montreal, with the Canadian contingent, 1,000 strong, has arrived here.

THE STAR'S CABLE.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—The Star's special cable from London says: News was received this afternoon of the safe arrival at Cape Town today of the Allan liner, Sardinian, with the Canadian contingent on board, all well. Citizens of Cape Town have been waiting for several days for the coming of the Canadians to show them, in common with the Australian and the detachment from New Zealand, how much the British people of South Africa recognize the importance of this outward sign of the unity of the empire in the hour of stress. When the Sardinian signalled from Table Mountain popular enthusiasm became intense and many hundreds of people made their way to the wharf to be first to cheer the bearers of a visible helping hand from distant Canada. Details have not yet come to hand concerning the demonstration which will be tendered to the colonial regiments, but there is no doubt it will be a most historic event in the history of the empire and the world.

A BLOODY BATTLE.

Methuen Destroyed the Boers After Ten Hours' Fighting.

London, Nov. 29.—The War office has received the following despatch from Gen. Buller:— "Cape Town, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Gen. Methuen reports:— "Modder River, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Reconnitered at 5 a. m. and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river being full. Action was commenced with artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 5.30, the Guards on the right, Ninth Brigade on the left. Attacked position in widely scattered formation at 6.30 a. m., supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupp 4.2s. The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway. After desperate hand fighting, which lasted ten hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. Gen. Buller-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 600 sappers.

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one name particularly, it is that of the hero of the day, Gen. Buller."

London, Nov. 29.—A special despatch from Windhoek says that Gen. Methuen's despatch to the Queen, after the battle of Modder River, says:— "The battle was the bloodiest of the century. The British shelled the enemy out of the trenches and then charged. The result was terrible."

MASS FOR THE DEAD SOLDIERS.

Rome, Nov. 29.—A requiem mass was celebrated in the English Catholic church here today for the repose of the souls of the slain in South Africa. The church was filled with British and American, including the ambassador of Great Britain and the United States. The pope sent his blessing.

A BOER REPORT.

Their Reports of Casualties are Extreme.

Pretoria, Nov. 27.—Gen. Dutoit reports that the British made a sortie from Kimberley early Saturday morning and fired on the Boers with artillery and infantry in the darkness. He says:— "The British sortied where the Bloemhof Boer force was stationed. On our

A revised list of the British casualties at Belmont shows: Officers killed, 4; wounded, 22; non-commissioned officers and privates killed, 46; wounded, 225, of which number guards had 35 killed and 159 wounded.

LADY SMITH A WEEK AGO.

Ladysmith, Nov. 20 (by messenger to Mooi River)—All here are well and cheerful. The Boers are not shelling today, and we have no fear that they will attack the town. Our position we have made very strong without redoubt and bravest words look forward confidently to the ultimate result.

London, Nov. 30.—The Standard published the following despatch from Ladysmith, dated Tuesday, Nov. 21:— "Last Saturday I had a whole sack full of my correspondence forwarded to me, the difficulty of communicating with the outside world.

"The Boers cannonade us almost daily but there have been no casualties. Evidently the object of the enemy is to exhaust the spirits of the British troops by incessant harassing. The prospect of British advance from the south has impelled them to redouble their efforts. They are mounting more guns and drawing the lines of investment closer."

THANKS OF HER MAJESTY.

Conveyed in a Letter from Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Minto.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Following letter was received today by Lord Minto from Mr. Chamberlain:— "Downing Street, Nov. 15.

"My Lord, I received from you on the 2nd inst. a copy of an approved minute of the dominion privy council, dated the 14th of October, 1899, in which your ministers authorized the equipment and despatch of 1,000 volunteers for service with the imperial troops in South Africa.

"The great enthusiasm and general eagerness to take an active part in the expedition, which has unfortunately been found necessary for the maintenance of British rights and interests in South Africa, have produced much gratification to her majesty's government and the people of this country. The desire to share in the glory of the expedition, not only as a proof of the staunch loyalty of the dominion and of its sympathy with the policy pursued by her majesty's government in South Africa, but also as an expression of that growing feeling of the unity and solidarity of the empire which has marked the relations of recent years. The thanks of her majesty's government are specially tendered to you for the cordial manner in which they have undertaken and carried through the work of organizing and equipping the Canadian contingent.

(Sgd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN."

A BRITISH PROTEST.

Against American Expeditions in Aid of the Dutch.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 29.—A despatch from Washington to the Evening News says: Great Britain protests against the expedition of this country, intended presumably for the assistance of the Boer army.

Lord Pauncefote made the protest at the state department. After discussing the matter for some time, Secretary of State Hay referred Lord Pauncefote to the secretary of war, with whom the ambassador also had a conference. It is no longer a secret that expeditions of importance are being organized.

The most notable of these has its headquarters in the suburbs of this city. It is under the secret auspices of an American citizen, and has funds totaling \$100,000. Both of these organizations are said to have common backing and are to be organized in New York.

It is under that there are unlimited mines of Dutch and French money in the state department, the war department and the treasury department have informed the British ambassador that every precaution will be taken to prevent the sailing of armed expeditions in the interest of the Transvaal.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The Solution of the War Will Be the Surrender of the British Flag in South Africa.

London, Nov. 29.—Addressing a meeting of 7,000 people in Leicester this evening, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain devoted the greater part of a long speech to a justification of the government's policy in South Africa and to a refutation of the arguments of the Earl of Kimberley, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and others.

"According to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we ought to have skulked back to our holes when Mr. Kruger refused to listen to our peaceful representations. That would have lost us South Africa, weakened our hold upon India and earned us the contempt of mankind."

He reiterated that the war was inevitable, that the Boers, but I must insist that the Boers, by their own action have created a clean sheet, upon which we can write what we please and I feel convinced that our loyal fellow

subjects in Cape Colony and Natal regard no solution as durable which did not provide beyond the shadow of a doubt for the supremacy of the British flag—the only guarantee of settled peace and the only security for the just treatment of all the races of South Africa."

DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Methuen Has Reported Some of His Casualties.

London, Nov. 30.—The war office has received from the general commanding at Cape Town the following list of casualties: Killed—Staff Col. H. P. Northcott; Second Coldstream, Lt. Col. H. R. Stopford, Captain S. Earle; Second Yorkshires, Lieut. Long.

Wounded—Artillery, Major W. Lindsay, Captain Farrell, Lt. Dunlop, Lt. Fuesse; Third Grenadiers, Major Count Gleichen, Lt. the Hon. F. L. Lygon; Coldstream, Lt. Viscount Acheson; Medical Corps, G. A. Moore.

The following officers were also wounded: Captain Von Hugel, Engineers; Lt. 1st Dragoons, Third Grenadiers; Lieuts. Elwes and Hill, Scots Guards; Lieut. Flint, Lancashire; Major Earle and O'Leary and Lieut. Baker-Carr and Neilson, Argyll Highlanders.

General Methuen, it developed later, was slightly wounded by a bullet which inflicted a flesh wound in the thigh.

Col. Northcott participated in the Sherbro expedition, West Africa, in 1883, where he was desperately wounded in the Zulu war, the Ashantee expedition, and the Karagwe expedition in 1888 for which he was made a companion of the Bath. Recently he commanded in the North-east Gold Coast territories.

Major Count Gleichen is a relative of the Queen. Count Gleichen is a major of the Grenadier Guards and is the eldest son of the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. He took part in the Nile expedition, 1884; was attached to Sir West Ridgeway's mission to Morocco 1886; did special service in the Sudan 1896 and was attached to Mr. Roderick's mission to Abyssinia in 1897. He had been staff captain of the intelligence division of the war office since 1895.

FROM KIMBERLEY.

Firing Indicates a Skirmish With the Retreating Column.

Kimberley, Friday, Nov. 24 (by way of Kloufontein Nov. 27).—There were a few rifle shots early today from the direction of Wright's farm; but this was regarded as merely one of the numerous Boer tricks to draw our men out by inducing us to believe that the relieving forces are drawing near. This afternoon the Boers blew up two large culverts near the rifle butts on the railway line.

The news of the proximity of the relieving forces greatly cheers the garrison and the inhabitants. A few Boers were seen today, but it is believed that the relieving force is only small bands around Kimberley, lots of 50 or so, the greater part having gone to Spoffortin, where firing is believed to have been heard about noon.

The official estimate places the number of Boer shells fired during the bombardment of Kimberley at about 1,000 and ours at no fewer than 600. As the enemy's shells so frequently hit our saps, the explosive effect is greatly neutralized.

NATAL NEWS.

Estcourt, Nov. 27.—The Twelfth Lancers are reported to have attacked Piet Retief's force at Weenen and to have inflicted great loss on the Boers.

General Hildyard's troops bivouacked yesterday night at Pieter.

The Boers were captured. One of them, a doctor, entered the British camp under a belief that it was a Boer bivouac.

Colbert is reported to have retreated to Estcourt yesterday by way of Chieveley. He travelled in an omnibus drawn by six horses. It is rumored that he is hurrying back to oppose Col. Buller.

Two Estcourt trains arrived at Pieter yesterday evening. There is great rejoicing at the reopening of the line.

Boer prisoners report that Gen. Hildyard's night attack with the Coldstream paralyzed the numbers, whose ranks were 30 killed and over 100 wounded. [The authorities in London are unable to explain the reference to Col. Bledsoe-Powell contained in the Estcourt despatch, but think the name must be wrong.]

PRESS COMMENTS ON CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

London, Dec. 1.—It has been long since a public speech has been delivered that has excited so much comment as Mr. Chamberlain's, yesterday. Every provincial paper, important or unimportant has leading editorial this morning discussing the colonial secretary's deliverance. The Liberal and Radical papers naturally are little pleased. They think that England ought to continue the policy of withholding herself from entangling alliances, and they attack Mr. Chamberlain hotly for the irritating tones he adopted toward France.

On the other hand most of the conservative and moderate Liberal organs comment upon the speech with great approval, alleging that there never was a time when such an understanding was essential between nations who are natural allies for peace and civilization.

LADYSMITH BOMBARDED.

London, Dec. 1.—The Times publishes the following despatch from Pretoria, dated Monday, Nov. 27:—"Ladysmith was heavily bombarded today."

MINISTERS IN CHARLOTTE.

BRILLIANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING HELD IN ST. ANDREW'S.

Hon. Mr. Blair and Sir Louis Davies Made Powerful Speeches in Acknowledgment of an Address Presented Them by the Liberal Association of Charlotte.

St. Andrews, Nov. 30.—Never in the history of St. Andrews has there been such a splendid political gathering as that which assembled here tonight to listen to addresses from Sir Louis Davies and Hon. Mr. Blair.

The hall was crowded with representatives from St. John's, St. George's, the islands and all other parts of the county. Colonel Tucker, M. P., drove all the way from St. George's to present Dr. Ellis, M. P., who was also here from St. John's. Among other St. John's men seen on the platform were Mr. E. H. McAlpine and Mr. C. H. Milligan.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the chair was taken by Mr. R. E. Armstrong, chairman of the Liberal committee of St. Andrews. After a brief introductory address he called upon Hon. A. H. Gilmour to welcome the ministers to Charlotte.

Mr. Gilmour was very happy in his remarks. The chairman then read the following address:—

To the Honorable Andrew George Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, and to the Honorable Sir Louis Davies, K. C. M. G., Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

Gentlemen,—It affords me no little pleasure, on behalf of the Liberal committee of St. Andrews and of the Liberal electors of Charlotte county, to extend to you a cordial welcome on this, the occasion of your first visit to this section of the dominion. Our pleasure is rendered all the greater by reason of the fact that it is the first time in the history of St. Andrews that its residents have had the signal honor bestowed upon them of meeting on the public platform two responsible ministers of the crown.

We feel honored because of your personal worth and attainments; we feel honored because of your distinguished services to the country, but, above all, we feel honored because we recognize in you the representatives of one of the most progressive and patriotic governments that Canada has ever had the good fortune to possess. By its prudent yet vigorous administration of public affairs, Canada, we are proud to say, is enjoying a measure of prosperity such as she has never enjoyed in her history. Her waste places are being rapidly filled up; sections of the department of railways and canals, now standing where it stood; differences between race and creed, which threatened to undermine the foundations of the British dominion here, we hope, are being forever swept out of sight. By the granting of preferential treatment in matters of trade to Great Britain, by the securing of the abrogation of distasteful foreign treaties, by the bringing about of imperial preferential postage, and particularly by the extension of your government's most in so promptly responding to the appeal for troops to be sent to Africa, and in offering to the imperial government a second volunteer contingent, Canada has been brought in closer touch with the motherland than ever before and a hearty avowal of your government's policy, we feel sure, will rebound to the future advantage of Canada as well as to the empire at large. As head of the department of railways and canals, and as the New Brunswick representative in the cabinet, we feel gratified at the success which you, Mr. Blair, have attained in the extension of the Intercolonial Railway to Montreal, the providing of elevator and deep water facilities at St. John's, the completion of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the deepening of the canals—all of which projects tend to the material advancement of the dominion and to show that Mr. Blair's policy is not only a success but a success which you have won for your department and for Canada. We congratulate you upon your successes and we trust that you will long spare us to assist in the direction of the affairs of the nation.

Not are we less mindful, Sir Louis, of your brilliant achievements on behalf of your country, achievements which, we are proud to say, have been fittingly recognized by your sovereign. As a member of the international commission, you have not only shown a marked zeal for the material interests of Canada and a thorough grasp of its needs, but you have also exhibited a courage and a loyalty to Canadian interests that have won for you golden opinions on all sides. We regret that your labors on the commission have not been attended with the degree of success that had been anticipated, but we recognize that the responsibility therefore does not rest upon your shoulders. As the responsible head of the department of Marine and Fisheries you not only have manifested a deep interest in the success of the great fishing industry of this country, but you have also shown a regard for the welfare of the men employed in it that we can assure you, is greatly appreciated by them.

In presenting this joint address, the committee would embrace the opportunity thus afforded of expressing their hearty approval of the government's expressed policy with regard to the ocean business of Canada. They believe it to be essential in the interests of the dominion that the ocean business of Canada should be done through Canadian ports both in summer and in winter. Furthermore they are of the opinion that the rapidly increasing volume of trade transacted through the port of St. John, and which must continue to increase as a result of the deepening of the canal and the development of the west, justifies the belief that another port will soon be

STUDY FARMING.

As people study other callings and you will succeed. The abstract and dead text book to use is a progressive agricultural paper; not one that tells you what an ORIO or an ONTARIO Farmer should do to make money, but one that tells what MARITIME farmers should do and are doing to make the farm pay.

The CO-OPERATIVE FARMER fills the bill. Enlarged to 20 p. with a new colored cover. Issued twice a week, \$1.00 a year. Special rates to clubs. Free sample copies on application.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMER.

Sussex, - - - New Brunswick.

required to care for the overflow of traffic from our great western domain. Holding these views, they would urge the many advantages that the government possesses as a winter harbor, in the hope that such action will be taken as will result in the utilization of St. Andrews as one of the ocean ports of Canada, and thereby give a lasting impetus to the development and prosperity of this section of the dominion.

In conclusion, we would again express our deep sense of appreciation of the honor that you have done us in visiting us at this time. We hope that your visit will prove as profitable to you as we believe it will be gratifying to us, and that you will return to your departmental duties with pleasing recollections of the day spent in the shiretown of Charlotte and with a better knowledge of its people and its needs. We would further have you carry back to your distinguished leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the assurance of our profound respect and of our hearty approval of his course as premier, both with respect to the affairs of Canada and to the British Empire. We would also beg leave to tender to you our best wishes for your future health and prosperity, and for the welfare of your respective families.

On behalf of the Liberal Committee of St. Andrews.

R. E. ARMSTRONG, President.

Sir Louis Davies was the first to respond. He spoke for over an hour in defence of the government policy. He showed most conclusively that this government was a government of performance not promise. His exposition of the Alaskan difficulty was listened to with deep interest. He was eloquent throughout and his points were applauded to the echo.

Hon. Mr. Blair was equally forceful. While following to some extent the lines of Sir Louis Davies' address, he showed the Conservatives for the lamentable failure they made while in office. He declared that while they criticized the government's policy they had failed to point out one respect in which they could prove it. They have no alternate policy and they have no material in the history and the power would be called upon in another election. They would have to apologize for a failure to provide preferential tariff, for corruption and for their many other mistakes and omissions.

The concluding portion of his address dealt with the position of the government in the matter of the Transvaal contingent. He denounced, in unmeasured terms, Sir Charles Tupper's conduct in trying to make political capital out of this question, and for the efforts which had been put forth by a section of the conservative press to show that Mr. Tupper and many of his French followers in Quebec were disloyal to the empire. He thought they must be hard pressed for political ammunition when they have to adopt the loyalty cry.

Mr. Blair made his points so convincingly and drove them home with such vigor that his speech was punctuated with applause throughout.

The meeting dispersed with cheers for the Queen and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Even the Conservatives admit that the meeting was a splendid one. The ministers go to Woodstock tomorrow. Sir Louis had partially arranged to visit Grand Manan Saturday, but has found that circumstances will not permit him to do so.

THE MINISTER HAS SAT ON GEN. HUTTON.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Dr. Borden has given instructions to General Hutton not to issue any more militia orders without his (Borden's) approval. This has been done because General Hutton placed Major Stone as chief staff officer and senior lieutenant-colonel when he had no right to do so. The legal aspect of the matter is to be referred to the justice department.

DEAFNESS CURED.

When cured by C. S. Proule as usually by.

Get the latest revised edition of Dr. Proule's "Cure of Deafness." It gives new and reliable information on the subject. It will be a real blessing to you. FREE. Mail this with your address to R. SPROULE, 710 1/2 DORSET ST., BOSTON.

Advertisement for 'FREE COMBINATION OFFER NO MONEY WANTED' featuring various stationery items like pens, pencils, and paper.

Advertisement for 'STANDARD WATCH & JEWELRY CO.' located at P. O. Box 22, St. John, N. B.

Advertisement for 'DEAFNESS CURED' by C. S. Proule, including contact information for Boston.

JOHANNESBURG IN WAR TIME

THE TRANSVAAL METROPOLIS IS ALMOST DESERTED.

Outlanders' Fine Homes Have Been Occupied and the Chinese Shops Looted—The Boer in Warfare has a Liking for Cover—Description of an Armored Train.

The London Daily Telegraph publishes the following letter from Bennet Burleigh, its correspondent in South Africa, dated "Pretoria, October 24."

THE ARMORED TRAIN.

The Device Used in the Transvaal as Described by a Cape Town Paper.

The long-promised and much-talked-of armored train, built to patrol the Northern railway, has at last made its appearance, says the Cape Town South African News.

CUBA PREPARING FOR ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

Havana, Nov. 28.—Although there has been a great deal of exaggeration with reference to rising in different parts of the island, there is no doubt that, despite the tranquility of the country some day a revolution will break out.

THE ATLANTIC RIOTOUS.

Captains Report Storms, Wrecks and Ice.

FATAL FIRE IN NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 28.—Two persons were burned to death, several were injured and a score or more had a narrow escape in a fire that burned fiercely in a four story brick building at No. 140 Houston street, this afternoon.

A HORRIBLE VOYAGE.

DETERMINATION AND IGNORANCE TOOK THE MANAU-ENSE TO MANILA.

Engines Broke Down, Pumps Became Disabled, and the Transport Sprang a Leak—Bailing Her By Hand, She Was Worked from San Francisco Across the Pacific.

Manila, Nov. 28. (8.15 p. m.)—When the transport "Manu-ense" anchored in San Francisco, there was several feet of water in her hold and 400 grimy, greasy, had been passing buckets of water since Nov. 17, night and day.

THE MILLER SWINDLE.

Safe Opened at Last and Found to Contain No Cash.

New York, Nov. 28.—Wm. F. Miller, who conducted the Franklin syndicate in Brooklyn, has not yet been arrested and the police have not the faintest idea where he is.

ST. JOSEPH COLLEGE NEWS.

St. Joseph's College, Nov. 25.—The philosophy or graduating class, comes from various parts of the continent.

THE TERRIBLE TURK.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The Thanksgiving poultry trade was given a shaking up today by the condemnation by health officers of large consignments of western fowl.

THE CONVICTED BANK PRESIDENT.

Montreal, Nov. 28.—In the case of the president, William Wier, yesterday convicted of furnishing false statements of the bank's position to the government, his counsel, MacMaster, today made a motion for a reserved case.

DEATH OF REV. T. G. SMITH.

Kingsford, Nov. 28.—Rev. T. G. Smith, D. D., general secretary of the Queen's Theological Hall, and brother-in-law Hon. W. S. Fielding, died today after a brief attack of heart trouble.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Salmon Falls, Nov. 28.—John Stockdale, aged 50 years, was run over by a freight train on the western division of the Boston & Maine R. R. here this evening.

A NEW STEAMER BEGUN.

Boston, Nov. 28.—The keel of the new steamer for the Boston and Bangor line, to be christened the City of Rockland, has been laid at McKim's yard in East Boston.

EXTEND A HEARTY WELCOME TO FINANCER MINISTER FIELDING.

A Brilliant Banquet in New Glasgow—Speeches by Mr. Fielding, St. Louis Davies, Hon. Mr. Blair and Others—An Address Presented by Mr. Fielding.

THE MAXWELL CASE.

The Attorney General Will Turn It Over to the Courts—Extradition Will Be Requested.

It is just a question whether or not the preliminary examination of Elmer Maxwell by the murder of Captain George Baileys, will go on or not.

STILL ANOTHER ROBBERY.

There is as yet no clue to the robberies committed in Trinity church, Mr. Edward McCreary's, Main street, or Mr. McDonald's residence on Douglas green, and another robbery occurred yesterday afternoon.

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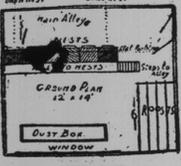
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CHEAP POULTRY HOUSE.

It is Not Fatal by Any Means, But Plenty Good Enough for Ordinary Purposes.

This building, designed for about 25 hens, could also be built in duplicate with the main alley running the whole length of the connected buildings and in front of the different sections, about 25 hens to be kept in each.

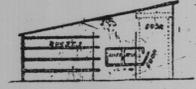


It is intended to be built of rough hemlock, the price of which is based at ten dollars per 1,000 feet, although I have bought at six dollars, but it is my purpose not to underestimate. I have just finished a similar poultry house of mill slabs doubled, with a space between, which was packed with straw, and battened with slabs. The ground space was filled up with loose stone thrown in until on a level with the bottom of the sills, and then dirt spread over the stone and tamped down hard. This filling is cheap and the stone allows the moisture to go through and the dirt floor is always dry. However, if a board



GENERAL VIEW. (Dimensions Marked in Feet. One Corner Showing (A) Roost and (B) Box to Catch Droppings.)

below is an itemized list of lumber and other supplies: Two hundred and sixty feet of ten-foot inch boards for siding (including waste); 221 feet of 14-inch boards for roof and nests; two pieces 2 inches by 6 inches by 14 feet, and two pieces 2 inches by 6 inches by 12 feet for sills; eight pieces 2 inches by 4 inches by 14 feet for plates and cross beams; four pieces 1 inch by 6 inches by 12 feet for



WINDOW CASING. Two squares of felt roofing at \$1.50 per square, including nails to make one roll building paper 500 square feet, 60 cents; netting 6x16 feet, 70 cents; 10 lbs. netting, 50 cents; two prevent straps, \$1.45 at market price; \$2.50. Total cost of lumber and other supplies \$29.82. Waste material can be used where there is some on hand. The labor would occupy a carpenter with one man to help about two days.

Prepare Small Fruits for Winter.

The fruit grower must be a willing worker, and to be successful he must be a pusher and ever ready to take time by the forelock. He must be in advance, rather than behind, with the work. The mulch for raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and Lucretia dewberries should now be ready near the garden. As soon as the ground is frozen hard enough to bear up the horses and wagon put the mulch on the strawberry bed. Spread evenly and thickly enough to give good shade to the plants. Do not undertake to dig, for if this is done the wet snows will pack the mulch and smother the plants. Good judgment is required here.

Straw of any kind, corn stalks, with or without the blades, leaves, evergreen boughs, swamp grass or any coarse material that is free of seed will answer. This mulch should be left on the bed until all danger of freezing is over, which should be raked of the plants to the space between the rows. If the soil is loamy and light the mulch may be started over the plants and left in that way to prevent the earth from being splashed upon the fruit.

For other lines of small fruit, compost is preferred to strawed mulch, as the latter invites mice which will gnaw the canes and injure the plants. The compost may be scattered broadcast over the entire surface as the condition of the ground demands, or be placed in rows on the hills. In either case the compost should be worked into the soil by means of a shallow cultivator or as early as the ground is in condition for work. To do a perfect job the surface should be worked until thoroughly fine. Working should be repeated at intervals of six and eight days until raspberries and blackberries are turning red. Small fruits cannot be successfully grown without thorough cultivation and pruning season after season. When the grower becomes experienced, the work in the small garden will be considered more of a pleasure than a task.

Little Brother—I don't think I care much for that book. Little Sister—Why not? Little Brother—Grandma says it's as attractive as well as amusing.

WHAT IT COSTS TO KEEP A HEN.

L. E. Keyser Relates Some of His Very Interesting Experiences.

Where one keeps but a few hens and purchases the feed from the grocer the expense nearly, if not quite, equals the value of the eggs produced. In scientific, systematic and economical feeding, the profit in the poultry business, whether we are feeding for meat or eggs. To produce a ration that will carry a flock through the year, and at the smallest possible expense, requires considerable study. There are very few who know just what the food consists of their flock has really cost, or what its nutritive value has been.

A ration for laying hens should contain a considerable variety of grains, grasses and roots to tempt their appetites, and should be rich in egg-forming properties, the nutritive ration being about one to four. This can be produced with cut clover, bran, corn-meal and middlings, or with a mixture of whole grain—corn, wheat, buckwheat and as many more of the grains as can be obtained—for the evening meal. In the addition of raw cut corn twice a week. Beets, carrots, and small potatoes cooked and added to the mash will greatly increase its appetizing qualities and somewhat lessen the cost. Beets, carrots and cabbage can also be fed raw to good advantage.

Of such food a large hen will consume about one-fourth of a pound per day, and it should be made sufficiently bulky by the addition of clover and bran to the mash, so that this amount will give her at least two full crops. At the present prices of grain, and allowing that roots cost fifteen cents per bushel, a hen may be kept in confinement on the above ration at a cost of seventy-five cents per year. I have, by careful buying and judicious blending of the food products, kept hens satisfactorily at an average cost of fifty-six cents each per year.

I find buckwheat one of the best whole grain foods for hens. They never become cloyed on it and it is a great egg-producing grain. In experiments made in feeding during the winter, where the evening feed had been wholly of corn, I found that the substitution of buckwheat materially increased the egg yield. Kafir corn is a grain that should receive more attention from poultrymen. While its nutritive value is about the same as that of Indian corn, it is relished much better by fowls and seems to produce more eggs. When one raises his own grain I prefer to feed both buckwheat and Kafir corn, unthreshed, as working it out of the straw gives the hens exercise, and the high nitrogen content, and where it can be produced cheaply, is an excellent addition to the list of grains. In some sections of the west it is as low as thirty cents per bushel. I have only used it in an experimental way for young chicks, it being too high-priced in this section to allow of its extensive use.

I prefer to feed but twice a day, especially during the winter, not only on account of the lessened labor, but because I deem it sufficient. If fed three times a day the hens are apt to wait for food instead of scratching for it. Where the mash is fed in the morning they usually secure a full crop and then attend to their duties in the nest, and in the dust bath until they become hungry, when they will be scratching and pecking at the straw. The illustration shows endeavoring to find some of the stray kernels that were left from their last grain feed. Where hens are inclined to be lazy, it is a good plan to feed the mash or soft food at night, letting them work for their breakfast in the morning.

Where fowls are given free range or confined in extra large grass-grown runs, and one has the land to produce all the feed required, it is possible to keep the expense down to thirty cents per annum, and this is the course to be pursued by those who would make a profit on ten-cent eggs, and where hens are rightly managed they can be made to yield a good profit with eggs at this price during the summer season.

For Carrying Heavy Boxes. One of the unhandy things to move upon the farm is a heavy box which has no handles or other projections. The illustration shows a contrivance that permits two persons to pick up a heavy box and walk off with it, blacksmith from an old chain and a rod of iron can make the affair in a few moments. A pole can be slipped through the upper links of the chain to take hold of.

Hogs Require Some Minerals. A great many experienced farmers in the corn belt feel that, independent of the grain feed, our hogs require some mineral substance. The following is the now used for over a year. Two parts oil-cake meal, four soft coal, four wood ashes or charcoal, one air-slacked lime, one salt—the above by measure. I feed all pigs all of this they will clean up at one feeding once a week. I believe that this mixture, and the feeding of other grains besides corn, obviates much of the bad effect of an entirely corn ration, and increases size and strength of bone and muscle, and improves the general health and vigor of the animals.—Correspondent Wallace's Farmer.

Live Stock Jettison. Milk quickly, clean quietly and regularly. Pony breeding is one of the most lucrative lines of the farm. Breeding trotting horses will do for the millionaire, but it is usually a poor business for the farmer.

HANDY FEED TROUGH.

Hogs Cannot Drop Anything Into It, Neither Can They Their Dirty Feet In It.

The feeding trough which I use is of different lengths, according to the number of hogs in each pen. I make them 8, 12 and 16 feet long. The bottom is made by two 2 by 10 grooved planks. On the top of these planks I spike five pieces 2 by 4, 20 inches long, equal distance apart. These are set on edge (not flat), but before I spike them on I cut a piece out in the center 2 inches deep and 4 inches long. Then I spike one 2 by 4 on each side of this cut, 22 inches long. This 2 by 4 is also nailed to the bottom of the trough, 4 inches apart at the bottom and a space of 14 inches at the top. Then I take an 18-inch board and nail on each side "on the inside" of these upright 2 by 4's, but I let these side boards drop into the cut made in the bottom 2 by 4, so the boards are only 2 inches from the bottom of the trough and have a 2 inch clear space at bottom, where the clear feed can come through. When I have this all done, I nail a 1 by 4 on all sides, which makes the trough 2 inches deep. Then nail up the end right as high as the standards and then trough is given for a 10-foot long trough and for old hogs. If the trough is wanted for young shoats from three



HANDY FEED TROUGH.

to eight months old I use a narrower bottom; a 10-inch bottom is wide enough for little pigs. The 20-inch is too wide for the little fellows, as they will get in with their front feet. These boards that are put in centre of trough are to keep the hogs from getting in with their feet and prevent spilling feed and stop on their heads and ears. I think this is the cleanest way of feeding hogs and beats the feeding floor all to pieces. I never saw a feeding floor yet but what the hogs would leave their offal on it while they were feeding and they would have to clean up their feed in their own droppings, but in this kind of a trough they cannot do anything, neither can they get their feet in it while they are full of mud.—Cor. American Westerner.

SALT AND WOOD ASHES.

A Good Mixture to Some of Which the Hogs Will Eat.

Occasionally some one rises up and emphatically condemns the use of salt for hogs, but fails to give the reasons for his objection. It is often influenced by the condition. A ram should never be so heavy in flesh as to be useless in service, as in no other case. The same is true of the hog. The flesh should be even and firm, and not gathered in masses or lumps at any part of the body. It is not dead to the touch, and especially a dense, thick covering of belly wool—is also indicative of vigor. For these reasons, which usually render a ram useless for breeding purposes.



TAMWORTH BOAR UNDER ONE YEAR. First Prize from the Quebec and Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 1899.

ply constantly before them and they will eat so much of it as to be sickened and killed. With man the amount used is considerably a matter of training and habit. Still, we should be content with the amount of very little danger of swine eating so much of the mixture that the salt will be injurious. If the ashes are from hardwood and unleached, they are much better because they rid the system of worms. But if we could only get the leached had, feed them salt alone, but get them accustomed to it, before giving free access to all they want.

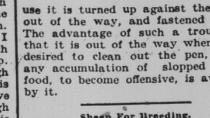
Educate Colts When Young. Educate the colts to the halter when very young, and it will save time and more or less trouble. Don't commence pulling at it in a straight line, but always at an angle, or, what is better, put a small rope around his body just in front of his hips in a slip-noose form, then pass the other end between the front legs and under the noseband, give a sudden jerk on the rope you have tied around his body, and he will immediately spring forward, which is the direction you wish him to go. Whatever happens at the forward end makes him go backward, and at the rear end forward. This is the natural law governing the colt's action.

Almost every day the killing of people by hogs is announced. The man who will go into a pasture where there is a bull, with no means of protection, would seem to value his life lightly. The bull cannot be trusted.

A SWINGING TROUGH.

It is Out of the Way When the Pen Needs Cleaning.

The trough or feed box shown in the illustration is suitable for either fowls or swine. It is the ordinary V-shape, and is held in place by a stout bar at either end. These bars are bolted to the sides of the pen. Either iron or wooden bars may be used. When the trough is not in use it is turned up against the wall, out of the way, and fastened there. The advantage of such a trough is that it is out of the way when it is desired to clean out the pen, any accumulation of slopped over food, to become offensive, is avoided by it.



SWINGING TROUGH.

Sheep For Breeding. John A. Craig, Professor of Animal Husbandry of the Iowa Agricultural College, delivered an address before the Board's recent annual meeting on "Sheep—Good and Bad." Among other interesting things contained therein he outlines the points that should be looked for in animals which are to be used specially for breeding purposes, and also the condition they should be in at the time of selection. The author is an authority on all matters pertaining to sheep, the following may be profitably read and considered by all who are interested in this industry. The ram should show masculinity in many features. In those breeds that have horns, the latter should spring from the head and turn clear from the face. In all rams the face should be broad between the eyes, somewhat short, and with a Roman nose. The crest, or scrag, should be thick and rising, and the neck full. A point deserving emphasis is the depth of the chest. The body should sink deep between the forelegs, and the ribs back of the shoulders should be deep and round, making the girth deep and prominent and wide—two features that are indicative of a strong constitution. A live fleece that is, in this way, injurious, is not dead to the touch, and especially a dense, thick covering of belly wool—is also indicative of vigor. For these reasons, which usually render a ram useless for breeding purposes.

The ewe should be rather long in the face, with fine features. The neck should be slender and without any depth of the throat. The body should be deep, round-ribbed, and especially long, so as to provide room for the growing lamb. The type of the neck should be that of the good dairy cow, which is typical of the good dairy cow. The ewe that milks well, and consequently the larger the milk, tends toward the wedge shape, deep in the chest, large bodied, and wide across the loins and hips. The condition of the ewe should not be such as to impair her breeding qualities. Excessive fatness, as a rule, is in this way injurious. The flesh should be evenly distributed and not gathered in bunches about the tail-head, and it should be firm and not too fatty.

As a result of our consideration of the good and bad qualities of sheep, there arises the more important problem of breeding to produce the former and to remove the latter. I have failed to find, up to this day, where success has been obtained by in-and-in-breeding, cross-breeding, or any other form, but that there was a man behind the system who knew well the merits and demerits of the animals he was breeding. And further, knowing these, he made his selection to get the best blend. This is the basis of a method of breeding that arises from what has gone before. For want of a better term, I have named it "balanced breeding," and I believe that this method has the means of developing and adding to the good qualities, and at the same time lessening and removing the demerits of our domestic animals.

To follow balanced breeding in sheep would mean the selection of rams with the leading thought of removing the weakness of the flock. When one realizes the force of balanced breeding, and acts on it in the selection of rams, it is wonderful what strides may be made toward perfection in a few years. With this view we correct a deficiency of the fleece, and yet retain the good qualities of form; with another we add a little more bone; another deepens the flesh on the valuable parts; and so on, each marking a new advance. For judgment keep discarding new features to be obtained in each additional effort.

Ventilate the stables and keep them clean. Permit a hog to break through a fence once and it will give you trouble as long as it lives and has had a fence that it can get through.

SELL MATURED STOCK.

There's No Profit in Keeping Cattle or Hogs After They Have Been Fattened Fairly Well.

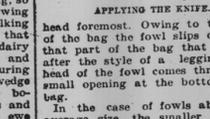
There is no profit in keeping any kind of stock when they have been fattened for the market; the retention of cattle or hogs that have corn served only to maintain their present condition in unwise and unprofitable. When they are fat sell them; you cannot afford to continue feeding them in anticipation of higher prices, regardless of the cheapness of the feed. If a hog is fat and ready for market at 200 pounds sell him, as no appreciable gain can be made after this period has been reached, on the other hand there is some danger of the animal going back, or losing fat; so it is best to place the stock on the market after the finishing touches have been put on, and yield not to the temptation, which is a strong one, to hold on for better prices, which may and may not be received. If cattle and hogs have been judiciously fed and are of good breeding they will nearly always bring a remunerative price and pay handsome returns for the labor and expense involved in their preparation for the market.

Another thing—the local buyers who visit you every week or two to get stuff to send to Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City and who of course make considerable profit thereby, should be sent to "the other fellow," as any farmer can ship his own stock, cattle, hogs and sheep, just as cheaply as the local buyer can, and thus secure the profit which the latter usually receives. He may not have a load, but the buyer may be confronted with the same difficulty; then the thing to do is to see a neighbor or two who may have stock to ship and thus make out the load. It pays to save money wherever possible; this is one of the places where it is possible. The reason many farmers do not act in this regard as advised is that the little trouble of getting a car, loading the stock and carting for it during shipment frightens them and they are content to sell to the local buyer at less money than undergo the trouble and receive higher prices.—Farmers' Voice.

USE OF THE KILLING KNIFE.

A Feather Nest Will Surely Help the Uninitiated.

The following method of killing for market renders the use of the feather nest a simple and effective even when practiced by the beginner. Tie the legs of the bird together just above the feet, and place it in a bag especially made for the purpose. For fowls the bag should be about 20 in. long, 10 in. wide and 5 in. deep. For the same gradually getting narrower until it is only 5 in. wide at the bottom opening. The fowl is placed in the bag



APPLYING THE KNIFE.

head foremost. Owing to the shape of the bag the fowl slips down to that part of the bag that fits it after the style of a legging. The head of the fowl comes through the small opening at the bottom of the bag.

In the case of fowls above the average size, the smaller end of the bag may be doubled back, while in the case of a fowl smaller than the average, the larger end of the bag may be doubled back, as indicated in the illustration. The fowl is then hung against the wall as shown. The little frame or the killing knife is not a necessity, but is a great aid especially for beginners. Its construction is readily seen from the illustration. On looking into the mouth of the fowl it will be found that there is a slit in the roof, which is crossed at a right angle by small whitish fringe. It will be noticed that there are several of these fringes; the fringe situated furthest away from the point of the beak is larger than the others. With a poultry killing knife a stab is made just beyond the point of the beak. Having opened the fowl's mouth in the manner described above, being careful to hold the head firmly between the first and second fingers, as seen in the illustration, next take the instrument in the right hand, having the knife level side uppermost, protruding through the frame about 2 in., then place the legs of the frame firmly against the wall and gradually and slowly push the knife forward until the point of the knife is about level with the end of your thumb-nail (see illustration); next being careful to keep all the cutting edges of the knife parallel to the ground) quickly and with a good strong push drive the knife home as far as the frame will let it go. If the operation has been carefully carried out as here indicated, the knife will have severed the brain from the rest of the body and will have cleanly cut the large blood vessels of the head. The fowl will bleed sufficiently to give the right appearance to the flesh and is in much better shape for market than when killed by most other methods.

Too Much for a Certain Grade. Mrs. Homespun (indignantly)—Here is an article that says that in Vermont a wife costs five dollars. Mr. Homespun (thoughtfully)—Well, a good wife is worth it.

THE CAPER SPURGE.

Its Story as Told in Bulletin No. 98 of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This plant is called also garden spurge, myrtle spurge, mole plant, mole weed, mole tree, gopher plant, wet caper, caper bush, wolf's milk, and springwort. Description and Where Found.—This is a smooth, herbaceous, milky-juiced perennial, two to three feet high, with a stiff erect stem and opposite four-ranked leaves, the lower of which are thick and oblong, the upper, thin, broad and heart-shaped. The flowers are greenish yellow and rather small. The three-seeded fruit



CAPER SPURGE. (A, Upper Part of Plant, One-Third Natural Size; B, Seed Capsule, Natural Size.)

is conspicuous. It is a common garden plant, sparingly introduced into wet grounds in California and Texas, and in the Atlantic States from New Jersey and West Virginia and North Carolina.

Poisonous Properties.—The fresh milky juice is exceedingly acrid and the fruit is highly purgative and effect often lasting for several weeks. The seed taken internally in overdose will inflame the mouth and stomach, and cause intense diarrhoea and vomiting. If the dose is sufficient there will be nervous disorder, unconsciousness, general collapse and death.

AN EFFECTIVE SKUNK TRAP.

Plan Whereby Any Handy Man Can Make One Easily.

Skunks are a nuisance about a farmhouse or barnyard, and where they get into the habit of raiding the chicken yards, must be gotten rid of at any cost. Often they are allowed to make and occupy nests in the vicinity of the barn or house and remain undisturbed on account of the disagreeable consequences interference would bring about. The average man would rather board the lion in his den than risk an encounter with a skunk. A pair of these animals made their abode beneath the floor of a neighbor's summer kitchen and as the floor was not tight, got into the habit of coming into the room above. The farmer captured them by use of the trap shown in the illustration.

A small-sized dry goods box, not so large but it can be easily carried, is fixed with a trap door which is attached to a lever connected with a trigger in such a manner that when sprung the door will drop. The box can be carried with its captive to a safe distance where the odor will not be disturbing, and the prisoner shot or dispatched by a trusty dog.



TRAP READY FOR THE SKUNK.

A fulcrum at c. The other end of the lever is fastened to the trigger, d. The trigger passes through the top of the box, the notch, e, catching on the edge of the hole in the box which should be large enough to give plenty of play. The trigger stick should be long enough to reach within an inch of the bottom of the box, where the bait, c, is fastened. A hinged door in the side of the box makes the last act easy—that of dispatching the entrapped animal. If the box is carried carefully, there is no danger of the skunk opening its mouth and immediately danger threatens him.

True Value of Farm Crops.

The products of the farm can be changed, in value according to the kind of crop. Every article has a commercial value where it is grown, as it will be worth something, be it much or little, but there is also a feeding value which represents the use to which it may be applied with the view of deriving a profit from it. An article may be worth more for feeding on the farm upon which it is grown than to a purchaser, as the purchase necessitates the cost of transportation. A farmer can therefore feed his home grown articles with less expense than he can feed articles purchased and brought on the farm.

WANTED.

WANTED—\$100 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies, special work, position permanent, reliable firm, with best references, experience unnecessary. Address, M. F. Fry, field man, 471 St. John St., N. B.

WANTED—Dish lot, Grand Manan and class, female teacher, winter term. Address secretary.

WANTED—Two or three wanted at principal of Halifax papers, 7-cent. Add me M. H. B. on, 471 St. John St., N. B.

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Stm Prince Arthur, Kinney, for Boston. Schr D W B. Holder, for Newport. Schr Winnie Lowery, Smith, for City Island for orders.

Coastwise—Sohrs Earnest Fisher, Gough, for Quebec. Vesta Pearl, Perry, for Westport. Eliza, Bell, Wadlin, for Beaver Harbor. Free Trade, Nickerson, for Five Islands. Temple Bar, Longmire, for Bridgetown. Stm Centerville, Graham, for Sandy Cove. Stm Monticello, Harding, for Yarmouth. Schr Helen M. Hatfield, for Hillsboro.

DOMESTIC PORTS. Arrived. Port Mulgrave, 27th inst, brig Cutler, Winchester, from Summerside for Cardiff. Hillsboro, 27th inst, schr Roger Drury, Dixon, from St. John.

Moncton, 27th inst, schr Victory, Stiles, from Sackville; Morning Star, Newcomb, from Harvey. Stm Ardandah, from Halifax, 29th inst, stmr Ardandah, from Boston.

Halifax, 30th ult, stmr Montrose, from St. John, and for Liverpool. Hillsboro, 28th ult, schr Mattie J. Allen, Drinkwater, for Portland.

Chatham, 28th ult (not 25th), stmr Tiber, Delisle, for Sydney. Hillsboro, 28th ult, schr Roger Drury, for Hoboken; 29th ult, schr Mattie J. Allen, Drinkwater, for Hoboken.

Chatham, 28th inst, stmr Tiber, Delisle, for Sydney. Hillsboro, 27th inst, schr Nimrod, Barnes, for Newark. Halifax, 27th inst, stmr Monterey, for St. John.

Halifax, 29th inst, stmr Dahome, for Liverpool via St. John's, Nfld.

BRITISH PORTS. Arrived. London, 28th inst, barque Armenia, Anderson, from Albany, Australia; stmr St. John City, from St. John.

Barrow, 27 inst, barque Laura, from Parbro, N. S. Holyhead, 28th inst, ship Record, Mc Nutt, from Liverpool for Ship Island. Queenstown, 30th ult, stmr Oceanic, from New York.

Newcastle, NSW, 28th ult, ship Ellen A. Read, Cann, from New York via Melbourne. Barbados, 19th, stmr Duart Castle, Seely, from St. Lucia; barque Thomas Faulkner, from Cape Town.

Kingston, 18th ult, schr St Helena, Zink, from Porto Rico. Will forward our contribution to the Canadian Contingent Fund by mail today, from Campbellton.

Major Sears received the following telegram today, from Campbellton: To Major Sears, St. John, N. B.: Will forward our contribution to the Canadian Contingent Fund by mail today, from Campbellton.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE ACQUISITION OF SAMOA. Berlin, Nov. 30.—The Kolonial Zeitung today publishes a letter from Emperor William addressed to Duke Albrecht, regent of the grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in which his majesty congratulates Germany on the acquisition of Samoa and expresses hopes that, with God's help, the German colonies, sustained by the intelligent and self-sacrificing solicitude of the people and supported by a strong fleet, may, in peaceful competition with the other nations, advance on the road to prosperous development and prove a blessing to the fatherland.

A BIG FIG. Smithton, Kent Co., Nov. 27.—Samuel Snodgrass had a fine pig butchered on Nov. 6. It was eight months old and weighed 200 pounds. If farmers could grow more like it they could afford to sell them at a low price and make money.

A VETERAN'S ANNIVERSARY. Fredericton, Nov. 27.—Capt. Thomas McKinnis, the veteran caretaker of the drill hall, today completed his 88th year in the service of her majesty. He enlisted in London, England, as a drummer at the age of eleven and went through the Crimean campaign and also the Indian mutiny and is possessed of three medals for bravery.

TRADE SECRETS. The Inquirer—The first essential of a job is a good point, is it not? The Manufacturer—Not at all. The one essential is to write something an exchange editor can put a smart head on [Indianapolis Journal].

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC. Jacksonville, Nov. 27.—Captain Davis reports that the schr. Timp, on her way from Fortuna, is dismantled, but the hull is intact. Will return there with tug and endeavor to pull her off.

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Stonington, Conn, 28th inst, schrs Jennie C. for St. John. Vineyard Haven, 28th inst, schrs Sadie Willcutt and Luta Price.

Boston, 28th inst, stmr Aladdin (Nor), for Louisa; schrs Lizzie Wharton, for Thorne's Cove; Jos. McGill, for Halifax; H. R. Emerson, for Sackville; Ina, for St. John; Annie, for Salmon River; Josephine, for Bridgewater; Prohibition, for Tunket; Adelaide, for Hillsboro; Congo, for Sydney; Wawbeek, for St. John.

Red Beach, Me., 28th inst, schr Klondike, for Parbro. Machias, 28th inst, schr Alaska, for Sandy River, N. S. Boston, 28th inst, schr Charlevoix, for Hillsboro.

Winnipeg, 25th inst, schr Leonard B. for Wolfville. New York, 27th inst, schr Acadia, Lohnes, for Halifax.

Delaware Breakwater, 27th inst, schr Moama, Cox, from Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince. Buenos Ayres, 28th ult, barque Antigua, Parker, for New York.

Boston, 29th inst, stmr Prince Arthur, for St. John; schr Ethel Blor Kingsport; Hattie Marcell, for St. John; J. B. Martin, for Annapolis; Valetta, and Dornain, for St. John.

Hyanis, Me, 28th inst, schr Leonard B. for Wolfville; Stella, Maud, for St. Stephen; Nat Ayer, and Frank L. P. for St. John.

Vineyard Haven, 28th inst, schr J. Gifford, Silver Wave, Urania, and Pleasance. Perth Amboy, 28th inst, schr Pleasance, for Liverpool, N. S. Boston, 28th ult, schr Alberts, for Pictou.

Santos, 4th ult, barques Conductor, Lombard, for Mobile; Lancashire, Grant, from Albany; Swanes Sanford, for Barbados. New York, 28th ult, schr Moravia, for Halifax; 28th ult, schr St. John, for St. John.

Booth Bay, 28th ult, schrs C. J. Colwell, for St. John; Elizabeth M. Cook, for Calais; Victoria, for St. John.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21st, barque Albino, Colins, for Port Natal; Althea, King, for Rosario. Pachuca, 28th ult, brig Lona, for Cayenne.

Stonington, 28th ult, schr Jennie C. for St. John. SPOKEN. Nov. 24th, lat. 44.30, lon. 53.40, schr Alliance, bound east. lon. 29 W, ship Cumberland, Quayle, from Philadelphia for Higo.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. Boston, Nov. 29.—Commander Belbridge, in charge of the lighthouse district, gives notice that as soon as practicable after Dec. 11th, the nun and can buoys in Boston harbor, Vineyard sound, and Buzzards Bay will be removed for the winter.

Spar buoys of corresponding numbers and colors will be substituted for the bell buoys in Vineyard sound, Buzzard's bay and in Winthrop and Lynn harbors. In case the ice runs heavily, the gas buoys will be kept in position until their removal is compelled by ice.

Tompkinsville, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Notice is given by the lighthouse board 15th as soon as practicable the iron buoys throughout the Third Lighthouse district, except those in New York Bay and Harbor, will be substituted for the winter and replaced by spar buoys of the same color and number in each case. The iron buoys in New York Bay and Harbor will be kept in position until their removal is compelled by ice.

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In port at Buenos Ayres, Oct. 21st, barque Wolfe, McDonald, for Channel, Argentina; McQuarrie, for Canada, to load for New York, ready for sea.

Vessel bound to St. John, where from and Date of Sailing. Amaranth, from Glasgow, Nov. 20. Glen Head, from Quebec via Dublin, Nov. 11.

Lake Huron, at Liverpool, Nov. 15. London City, at London, Nov. 13. Lucerne, to load in January. Mantinea, from Cardiff via Halifax, Nov. 14.

Manchester Commerce, from Manchester, Nov. 28. Manchester Corporation, from Manchester, Nov. 25th. Sylviana, from London, Nov. 28. Strathmore, to load in January. Sebriana, from London, Oct. 28. St. John City, at London, Nov. 23.

Ships. Lennie Burrell, from Buenos Ayres via Barbados, Oct. 9. Harry Stewart, from Garmahoe, Nov. 4.

THE CONTINGENT FUND. Subscription list for the benefit of the volunteers from New Brunswick in the Canadian Transvaal contingent, collected at Sackville, N. B., to be remitted to Major Sears, St. John, N. B.: J. E. Smith, \$1.50; G. Stevens, 50c.; W. I. Goodwin, 50c.; C. S. Steadman, 25c.; R. E. McIver, 50c.; E. J. Shipman, 50c.; G. H. Baird, 50c.; E. M. Fulton, 50c.; C. H. Harris, \$1.00; A. Mowbray, 50c.; J. A. Harrison, 50c.; Clifford Powell, 50c.; J. P. Allison, \$1.50; W. H. Hunter, \$1.00; M. I. Lane, 50c.; E. J. Baird, 50c.; E. M. Fulton, 50c.; R. R. Fawcett, 50c.; Charles J. Willis, \$1.75. Total, \$35.

His Worship the Mayor has received the above amount, \$35, from Mr. Charles J. Willis.

Major Sears received the following telegram today, from Campbellton: To Major Sears, St. John, N. B.: Will forward our contribution to the Canadian Contingent Fund by mail today, from Campbellton.

CONGRATULATIONS ON THE ACQUISITION OF SAMOA. Berlin, Nov. 30.—The Kolonial Zeitung today publishes a letter from Emperor William addressed to Duke Albrecht, regent of the grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in which his majesty congratulates Germany on the acquisition of Samoa and expresses hopes that, with God's help, the German colonies, sustained by the intelligent and self-sacrificing solicitude of the people and supported by a strong fleet, may, in peaceful competition with the other nations, advance on the road to prosperous development and prove a blessing to the fatherland.

A BIG FIG. Smithton, Kent Co., Nov. 27.—Samuel Snodgrass had a fine pig butchered on Nov. 6. It was eight months old and weighed 200 pounds. If farmers could grow more like it they could afford to sell them at a low price and make money.

A VETERAN'S ANNIVERSARY. Fredericton, Nov. 27.—Capt. Thomas McKinnis, the veteran caretaker of the drill hall, today completed his 88th year in the service of her majesty. He enlisted in London, England, as a drummer at the age of eleven and went through the Crimean campaign and also the Indian mutiny and is possessed of three medals for bravery.

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Wanted. WANTED—\$100 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies, special work, position permanent, reliable firm, with best references, experience unnecessary. Address, M. F. Fry, field man, 471 St. John St., N. B.

Wanted. WANTED—Dish lot, Grand Manan and class, female teacher, winter term. Address secretary.

Wanted. WANTED—Two or three wanted at principal of Halifax papers, 7-cent. Add me M. H. B. on, 471 St. John St., N. B.

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SCOTT ACT RETAINED.

Westmorland Returns a Majority of Over Two Hundred and Fifty for the Act.

Moncton, Nov. 28.—The election for the repeal of the Scott act in this county has resulted in the retention of the act by a majority of 255, twenty-one votes less than the majority in favor of the act in 1898. Today's contest was very much livelier than the previous election, both sides working energetically to bring out votes. The result was that there were over a thousand more votes polled today than in the last election. Moncton city and parish, where a hard fight was fought, were in favor of the act as before by nearly three hundred. The principal gain for the act was made in Miramichi, Westmorland and Dorchester parishes, while a gain in favor of the repeal was made in Shediac, Moncton and Sackville. The vote by parishes is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Parishes and Votes. Includes Moncton, Miramichi, Shediac, Sackville, etc.

FREDERICTON NEWS. A Big Lumber Out for This Winter—Lumbermen Admitted to the Hospital—Teachers Organize.

FREDERICTON, Nov. 28.—The lumber cut upon the upper St. John river this season will be nearly 100,000,000 feet. The aggregate cut last year was 94,000,000 feet.

Herbert Cogswell of French Lake, Sunbury county, was admitted to Victoria Hospital today. While working in the Arctostock lumber woods a large peevie fell and penetrated his thigh, embedding itself in the flesh two inches. It is feared blood poisoning has set in.

Twenty-five of the city school teachers met and organized a Teachers' Association last night. The following officers were elected: President, S. C. Foster; vice-president, John Brittain; secretary, Frederick Tibbitts.

Cap. E. DeM. Leathers, an English gentleman residing at Springhill, has received orders to join his regiment in England at once. He left for London tonight and will sail via Portland.

AFTER NICKEL. Three Companies Are Seeking Shafts in the Vicinity of St. Stephen.

St. Francis, Nov. 30.—Mining industries are still attracting attention in the vicinity. The English syndicate are working on their shaft on the Hill farm, and are now down about 60 feet. Their ore is looking well.

Another company are now at work on the Hill farm, and are now down about 60 feet. Their ore is looking well.

Still another company, a Boston syndicate, will soon operate on the Gungrook Mountain claim, on the American side of the river, above Milltown. It is feared that the syndicate will have a boom on the St. Croix in the near future.

WANTS INVESTIGATION. Toronto, Nov. 30.—Mr. Walsh, of the Dominion hotel, has wired Detective Powers, of Halifax, to investigate the death of her husband, who was found dead last week with a pistol ball in his head.

Death of Henry Walton. Word reached the city Thursday afternoon of the death of Mr. Henry Walton, proprietor of the Spoon Island granite quarries, which occurred at his home, Upper Greenwich, Mr. Walton, who is widely known throughout the province, was in the city about two weeks ago settling up his summer's business, and while sitting for the past six months was only the last two weeks taken seriously ill, and died at noon Thursday. He was 83 years of age, and conducted his business in a prosperous manner until a couple of weeks ago. He has been proprietor of the Spoon Island granite quarries for the past 50 years, and has shipped the stone to all parts of the world, although the most was sold in lower Canada and the New England states. He was born at Kingston, N. B. His parents were Loyall and Eliza Walton.

He leaves a widow, three sons and six daughters. The sons are Messrs. Ernest, James and Fred Walton, of Upper Greenwich, and the daughters are Mrs. George Mill, Mrs. Robert Ross and the Misses Sarah and Ada Walton, of Upper Greenwich, Mrs. Daniel Edwards, of Oak Point, and Mrs. D. McKandize, Fredericton. Mr. Ernest and Miss Ada Walton were in the city yesterday when word was received of their father's death and left for their home last evening. Mr. Walton was a very charitable man and his death will be generally regretted by his large circle of friends.

Married at Millidgeville. The residence of Hiram T. Giggly, Millidgeville, was the scene of a very pretty wedding Wednesday evening, when his daughter, Mary E., was united in wedlock to Mr. James W. Kingham, of Chipman, Queens county.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. P. McKim, of St. Luke's church, before the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting couple.

The death occurred at his home in Carleton Place, Ontario, of Hugh Glasgow, in the 64th year of his age. Mr. Glasgow was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, 1849. He came to this country when a young man and has been living in St. John for 63 years. For many years he ran a grocery store in Carleton Place, and as the effects of advanced age became apparent he was unable to continue the business and gave it up 12 or 13 years ago. Mr. Glasgow was twice married. Mrs. Margaret Turner, of Hopewell, Albert county, and Ed. Adam Glasgow, of Carleton, superintendent of the ferries, are the surviving children by the first wife, and Edwin R. Glasgow, a sea captain, Alfred Glasgow, of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Anthony Acheson, of St. John, are the surviving children by the second wife.

It is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of a cure.

The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and heals.

Scott & Bowne, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Handicap your Cough! Don't wait a few days to see if it will wear off; it is much more likely to become dangerous and it will undoubtedly be much more difficult to cure. The longer you permit it to creep upon the delicate membrane of your throat, bronchial tubes and chest, the more you render yourself susceptible to other attacks and to chronic pneumonia or consumption. Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is an infallible remedy for more than 30 years it has been curing the worst cases and it will surely cure you. 25 CENTS AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

FREE. Rose Dentine Tooth Powder. Thoroughly cleanses the teeth, and is a unique combination of several elements, all of which are essential to the health of their parities and exfoliate the teeth, and clean the surface of the teeth, 10 cents per tin. Send us your name and you two dozen to sell to your friends. Return the money when all are sold and we will give you this elegant watch and chain. Free. We also give violins, and other fine goods, etc. National Manufacturing Co. TORONTO.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF Horehound and Aniseed. Cures Croup, Coughs, Colds, 50 YEARS IN USE. Price 25 cts a bottle.

MAKE HENS LAY. No matter what kind of food you use, mix with SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER. It will increase your profits this fall and winter. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to form eggs. A Nesiful of Eggs! May be obtained in winter if you do as many "Nesifuls" poultry, mix with the mash food Sheridan's Powder. Has been used and endorsed over thirty years. If you can't get the Powder sent to you, send back 25 cts; Rev. St. James' Book Store, L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

LOCAL NEWS

NORTH END ROBBERY.—On Monday afternoon there was an audacious robbery at the residence of Mr. George McDonald, Douglas avenue. Mrs. McDonald had been out visiting during the afternoon and while she was away from home about \$700 worth of jewelry was stolen. The entry to the house must have been made by a key as an attempt to force a year door failed. Among the things stolen were watches, rings, bracelets and pins, and two or three diamond rings. The robbery was not discovered until about 10:30 o'clock Monday night.

NORTH END WEDDING.—A very pretty, yet quiet wedding took place Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Murray McL. Holly, son of Hon. James Holly, was united in marriage to Miss Margaret M. Chesley, daughter of Mr. George A. Chesley. The wedding took place at the residence of the bride's father and the ceremony was performed by Rev. E. W. Kelly, in the presence of immediate relatives and friends. After a wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Holly left on a wedding trip to the States and, on their return, will reside at Indiantown.

