

The St. John's Telegraph

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1899.

No. 72.

VOL. XXXVII.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS

DENIED TO THE CHILDREN OF MOUNT VERNON, NEW YORK.

City Judge Schatz Will Deal Rigorously With the Boys and Girls Under Sixteen Years of Age Who Are Found in Theatres or Other Places of Amusement.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 3.—Children who to the theatre are threatened with imprisonment in some institution until they are of age. City Judge Schatz has given out this ultimatum, and any youngsters who go to see Edith cross the line to behold the death of Tompkins do so at their own peril.

Edward Wren, under the glances of the Westchester Women's Club and the stern look of the magistrate, rubbed his eyes into his eyes until they were surrounded by successive strata of tears and grime.

"Do you hear that, Miss Blank?" said the judge. "He says he didn't know it was wrong."

"Guiltily or not guiltily" asked the court. "Guiltily" wailed the boy.

"I'll let you go this time," said the judge. "But, mind, if you see the boys who go to theatres like this to some institution until they are of age."

There is an element among the young-folk of Mount Vernon society which strongly resents the judge's interference. It is in the High School, where many of the young persons are just hovering on the dizzy brink of 16.

Fond parents in this town will, however, resort their offspring to places of amusement more frequently in order to spare them the ignominy of being arrested.

our own congregation, but also many from other churches, will usefully remember his admirable mission address; and especially a course for children delivered in last school house during spectacle of the large room crowded with young people, many of whom had come long distance to hear the teacher, will not soon be forgotten.

Nor were home missions forgotten in our church. The Easter offering was in the diocesan branch of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, amounting to \$21.85, which, recently, in obedience to the XXIInd canon, envelopes were sent to our people and a canvas was instituted on behalf of the home missions, on which topic a sermon was preached on June 25.

On the 20th of March the bishop of the diocese conferred \$3 candidates. On the 12th of April a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the C. M. F. was held in our school, special sermons having been preached on the occasion.

The Sunday school continues to flourish under the management of H. C. Tilley. In the case of many families religious instruction on Sunday afternoon is given by the parent. Hence our numbers are not so numerous as in other churches, when compared with the extent of the congregation.

The children's officers have been given, during the past year, to foreign missions; to the Bishop of Antigua's Indian Home at Westwood, and since last Easter to the Bishop of Antigua's Indian Home at Westwood, and since last Easter to the Bishop of Antigua's Indian Home at Westwood.

Space would fail me to enumerate all the societies which exist in the church and by means of which our faithful laity do so much for God's service.

The association of ladies known as the Church Workers by their untiring efforts paid for the renovation of the church and the larger part of the cost of the church windows. The Ladies' Guild, a sister association provided a two-manual organ for the Sunday school, and the Junior League, an equally energetic organization, has done much for the church or for charitable or missionary objects.

The Young Men's Association, founded in 1874, is still vigorous and of great help to the pastor. It arranges courses of lectures, and is responsible for the weekly paper, the "Standard." The distinctive religious work is represented by our chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, the first chapter founded in this diocese, and by the Society of St. Perpetua, organized on similar lines a month or two since.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

COMMODORE HENRIQUE OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH FLEET.

Is All For Peace and Good Will—An Interview With Him—Agreement Between the English and French Commodore to Minimize Friction.

St. John's, Nfld., July 5.—The conference between Commodore Giffard, in command of the British Newfoundland station, and Commodore Henrique, commanding the French flagship Lily, has resulted in an agreement to attempt to minimize the friction along the treaty shore so much as possible. The Lily will sail tomorrow for St. Pierre.

New York, July 3.—The New York Herald today contains the following despatch from St. John's, Newfoundland: Called today on the French Commodore Henrique, on his flagship Lily.

The Commodore, who is 60 years of age, visited the treaty coast thirty years ago. Upon my showing him despatches of the Associated Press concerning alleged friction between the English and French ships, he said there had been no such thing.

Replying to a question about the removal of the salmon nets from Parks road, he said that he had no objection to their removal, but that he did not come under his personal observation.

He wished to transmit through the Herald an expression of his strong desire to perform his duties on the Newfoundland coast as peacefully as possible. He intended to pour oil on the troubled waters, or rather on the troubled waters, or rather on the troubled waters, or rather on the troubled waters.

He bespoke the assistance of the well-wishers of the same direction, gratefully thanking the Herald.

ARGONAUTS WIN AND LOSE.

Their Four Qualify for the Grand Challenge Cup After a Hard Race—Single Soulers Both Beaten.

HENLEY, July 5.—In the first heat for the grand challenge cup eight today the Argonauts (Toronto) crew beat the Dutch crew by two feet. Time, 7 minutes 6 seconds.

ANGELICAN SYNOD.

STANDING COMMITTEES APPOINTED WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Dean Partridge and Judge Hanington Elected Governors of Kings College—Synod Given a Sail Thru-year—Will Meet in St. John Next Year.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 5.—This morning reports of parishes were concluded and reports were received from the registrar, the governors of Kings college and the Women's Aid Association.

The standing committee of the synod—The bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Neale, Dean Forryth, Revs. Newham and Dewdney, Messrs. F. Schofield, A. C. Fairweather, G. O. D. O'Neil, C. E. A. Simonds, Messrs. W. E. Simonds, J. H. Harvey, C. E. Jarvis, H. M. Campbell, O. E. A. Simonds, George Armstrong.

Board of finance—Revs. Raymond Sampson, Messrs. G. A. Schofield, W. M. Jarvis, Sheriff Sturdee, O. F. Kinser, J. R. Campbell, Sidney Smith, H. A. Harvey.

Board of church literature—The bishop, Dean Partridge, Archdeacon Neale, Messrs. S. P. C. A. resident in diocese—Revs. Hanington, Dewdney, W. M. Jarvis.

Committee on unfinished business—Rev. Newham, Messrs. C. F. Kinser, H. M. Campbell.

Committee on credentials—Rev. S. Neale, Messrs. E. L. Street, P. C. P. O'Neil, H. M. Campbell, Messrs. G. A. Schofield, W. M. Jarvis, H. M. Campbell, O. E. A. Simonds, George Armstrong.

Committee on memorials—Dean Partridge, Rev. T. W. Street, Messrs. H. M. Campbell, J. R. Campbell.

Members of board of discipline—Judge Hanington, Sheriff Sturdee, W. B. Wallace, H. M. Hanington, A. C. Fairweather, G. O. D. O'Neil, C. E. A. Simonds, E. L. Street, H. M. Campbell.

ALL HEADACHES

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

It cures and relieves all ailments of the head.

of our educational institutions and that the bishop be requested to issue a pastoral expressing the disapproval of King's College, Windsor, on the 10th inst.

Rev. L. A. Hoyt spoke against the motion on the ground that by endorsing Windsor institutions the diocese would preclude any attempt to support a church college in its own district.

The motion carried by a large majority. The motion by W. B. Wallace that the reports of the standing committees and the bishop's address be printed before the meeting of the synod and distributed immediately after the delivery of the bishop's charge was lost.

Mr. Schofield moved the adoption of the recommendation in the board of home missions report.

Judge Hanington here took the opportunity to make a lengthy and heated attack upon the conservative policy of the board of finance. He held that they did not invest money to the best advantage.

Mr. Schofield replied proving by actual fact and figures that the judge's statements were rash and hasty.

The motion carried. The motion carried. The motion carried. The motion carried.

Rev. A. D. Dewdney moved that the bishop appoint a committee to arrange the report of the synod on religious instruction in public schools, and asked that the committee be continued. The motion carried.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

St. Andrews, July 3.—Mr. George Mitchell of the Woodstock Dispatch and Mrs. Mitchell are in town, and will remain for several weeks.

The public schools closed on Friday last for the summer vacation. Mr. Brodie who has had charge of the Grammar school for thirteen years has severed his connection with our schools, and will be succeeded by Mr. Daye of St. John.

There are more summer visitors in Charlotte County than ever before in this season of the year.

The town's people turned out right royally on Saturday last to celebrate the 100th day, and were assisted by large crowds from the islands and rural districts.

A good programme of sports was carried out in the forenoon, which afforded great amusement for hundreds of onlookers. In the afternoon a game of cricket between two picked teams, and a well contested tug of war between a Bay side team and a crowd of town boys were the features of attraction.

The programme for the evening comprised a double scull boat race, a slow race for horses, a bicycle parade, and a display of fireworks, which latter feature was arranged by Mr. Holmes, proprietor of the Lansdown Hotel, in front of his house.

Good weather, good order, and good feeling characterized the day's celebration.

The \$5,000 Clyde-made stall on which Sir William Van Horne brought from Scotland in his spring for his stock farm on Minister's Island, has been suffering from some severe disease, but is improving now and likely to recover.

Mr. B. F. De Wolfe has returned from a very pleasant visit in Boston.

Dr. George K. Grimmer of Edinburgh, Scotland, is expected to arrive here this week on a visit to his mother, Mrs. Geo. S. Grimmer.

Harvey Notes.

HARVEY STATION, July 3.—The Presbyterian picnic which was held on the grounds by the Lake Shore here on Saturday, was a successful and enjoyable affair.

The weather was fine and large crowds took advantage of the excursion routes and came. Tea was served to upwards of four hundred people and the refreshment booths and ice cream stall were well patronized.

The Macdon Orange band was on the grounds for the great part of the day and the music which they furnished was much appreciated.

There were also in attendance a considerable number of G. P. R. employees from Meladon, who added materially to the success of the picnic. Racing and other athletic sports, nine pins and other games were indulged in, but the chief attraction was Little's acrobatic swing which was run to its utmost capacity.

The net proceeds of the picnic will amount to \$40, which goes toward paying for a church bell, which has been ordered from the Messrs. Bell Foundry at Troy, New York.

Oil is all right in its place, but beware of the man who has an oily tongue.

MAPLES AND ELMS.

Joseph Meahan Tells How to Grow Them From Seed.

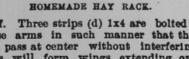
A correspondent wrote me recently, asking if it was advisable for him to sow sugar maple seeds in the spring, as he had 15 acres of land he would like to cover with sugar maple trees. I wrote him that it would be useless to sow the seed in spring if it had been kept in a dry condition, but if it had been in damp soil all winter, if only slightly damp, it might then be sown with reasonable chance of its growing. But as stated before in these columns, it is not wise on the part of amateurs to attempt the raising of tree seedlings unless it be of sorts which grow readily from seed, as it is not at all the same thing as raising vegetable or flower plants. It is much more satisfactory to obtain a lot of seedlings and set them out where wanted. A 15-acre lot planted with seedlings two or three feet in height, and kept cultivated for a few years, would make a surprising growth. Cultivation is necessary, that no weeds take the food the trees should have. In this way a young forest of almost any kind of tree could be had in a short space of time. In this way nurserymen bring on acres of shade trees in a few years, and it is just as easy for farmers to do the same thing. There are but very few cases where it would not be very much more satisfactory to set out bought seedlings than to attempt the raising of the plants at home.

There are a few trees which ripen their seeds in early summer, and among them some that farmers might like to sow. The white maple, red birch, red maple and all elms ripen very soon after flowering, and if sown at once make fair plants the same season. The white maple treated in this way will make plants of two or three feet high the same season in favorable times. But neither this nor the red maple is of much value in the way of timber, not as much as elms. The way to sow these seeds is to secure them as soon as they fall from the trees and save them in convenient bins, from which they may be transplanted in a year or two, when of proper height. Beds four feet wide are convenient size, permitting of the pulling out of weeds and the watching of seedlings as they grow. The seeds are to be covered to about their own depth, and if all goes well they appear above ground almost at once. A somewhat singular fact is that if these seeds are kept all fall and sown then, with other seeds at the usual time, rarely do any of them grow. Fresh white maple seeds grow so readily that it is quite feasible to sow a few seeds in squares, much as corn is often sown. If two or three seeds be sown together there would certainly be one plant to a hill, and if more come, the strongest one should be left. There is some danger of mistaking altogether here and there under this plan, but on the other hand, young trees that do start do not receive the slight check which those do that have to be transplanted. There is much interest in watching the growth of seedlings, and this should lead many to collect and sow these seeds, aside from what there may be attached to it in the way of profit. —Practical Farmer.

A WAGON HAY RACK.

How One Can Be Made at Home That Will Prove Satisfactory.

In constructing a hay rack for an ordinary high-wheel farm wagon take four sides or bedsteads (as they are called) long, red elm timber makes the best material, as it is light and durable. To these bolt four cross-pieces, one on each side 1 1/2 inches wide. In the center place a good strong staple through which the lower ends of wing arms pass. Arms (c) are made of 2x4-inch



HOME-MADE HAY RACK.

Three strips (d) 1x4 are bolted to these arms in such manner that they will pass at center without interfering. This will form wings extending over wagon wheels. If desired, bottom cross-piece (b, large or small illustration) can be made eight inches wide and mortised to receive arms, doing away with staple mentioned above. For the front end, two pieces 1x2 at base tapering to three inches at top, slightly curving in toward center and three cross-pieces mortised into this will make it complete. This can be bolted inside to bedsteads by short bolts or full length rod in such manner as to permit folding down when not in use. Folding stakes can be placed at back end or left off, according to choice. This is termed a three-piece rack and can be removed or replaced conveniently by one person.

Food Value of an Egg. One of our exchanges has the following to say in regard to the food value of eggs: "Six large eggs weigh about one pound. As a food producer, one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment, which is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. Practically an egg is animal food; and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butchery necessary to obtain it. Eggs at average prices are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is complete food in itself, containing everything that is necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking.

Tree Planting Suggestions. It is probable that if farmers generally would plant ten acres of each farm with elm, hickory, ash and whitewood, the principal woods used in the manufacture of carriages, the profits from those ten acres in 30 years would be much larger than from any other ten acres of the farm for the entire period. It is predicted that within a quarter of a century there will be such a shortage of these woods as to seriously embarrass the carriage manufacturing business.

Father and Progress. Honor to the boy who thinks his father's knowledge pretty nearly perfect. But let no young dairyman, however successful his father was as a dairyman, think that there is nothing to learn.

EARLY LAMBS.

The American Agriculturist's First Prize Article on Raising Spring Lambs for the Early City Markets.

The secret of success in raising early lambs is in being able to put upon the market a fat lamb of compact form, which at the age of 6 to 8 weeks will weigh alive from 44 to 60 pounds, and that will be ready to sell during the months of January, February and the first half of March. Some years they may be shipped with profit as late as April 10, if the weather remains sufficiently cold. Do not go into the business unless you like the care of sheep, and are willing to pay the price of success. Be sparing of neither time, trouble nor money that you may have for sale the very best and fastest lamb possible in the shortest time. To do this, avoid all long-legged, lanky sheep either as dams or sires.

So far as my experience goes, there is no better cross for a good breed than the first or second cross of the Merino ewe with the best thoroughbred Shropshire buck you can get. That furnishes a low-down, compact, and very hardy, a rich milkier, and will shear a good fleece. Having secured such a flock of ewes in their condition and on good pasture, put with them a Shropshire buck about the last week of June. You cannot always govern the time of the ewes dropping their lambs, as you can if ewes are bred in cool weather. Keep the buck in a cool shed during the day, with all the good clover hay and oats he will eat, and let him run with the flock at night and during the cool of the morning.

Do not attempt to raise early lambs unless you have a suitable place in which to winter your flock. I mean by that a good basement barn or a good shed of the barn, which can be closed up so tightly that snow cannot sift in or cold drafts reach the lambs. Abundant ventilation must be provided above the stock by means of sliding windows. If it is a shed end of a barn have a floor above and stow the fodder there, and let it be dropped down into a box to be distributed from the feed racks. Visit your flock very often during the day, also at night, if necessary during lambing time. Be sure the milk is started and the lamb fed before he is more than an hour or two old.

A ration of roots is good, but not a necessity. Living as I do in western New York, in a great bean-growing section, my coarse feed is almost exclusively bean fodder. Good clover hay is all right, but I prefer bean fodder twice a day, and a feed of good clover hay once, giving all the sheep will eat up clean. Commence giving the ewes a small ration of grain three or four weeks before any lambs arrive. This may consist of clean timothy if the flock is in good flesh. If not, bran and corn meal, one pint per head once daily, mixed equal parts by weight. As the ewes drop their lambs separate them from the remainder of the flock. Increase their feed till at the end of a week or ten days they may have a full feed of the above mixture. I have fed with equal good results a mixture by weight of equal parts, wheat or corn meal, and timothy. Give one pound to a sheep three times a day. Watch the flock at feeding time and do not overfeed. Use judgment. If twice a day seems to be enough, stop at that practice, and let the feed be given at 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. If fed three times a day feed earlier and later at about equal intervals. As soon as any of the lambs are two weeks old, provide a place where the lambs may slip through by themselves and feed equal parts by weight. As they feed in it of the same kind that the ewes are eating. Never let the trough get empty, also when it has been long empty and you fill it again they will overeat and make mischief, as it does not take much to check the growth of a lamb. Have the trough fastened to the side of the shed, and high enough so they may eat with their heads on line with their body. Six inches above the trough, fasten a board broad enough to more than cover the trough, so as to effectually prevent all litter from dropping into the feed, and prevent their getting their feet into the trough. You will find it a great advantage in teaching the lambs to eat this early, if you mix a little granulated sugar with their feed. They will eat much more of it and you cannot too quickly get a lamb too large or too fat. Keep salt in a box constantly before the sheep, and see that it is clean. Also keep plenty of good, clean water before the sheep; rinse the tub often so that it may always be clean and sweet.

As you sell or ship out lambs, put the mothers by themselves and take all grain away. You will usually have one or two or more of twin lambs that have not been getting milk enough and have learned to steal, so that they will be ready to draw out all milk from such ewes as you may hold them. That will save the trouble of milking them out, as would have to be done if the lambs had not been taken away. You may put some good mother with one of such lambs in a small pen. After holding her for a week or ten days she may adopt the lamb and she may not. If my plan is followed it will enable the farmer with few acres to carry with profit just double the number of sheep that he could under the old practice of raising March lambs which are turned out summer pasture and allowed to run till they weigh from 75 to 90 pounds each. I also practice shearing in the latter part of March. The wool will have a good start before it is time to turn them out of the barn to pasture.—Ira L. Cross, in American Agriculturist.

Culls Dear at Any Price. The time of good prices for pure-bred stock is a time of more or less temptation for the breeder, as also for the farmer who buys for the improvement of his herd. The breeder is tempted to keep and sell something that is not good enough to use for breeding. The farmer is induced to buy it because it looks cheap compared with meritorious pure-bred animals. Both lose money in the end. The breeder who sells culls will soon have a corresponding reputation. The farmer who buys culls will lose many times the difference in price, and his faith in pure-bred stock to a certain extent. Stock breeders are not an exact science, and culls will, some occasionally, but do not sell or buy them for breeding purposes.

Keeping Up Fertility. The fertility of the soil must be kept up by an intelligent and systematic plan of manuring and in addition the soil must be put in proper shape for receiving the seed. When this is done the farmer may rely upon nature doing the rest, and by chance there should be an unfavorable season he will be better off by having cultivated his land properly before sowing than if he had not done so.

A SHADE FOR A CULTIVATOR.

How a Big Umbrella May Be Attached to a Hoe.

Buy a large, strong, cotton umbrella having a stout handle without a knob or hook at the end. Take a 2x4 about three feet long and bore a hole a little larger in diameter than the handle of the umbrella in the center of the board and about two-thirds through. Take a block (2x4) a foot long and bore a corresponding hole through its center and spike to the first in such a way that the holes will correspond. Take another block



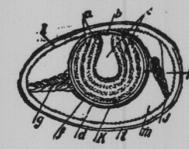
SHADE IN POSITION.

somewhat shorter and do likewise with it, thus making a hole six inches deep in the block than the observance. For a long time it has disappeared from ordinary daily life, although a former generation considered it essential to good manners. The only occasions upon which the custom has obtained of late years have been the walk in to dinner from the drawing room and the promenade in the ballroom between dances, but now propagandists are beginning to walk side by side without touching arms, and no doubt it will soon be possible for a woman to march in to dinner without actual support from her cavalier. Obstructionists will doubtless be able to trace back this change of manners to the higher education of woman and her adoption of the bicycle. Cherries are a frequent decoration of hats this season. A model of light beige straw is very prettily trimmed with ecru lace and a quantity of cherries of different shades of red, with foliage. The hat illustrated is of beige straw, trimmed with violet, with beige tulle, at the side is a chon of rare ribbon, connected with another chon which rests upon the hair. A trail of pink convolvulus passes up over the crown. —Orange Judd Farmer.

STRUCTURE OF AN EGG.

An Interesting Picture Showing Cross Section of a Hen's Egg.

The cut shows a cross section of a hen's egg before incubation. A, yellow part of yolk; b, germ spot which is always present in fertile eggs and can be readily seen on breaking the shell; c, white part of yolk, consisting of a central, yellow, shaped mass and a number of layers



STRUCTURE OF AN EGG.

arranged around it, the outer layer of white lying just beneath the vitelline membrane. D, Outside this membrane is a layer of more fluid albumen; e, chalazae; f, air space; g, shell membrane; h, shell; k, layer of thicker albumen outside the yolk; l, boundary between outer and middle parts of the albumen or white of the egg.—Orange Judd Farmer.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

A Few Acres Well Cultivated Better Than More Superficially Tilled.

As soon as we learn in this country that the farmer who cultivates his land better than many acres carelessly cultivated, the greater will be the profits of farming. The great extent and original cheapness of our farming lands have been a detriment to us agriculturally. Thousands got their farms at \$1.25 an acre, and even less, and the original claim as rapidly as possible, and engaged in farming "all out doors." Almost necessarily such farming is loosely done. When there are but few acres under cultivation, they must be made to produce what we need, and they can be with less expenditure of time and effort. The English farmer compels his few acres to yield as much of our many acres do, because his system is more perfect. The farms of the future will be smaller. The time will come—after we are gone—when herds will not rove over great fields, but will be soiled; when the wheat and corn crops will be made to more than double the present average yield, and when farming will be less irksome because its operation will be more contracted in every respect. If these things will be profitable and desirable then, why would they not be profitable and desirable now?—Western Plowman.

Sowing in Summer.

Ten acres of sowing crop, says Hoard's Dairyman will give the same results as 60 acres of pasture, and during the hot, dry months of August and beginning of September, when the pastures are burned up, will prove vastly more satisfactory. One man for an hour during the early morning will out grow two men, and the feeding to the animals is only a very short chore. Mr. Hiram Smith, who keeps nearly 100 cows on 200 acres of land, depends very largely on sowing. He sows winter rye for early feed; when the rye gets too woody, he changes to clover, then follows with millet, succeeded by fodder corn and the second cutting of clover. He is a man who figures costs very closely, and claims that for making a pound of butter ordinary pasture is the most costly of any kind of farm feed.

MILLINERY NOTES.

Both Flowers and Fruit Are Used as Trimming.

There are little hats entirely of flowers, trimmed with changeable ribbon, which are exceedingly attractive. For example, a toque made of mignonette is decorated with green and white changeable ribbon and another of Parma violets with straw and violet ribbon.

The veil is being omitted more and more frequently, even for inform occasions. Of course it is never worn upon occasions of ceremony. Speaking of



STRAW TOQUE.

omissions, the custom of a man offering his arms to a lady is now more honored in the breach than the observance. For a long time it has disappeared from ordinary daily life, although a former generation considered it essential to good manners. The only occasions upon which the custom has obtained of late years have been the walk in to dinner from the drawing room and the promenade in the ballroom between dances, but now propagandists are beginning to walk side by side without touching arms, and no doubt it will soon be possible for a woman to march in to dinner without actual support from her cavalier. Obstructionists will doubtless be able to trace back this change of manners to the higher education of woman and her adoption of the bicycle.

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JUDIC CHOLLET.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

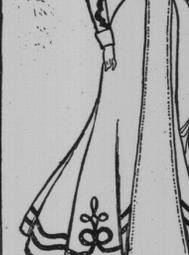
Humble Fabrics Exalted to a High Position.

Within the last few years many materials not before considered as belonging to the domain of dress have come into use for gowns, deans and crash being conspicuous among them; but this year there is a yet more striking innovation, burials, pure and simple, being introduced as a dress fabric. Of course it is not the coarsest, roughest kind of flannel, but of the comparatively smooth, even quality of the lightest weight used for wall hangings, etc., and is appropriate to the domain of dress because of duck of a different color and with cotton or linen braid and tape in fancy patterns and a quantity of cherries of different shades of red, with foliage. The hat illustrated is of beige straw, trimmed with violet, with beige tulle, at the side is a chon of rare ribbon, connected with another chon which rests upon the hair. A trail of pink convolvulus passes up over the crown. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Country hats of lawn and muslin are again in vogue. They are not particularly durable, but as they are inexpensive and they are extremely light and cool as well as attractive while they are clean and fresh. They are entirely composed of puffs and drapery of muslin, and the wearer can give them an aspect of originality by the addition of a knot of velvet or ribbon or a bunch of flowers and some quills.

The picture shows a novel tailor made redingote of very thin mastic cloth. It is tight, but forms a sort of stitched plastron in front, which falls from the neck to the foot and is adorned with wooden buttons. Bands of shirred silk are applied to the foot of the redingote and the sleeves in ornamental designs and also decorate the outside of the skirt also. There is a narrow belt of the silk also. —Orange Judd Farmer.

REDINGOTE.



THE MODEL FORM.

straight vertical line, but as the most effective of these instruments are very expensive there is every prospect that nature will not be entirely subdued and will still be visible in the human form divine. The accompanying cut shows to what an extent the fashionable idea of the figure has changed within a short time. The model illustrated is the latest and is immensely long, the front steels being entirely straight, while those at the sides are curved as little as possible. The hips are closely bound by a tight yoke of strong webbing, while the fullness at the top in front is almost entirely omitted. This straight jacket is worn immediately under the gown, except for a little corset cover. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Not a Free Recreation.

"It doesn't cost anything to contemplate." "Doesn't it? I noticed Mrs. Dasha-way's tailor made suit one day, and it cost me \$40. My wife had to have one just like it."—Detroit Free Press.

TAILOR MADE GOWNS.

Two Bodices Often Made For One Skirt.

Tailor made gowns of thin wool, cloth, pique or duck are very much worn. In having one of these costumes made it is not at all unusual to have two bodices instead of one, as it permits of more variety. One bodice is a neat jacket, the other a bolero, and they may be worn interchangeably with the same skirt as occasion demands. The bolero is the more "up to date," but the jacket is sometimes the more useful.

Blossoms to be worn under the jacket or bolero are often marvels of fine needlework. White being in great favor this season, wash materials are largely employed, and chemisettes are often a mass of valenciennes lace, embroidery and tucks. The finest batiste and nainsook are used. These materials come by the



TAILOR MADE GOWN.

yard, also in all over designs of tucking, puffing, frilling and insertion, and usually have much openwork, which renders them cool. For women who do not care for wash fabrics there are blouses of liberty silk, net or mousseline de sole over silk. These are worn with a soft cravat of the same material or lace. The cut shows a tailor made gown of beige cloth. The seamless skirt is closed at the side and is finished with rows of stitching. The bolero jacket has rounded sleeves, with larger tabs in front and collar and revers of white faille. Gold buttons and silk cords trim the bodice and the hat, which is of beige straw, is trimmed with blue flowers and loops of blue taffeta. —Orange Judd Farmer.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

THE FASHIONABLE FIGURE.

It Is Formed Upon the Model of a Stove Pipe.

The general style of gowns is now very attractive, clinging attire and low draperies being far more pleasing to the artistic eye than the stiff, rigid forms which prevailed a few years ago. Not satisfied, however, with discarding all artificial distortion of the figure, such as bustles, haircloth, balloon sleeves and pads, fashion has decreed that the natural contours of the figure should be suppressed and flattened to the utmost degree possible. Of course it is only the blindest followers of fashion who carry out this idea and consent to destroy or straighten the natural curves, but such is the theory at present prevailing. New corsets are constructed with the single purpose of narrowing the hips and converting the back and front profile into a

straight vertical line, but as the most effective of these instruments are very expensive there is every prospect that nature will not be entirely subdued and will still be visible in the human form divine. The accompanying cut shows to what an extent the fashionable idea of the figure has changed within a short time. The model illustrated is the latest and is immensely long, the front steels being entirely straight, while those at the sides are curved as little as possible. The hips are closely bound by a tight yoke of strong webbing, while the fullness at the top in front is almost entirely omitted. This straight jacket is worn immediately under the gown, except for a little corset cover. —Orange Judd Farmer.

Not a Free Recreation.

"It doesn't cost anything to contemplate." "Doesn't it? I noticed Mrs. Dasha-way's tailor made suit one day, and it cost me \$40. My wife had to have one just like it."—Detroit Free Press.

THE SUMMER WARDROBE.

New Poplins—How Traveling Gowns Are Made.

Poplin is one of the best of the season's materials. It is used for all sorts of gowns, from simple ones to those of great elaborateness, and is seen in black and all the new colors—several blues and violets, a number of greens, grays and beiges and poppy and venetian red. There is a lovely shade of pastel green, another of light tortoisie blue and a beautiful silver gray. Poplin is employed for little girls as well as women.

Traveling gowns are very simply made, the tailor made style being preferred, and



TRAVELING GOWN.

all elaborations of fastening and troublesome adjustments are avoided. A pocket is a necessity, but it is difficult to put anywhere except in the back seam and yet keep it out of evidence. Where there are no plaits at all in the back of the skirt it cannot be kept out of sight even there. In such a case it is best to trim the two sides of the front and conceal the opening of the pocket under the trimming. The skirt should be short, so that it need not be held up in the hand during walking. The bodice which is most convenient is the jacket or bolero, which may be open or closed, according to circumstances. It should be worn over a neat wrist waist of percale or wash silk. The cut shows a gown of fax blue. The upper part of the skirt is adorned with heavy white embroidered motifs, and the bodice, which forms a slight blouse in front, is similarly trimmed. The upper part of the bodice is cut away in a fanciful form to show the neck, and the edge is finished with a plaiting of white mousseline de sole. The half length sleeves and the epaulets are finished in the same way. —Orange Judd Farmer.

JUDIC CHOLLET.

FASHION HINTS.

Items of Interest Concerning the Wardrobe.

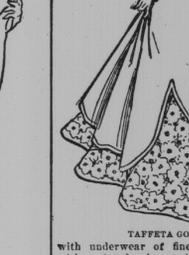
Capes are still worn for the carriage, for evening and as traveling wraps, and their utility will keep them in fashion for a long time yet, but the bolero or short jacket is now preferred for general use. The fashionable wedding costume includes something beside the gown, veil and accessories. The bride must have special garments all through, beginning

with underwear of fine linen trimmed with real valenciennes lace. Then comes the short petticoat of white liberty silk, the long petticoat of white moire or satin, elaborately trimmed with lace, mousseline de sole and ribbon, and the corset of white satin or opal broche silk. These decorated corsets are quite as costly as the gown itself and are of the finest quality and workmanship.

The bodice differing from the skirt is still worn, both by girls and women. Corsets are no longer made with a blouse effect at the back, the front only being allowed to overhang the belt. Bodices of taffeta or of mousseline de sole over silk are in as much favor as ever.

The cut shows a costume of poppy red taffeta. The skirt is covered with an application of yellow guipure and has tunic of plain taffeta with a stitched edge. The little coat is cut to match and has a stitched edge also and opens over a plastron of the guipure over taffeta. The sleeves are plain, the epaulets being cut in one with the bodice. Fancy buttons decorate the corsage, and there is a neck ruff of yellow chiffon. The hat of yellow straw is trimmed with red poppies and red tulle. —Orange Judd Farmer.

TAFFETA GOWN.



TAFFETA GOWN.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. ST. JOHN, N. B. JULY 8 1899.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH. This paper is published every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 a.m. in advance of the other papers.

ADVERTISING RATES. Ordinary commercial advertisements making the run of the paper—each insertion 10 per cent.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. Owing to the considerable number of communications to the editor, it is necessary to request our subscribers and agents to send all communications to the editor.

FACTS FOR SUBSCRIBERS. Special exception names of no new subscribers will be entered until the money is received.

RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS. Write plainly and take special pains with the facts.

This paper has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces. Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY 8 1899. THE HORSELESS CARRIAGE.

Two or three years ago, when it was demonstrated in France that a horseless carriage could be run for six or seven hundred miles over ordinary roads at an average speed of fifteen miles an hour.

The horseless carriage has no many obvious advantages over the carriages that are drawn by horses that the matter hardly requires to be discussed.

In the matter of economy there is really no comparison, and economy is in the end bound to win.

The initial cost of a horseless carriage is at present probably greater than that of a good horse with its carriage and harness, but beyond that the economy is all with the inanimate machine.

The horseless carriage does not fall sick; it does not need food while not in use; it does not shy or get frisk and run away.

As to the matter of speed, it is capable of going twice or three times as fast as a horse, and it will go as many hours as its master requires it to go without tiring.

The owner of a good horse would think that he was doing well if he drove him fifty miles a day, and to drive him sixty would be regarded as a marvellous performance.

But the horseless carriage would go the sixty miles in four hours with the greatest ease, and in three if great haste were necessary.

To drive a good roadster sixty miles, including stops, would take at least twelve hours, but in the same time the owner of the horseless carriage, if so disposed, could have travelled two hundred miles.

Mention of such facts as these will enable the reader to understand why the new vehicle has sprung into such sudden popularity.

INDEPENDENCE DAY. Tuesday was the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence by the representatives of the thirteen colonies which rebelled against Great Britain, and which now form a part of the United States.

It is not likely that Kipling has yet done his best work. He is a growing man, but just how great he will grow cannot be told.

There are other lines which sound like proverbs and cling to the memory as were England tells Egypt that she will teacher her.

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principles which may some day rise up to confront their creators and inventors or their successors.

The Declaration of Independence has served its term and may now be cast aside as an old worn out garment for which its owner has no further use.

THE GRAND TRUNK AGREEMENT. The malignity and unfairness with which the San has recently been attacking the minister of railways is the very best proof that could be had of the weakness of its case.

The Niger Territories. The announcement that the British government has taken over the territories of the Royal Niger Company is a significant sign of the times, and shows that a policy of imperialism is steadily growing in popularity.

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British Empire so well and so briefly as Kipling when he said "What do they know of England who only England know."

So when Tommy Atkins says to Mr. Fussy-Wussy "You're a poor heathen, but a first-class fighting man."

We feel that we have got hold of a phrase that we cannot readily forget. Kipling is beyond all comparison the most popular writer of the day, but no one can tell just how long his popularity will last.

THE NIGER TERRITORIES. The announcement that the British government has taken over the territories of the Royal Niger Company is a significant sign of the times, and shows that a policy of imperialism is steadily growing in popularity.

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that the Yankee miners who went in there could have had control of the country and hosted the stars and stripes.

The government pursued a different policy, and for this purpose it was necessary that the Yukon should receive military protection.

The Boston Transcript, while abusing the British government for putting pressure on the Transvaal, is justifying its attacks which its countrymen are making in the independence of the people of the Philippine Islands.

Senator Wood objects to the purchase of the Drummond County Railway because he objects to the government ownership of railways.

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Intercolonial Railway. On and after MONDAY, the 19th June, 1899, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Train Name and Time. Includes Suburban Express for Hampton, Express for Campbellton, Express for Halifax, etc.

City Ticket Office. 7 King Street, St. John, N. B.

TENDERS. For an Annex to the Lunatic Asylum. Department of Public Works, Charlottetown, P. E. Island, June 27th, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, 29th July 1899, for the building of an annex to the Lunatic Asylum at Fairwood, according to plans and specifications to be seen at this office.

EPPE'S COCOA. Distinguishing everywhere for its delicacy of flavor, superior quality, and nutritive properties.

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BIRTHS.

COPY—At New Brunswick, N. B., on June 29th, to the wife of Sanford Copp, a son.

MARRIAGES.

DICKSON-POWELL—At the residence of the bride's father, on June 25th, by Rev. J. G. Johnson, assisted by Rev. I. Robertson, Clement I. Dickson, of Papan, to Laura A. daughter of George Powell, of Black River.

DEATHS.

BEYLA—On July 6th, after a lingering illness, of cancer, Amy Foreman, wife of Albert E. Beyla, in the 82nd year of her age.

REPORTS, DISASTERS, ETC.

Passed Sydney, N. S., on July 5th, by St. John, the schooner, from St. John via Sydney for Cardiff.

BRITISH PORTS.

Arrived—The schooner, from St. John, passed through Partridge Friday on last night.

AMERICAN PORTS.

Arrived—The schooner, from St. John, passed through Partridge Friday on last night.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Arrived—The schooner, from St. John, passed through Partridge Friday on last night.

PORT OF ST. JOHN.

Arrived—The schooner, from St. John, passed through Partridge Friday on last night.

ARRIVED.

Barque Dilliber (11), 127, Cape, from St. John, N. B., on July 4th.

DEPARTED.

Barque Dilliber (11), 127, Cape, for St. John, N. B., on July 4th.

ARRIVED.

Barque Dilliber (11), 127, Cape, from St. John, N. B., on July 4th.

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Advertisement for Eastlake Shingles, Galvanized or Painted. Includes text: 'When you get to the roof use our famous Eastlake Shingles'.

Advertisement for Metallic Roofing Co., Limited. Includes text: 'They look well and last well—Fire, Lightning and Rust proof'.

Advertisement for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Includes text: 'Cook's Cotton Root Compound is a medicinal preparation'.

Advertisement for Notion to Mariners. Includes text: 'Notion to Mariners—Automatic buoy of Liscomb'.

Advertisement for Another Competitor. Includes text: 'Another Competitor—The department of commerce'.

Advertisement for Bloomfield Wedding. Includes text: 'Bloomfield Wedding—Miss J. M. Hayes'.

Advertisement for Odesa. Includes text: 'Odesa, July 5—The department of commerce'.

KING OF CUBA.

A ROYALIST PARTY WANTS A MONARCHY, NOT A REPUBLIC.

An Havana Paper Tuesday Published a Statement of the Movement—A Monster Petition to be Sent President McKinley on the Subject.

HAVANA, July 3.—La Lucha will publish a statement regarding matters which, its conductors say, they have been investigating and carefully guarding for several weeks, owing to the violence of those concerned and the desire of the latter to avoid a premature disclosure, leading to a possible failure of their plans. The paper will say:—

"Cuba, during the last few months, has been a land of many surprises. The latest is the establishment of a royalist party. The new organization is unimportant at present, probably numbering fewer than 50 members, but well known Cuban general, who claims to be descendant of Charlemagne, is reported to be the head of the party, and the meeting place is usually the Inglaterra cafe. The Cuban general in question is said to be classified with American royalists. He thinks that what Cuba needs is not a republic, but a strong hand at the helm, like his own. He is of opinion that the people of the Latin race prefer royalty and the possible horrors recurring under a monarchical regime.

The Cuban general referred to is understood to deny that he is the head of a party with such objects, but there is considerable evidence that such a movement is on foot. He is the center of a party which is being organized by General Ludlow has been made aware of his successful attempts to collect money from gambling houses, under threats to use his influence to have them closed if the proprietors refused his demands. For political reasons it has not been considered advisable thus far to proceed against him, but he has been warned to discontinue the practice and it is believed now that he is more interested in making money than in starting a new party.

According to other reports of this bombastic scheme, he has leaked out the will persuade a majority of the aristocrats to give the movement their support by promising to make them dukes, counts and barons. It is also in the plans to form a Cuban Legion of Honor. Several persons who affect to believe that such a scheme might succeed say the outcome will depend largely on the charm of novelty with a populace indifferently prepared to embrace the idea. The theory is that it would be particularly acceptable to such families as have titles from the crown of Spain and Spaniards residing in Cuba who, owing to business or other considerations, have been compelled to forfeit their nobility. The promoters of the movement allege that they expect financial assistance from these sources, as the plan promises to substitute equivalent titles and positions for those that have been forfeited.

It is asserted that no fewer than 20,000 Cubans will sign the petition to President McKinley, recently sent to the principal cities of the eastern provinces by those interested in the construction of the proposed Central Railway to Santiago. The petition sets forth that Cuba only waits for McKinley's word to awake and to take giant strides toward civilization and progress. Peace will be assured, it declares, when work is plentiful and brigandage ceases.

The Puerto Principe newspaper prints a despatch from Havana announcing the withdrawal of General Cervera. The news has caused widespread regret there.

ANGELIC SYND

Opened at Chatham Tuesday—The Bishop's Charge—Reports of Committees—Nominating Committee Named.

CHATHAM, N. B., July 4.—The synod assembled this afternoon in the town hall, the bishop in the chair. The roll called showed a majority of the clergy and laity present. The bishop then delivered his charge. He first alluded in feeling and high terms to those of the clergy who had died during the year. Of the late Rev. J. H. Sanford he said he was a most devoted servant of his Lord, beloved by everyone. He spoke of Archbishop Briggsstocke as follows: "He was a strong man, and, take him all in all, we shall not soon see his like again." His lordship also spoke highly of the late Rev. W. B. South as a painstaking and effective worker. The bishop then went on to urge the necessity for observing the rogation days, giving historical precedents for his arguments. He emphasized the need for a sound fund for incensed clergy and asked for a

FREE. Rose Dentine Tooth Powder. Thoroughly Cleansing and Whitening. A unique combination of several elements, all of which are essential to the purity and excellence of the powder. It cleanses, whitens, and preserves the teeth. It comes in a small, convenient package. Write your name and address, and we will send you two boxes to sell to your friends. Return the money when you are satisfied. We will give you this amount plus a chain of five gold rings, etc. Write to us at once. NATIONAL MANUFACTURING CO. TORONTO.

CANABALISM IN ALASKA.

A LETTER CONFIRMS THE CENT STORY FROM THE ATLIN.

A Swedish Sailor Who Went to the Gold Fields Writes His Mother That His Starving Party Drew Lots for Healthy Human Flesh.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 2.—The recent story of cannibalism which came from the Atlin district of Alaska is confirmed, and horrible details are added. A letter received yesterday by Captain Hans Svensson from Mesjonia, in the Kotschubei Sound country.

The writer was Olaf Jorgensen, who with two other Swedish sailors, Peter Martin and August Olsen, and 20 others, went to the Kotschubei country in September from Seattle. All were well supplied with food and had a year's outfit, but it is scarcely probable that more than one of them was slain.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.

And a Few of the Accidents of the Day—Its Effects are Felt in England.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated in the metropolis under gloomy weather conditions, with much noise, yammering, a profusion of flags and excursions and sports of all kinds. It was stated that there were more fireworks sold and more boats running than on any previous celebration.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The day was observed noisily at the capital but there was no distinctive celebration beyond the customary meetings of the patriotic societies. The weather in the Federal City was not so favorable as in other parts of the country.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 4.—Eldred Cleo, aged 17, son of George Cleo, was killed by the explosion of a small cannon today. A fragment about the size of a walnut entered his head and penetrated the brain.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 4.—Edward Roberts, a boy of 14, was killed by the explosion of a bottle of fireworks, near which he was setting off fireworks. A spark from the crackers entered the boy's eye and exploded the powder. His brother, Ernest, was severely cut about the arms and neck with broken glass.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 4.—Capt. Geo. Walker, of Co. H, 1st Fire Department, received serious injuries at a fire tonight. A ladder broke and four men fell to the ground. Walker's right leg was broken and he sustained internal injuries which necessitated his removal to the hospital. His condition is quite serious.

WATERVILLE, Me., July 4.—Through the careless use of fireworks in the hands of children a play upon Main street of this city this morning flames the six-year-old daughter of Wallace Smith, was most seriously burned, there being little hope of recovery.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., July 4.—A signal boy ascended to the masthead of the British second class cruiser Argonaut, to clear the masts of the ship of rigging which had apparently become fouled by the rigging of the ship. His majesty then expressed the hope that the loyal devotion of the Fins would be proved to the satisfaction of their governor-general.

Russia and the Fins.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—While refusing to receive the Finnish deputations the czar has issued a rescript declaring that when he ascended the throne he took up the sacred duty of watching over the welfare of all the people under the Russian scepter, and deemed it well to preserve to Finland the special fabric of internal legislation conferred on it by his mighty forefathers.

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The Seery Murder Case.

DEBHAM, MASS., July 4.—The Seery murder case still contains possibilities of further developments and the police are diligently inquiring into the report that other persons were at the Seery tenement on the night preceding Mrs. Seery's death. The two sons, John W. and Joseph E., will not be arraigned until District Attorney Harris is ready to take up the case and the time intervening will give the police an opportunity to find out more about the reported coronal in the Seery tenement on Saturday night. During the day nothing definite developed.

Belgian Troubles.

ANTWERP, July 4.—At a meeting of the provincial council today a councillor belonging to the left proposed a resolution in favor of the rejection of the new electoral bill. A rightist councillor proposed that the resolution was conveyed to the government. The remark was the signal for an uproarious outburst in the public galleries, where there were shouts of "Down with the government!" "Down with the thieves!" "Down with the priests!" and the "Marsellaise" was also sung.

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A traveler in Egypt writes: In shape Egypt resembles a fan with a long, crooked handle. The broad, triangular part, on the delta district, is Lower Egypt; the handle, or the River Valley, is Upper Egypt. From Alexandria, on the sea coast, to Cairo, which is inland at the apex of the delta, the distance is about 135 miles—three and one-half hours by an express train. It is 547 miles from Cairo, south, to the first cataract, the southern end of the handle of the fan. The delta is a marshy, swamp land, the best fit for pasturing cattle and raising wheat on the high places.

This region of the delta contains a little over 5,000 square miles. The handle of the fan, which is a narrow strip of fertile land, four and one-half miles to ten miles broad in Nubia, and fourteen to thirty-two miles broad in Egypt proper. It is really the bottom of a vast canon, cut through ages by the Nile, flowing northward through the eastern part of the Sahara. The canon is therefore, still flanked on either side by burning, yellow deserts—the Arabian on the east, the Lybian on the west. Seen from the top of the great pyramid, it looks like a single green thread in a cloth of gold, and this green thread contains less than 5,000 square miles of arable land, as far as the first cataract. To this we must add the Fayum, which is a huge oasis, some forty by thirty miles, in the western desert, about fifty miles above Cairo, and only separated from the Nile canon by a narrow ridge of cliff, pierced through with a tunnel. It is truly a part of Egypt. This little spot is very fertile, abounding in flowers and fruits. No country in the world is so isolated as the land of the Pharaohs; on the north is the Mediterranean Sea, with its dangerous coasts; on the east and west, the great deserts; on the south, the wild, rocky mountains of Ethiopia.

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NO REDWOOD SAPLINGS.

Famous California Trees That Lack Descendants.

The redwood forests of the Pacific Coast are described by Mr. Henry Gannett in the May number of the "National Geographic Magazine," as occupying a narrow strip hugging the coast from the southern boundary of Oregon through northern California, with an area of 2,000 square miles, in which the standing timber is estimated at 75,000,000,000 feet. As measured by the amount of merchantable timber per acre, this is probably the densest forest on earth. In the Southern States and in Minnesota, tracts containing from 5,000 to 10,000 feet per acre are regarded as heavily forested; but around Eureka, Cal., the lumber companies have realized an average of between 75,000 and 100,000 feet per acre. It is said that "there is no room for a single acre, near Garberville, which yielded in the mill 1,431,350 feet in lumber. There was sufficient lumber on this acre to have covered it with a solid block of frame-building lumber ten stories high."

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The South African Republic, also known as the Transvaal, was originally founded by part of the Boers who left the Cape colony in 1835 for Natal, but who were driven out of that colony by the British crown. In 1852 the independence of the Transvaal was recognized by the British government, and

the constitution of the state is based on the "Tritry-three Articles," passed in 1849, and the "Ground Act," or fundamental law, passed in February, 1858.

On April 12, 1877, the Transvaal was annexed by the British government, against which, in December, 1880, the Boers took up arms, and after defeating the English, a truce of peace was signed March 21, 1881. According to the convention ratified by the Volksraad, on Oct. 23, 1881, self-government was restored to the Transvaal as far as regards internal affairs, the control and management of external affairs being reserved to the government of Great Britain as suzerain. Another convention with the government of Great Britain was signed and ratified in 1884, by which the state was to be known as the South African Republic and the British sovereignty restricted to the control of foreign relations.

NO REDWOOD SAPLINGS.

Famous California Trees That Lack Descendants.

The redwood forests of the Pacific Coast are described by Mr. Henry Gannett in the May number of the "National Geographic Magazine," as occupying a narrow strip hugging the coast from the southern boundary of Oregon through northern California, with an area of 2,000 square miles, in which the standing timber is estimated at 75,000,000,000 feet. As measured by the amount of merchantable timber per acre, this is probably the densest forest on earth. In the Southern States and in Minnesota, tracts containing from 5,000 to 10,000 feet per acre are regarded as heavily forested; but around Eureka, Cal., the lumber companies have realized an average of between 75,000 and 100,000 feet per acre. It is said that "there is no room for a single acre, near Garberville, which yielded in the mill 1,431,350 feet in lumber. There was sufficient lumber on this acre to have covered it with a solid block of frame-building lumber ten stories high."

The reverse side of the picture is the fact that there is no young growth nor sign of reproduction from seed. This indicates that, with the clearing away of the present forest, though the supply of lumber is not exhausted, the forest in three hundred years, the redwood "as a source of lumber" will cease to exist. The progressive drying of the soil is regarded as the cause of the failure of the reproductive power.

Bisley Team Arrivo.

MONTREAL, July 4.—The Allan Line steamer "Iron Mountain," arrived at Liverpool today with the Canadian rifle team for the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley.

Something Unusual.

She—Have you noticed that Mr. Short-light is paying a good deal of attention to Miss Cleverly?
He—Yes, and it's the first time I ever knew him to pay anything.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE AND THE GRAND TRUNK AGREEMENT BILL.

Trying to Get Bowell Men and Ferguson Men Together - The House Talking Redistribution - Supplementary Estimates Being Looked for.

Ottawa, July 4 - In the house today Mr. Foster asked when the supplementary estimates would be brought down.

The minister of finance said the estimates would likely be presented to the house before the end of the week.

Mr. Fielding moved a vote on account of one-tenth of the total estimates for the fiscal year which began on July 1.

In agreeing to the vote Mr. Foster contradicted the course of the opposition in this matter with that of the Liberal opposition in 1892, when no vote on account would be agreed to.

The premier returned that Mr. Foster should have referred to 1891, when the Liberal opposition agreed to two votes on account.

Mr. Clarke Wallace resumed the debate on the redistribution bill. He attacked it as an infamous gerrymander, and said that the 1893 act was eminently fair and equitable.

Mr. McMillen warmly defended the bill, and with equal warmth denounced the Conservative bill of 1892.

Mr. Hill, of P. E. Island, dealt with the constitutional aspect of the subject, opposing the opposition claim that redistribution could legally be made only after each census being taken.

The house adjourned at 12:30. In the senate this afternoon Senator Wood, of Westmorland, opposed the International Extension Bill.

Senator Mills pointed out that the low rates were of benefit to the country through which the road ran.

The senate adjourned at 6 o'clock, and Ferguson men can be got together in connection with the Grand Trunk agreement bill.

Ottawa, Ont., July 5 - The discussion upon the Yukon was started again in the house by Mr. Davin, who put himself in order by moving an adjournment of the house.

Mr. Davin's motion was supported by Mr. Ferguson, who put himself in order by moving an adjournment of the house.

shelving anyone, and that if the Ogilvie investigation proved inefficient another would be ordered.

Mr. Mackenzie asked Sir Charles Tupper to explain the propriety of Mr. Davin moving an adjournment of the house.

Dr. Landarkin jolled Sir Charles for having been the only Conservative who had come to the rescue of Sir Hilbert.

Dr. Sprague, in the course of his remarks, intimated that if Lord Dufferin was governor-general now, he would exercise his power as he did in connection with the Pacific scandal.

The minister of the interior complained that the tone of all the opposition speeches in the house, and the opposition newspaper articles in the country, conveyed an intimation that there were personal charges against the government.

Mr. Borden, of Halifax, gave notice of an important motion he proposed to move today.

Mr. Borden's motion was supported by Mr. Ferguson, who put himself in order by moving an adjournment of the house.

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in connection with the London election. He authorities consulted showed that though the question of election irregularities was referred to the courts by the Conservative leader, the house had never assigned its right to investigate the action of election officers.

He held that the duty of the house was made out, it was the duty of the house to make an investigation.

He then submitted evidence to show there were such in the Brookville and West Huron cases.

With regard to the West Huron case, he said that at the poll the vote was announced to be 40 for the Conservative candidate and 72 for the Liberal candidate.

Statutory declarations had been made by witnesses and 60 electors that they had voted at the poll for the Conservative candidate.

Statutory declarations had also been made by Robert Gray, a scotchman, at this poll, that he found a ballot on the floor of the polling booth marked for the Conservative.

He asked the premier if he would order an investigation into the West Huron case.

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and it had been the subject of correspondence between them to see if it was not acceptable.

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FARMERS' MEETINGS.

MESSERS. T. A. PETERS AND MR. TOMPKINS TALKING ON AGRICULTURE.

A Series of Valuable Lectures on the Farm Being Given in Victoria County by Direction of the Department of Agriculture - The Meetings Well Attended.

GRAND FALLS, July 3 - A series of Farmers' Institute meetings are being held in the county of Victoria.

At Bandville the speakers were received by a full house. The deputy commissioner detailed the policy of commissioners in instituting their meetings.

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BORDER NEWS.

Almost a Drowning Fatality - The Nickel Deposits to be Developed.

ST. STEPHEN, July 7 - What came very near being a fatal drowning accident took place in the harbor on Wednesday evening.

It seems Mr. Hugh Love, a prominent citizen of the town, and William, the son of Mr. F. L. Ham, went out in a cockle shell boat to examine a salmon net in the rear of Mr. Ham's salting establishment.

They concluded to make a change in the position of the net and Mr. Love picked up the dumb bell used as a weight on the net, fastening the same around his foot thereby giving him use of both hands in rowing.

Young Ham was in the bow of the boat attending to the net, when one of the rowlocks came out throwing Love on his back and thereby upsetting the boat.

Mr. Black and the York County Council. The following resolution, which was passed at the late meeting of the York county council, has been sent to us for publication.

On motion of Councillor Seymour, seconded by Mr. Morahan, Resolved, That whereas it has been stated in the public press that the salary of the secretary-treasurer of this county has been improperly drawn large sums of money from the county treasury, and that the salary of the secretary-treasurer has been increased from \$600 to nearly \$1,000.

Resolved, That the salary of the secretary-treasurer of this county be reduced to \$600 per annum, and that the amount of the salary of the secretary-treasurer for the past year be paid out of the county treasury.

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ST. JOHN CITY.

Arrives at Halifax with Tidings of the Death of William Evans, a Former Chief Engineer - Dirty Weather, Icebergs and a Derelict.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 6 - The news of the death of William Evans, formerly chief engineer of the Furness steamers Halifax City and St. John City, was brought to Halifax by the officers of the latter steamer today.

Evans was killed in the Victoria General Hospital for a short time. Consumption was the cause of his death. The deceased leaves a widow and child.

Mr. Tupper's speech on the selection of the object in view. Making plain the fact that the farmer cannot expect success in the dairy business with a beef type and advising them not to undertake the beef business with a dairy animal.

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EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House JOHNSON'S LINIMENT

JOHNSON'S LINIMENT Parson's Pills

CARTER'S LITTLE PILL FOR COLIC, HEADACHE, BRUISES, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BOWELS.

SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's.

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand Carter's Little Liver

Woman's Pipe Causes Her Death BOMBEVILLE, Mass., July 2 - Mrs. Sarah Smith, 80 years old, was burned to death this afternoon.