JAPANESE WON LAND BATTLE

The Russian Loss Was 100 Killed and Wounded.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED.

Gen. Kuropatkin telegraphs to the Emperor, under date of June 8:—"A Japanese brigade attacked a Russian detachment occupying Saimatza on June 7. The Russians retired slowly, because of the enemy's great superiority, towards Fenchulin Pass.

"Our losses were two officers wounded and one hundred soldiers killed or wounded."

"Japanese troops are concentrating southward with a front extending more than ten miles from Pulandien to Fang-Tsia-Tung, in the valley of Taissakho.

"A Japanese force of two companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry advanced on June 7 northward from Feng-Wang-Cheng into the Fan-Ta-Fang-Hung district, driving in the Cossack outposts. A detachment of chasseurs and of infantry hastened from Valindi to aid the Cossacks. The Japanese abandoned their attack, having lost one officer and non-commissioned officer captured and several men killed. We had no casualties.

"Outposts of Cossacks on the main Liao-Yang road were driven in June 7, but reinforcements forced the Japanese to retire. Our loss during the fighting, which lasted until 7 p. m., was Captain Liatchko and two soldiers killed and five soldiers wounded."

IS KUROKI ADVANCING?

All Japanese movements are interpreted as caused by anxiety to hamper as much as possible whatever movement Gen. Kouropatkin makes to help Port Arthur. Not only have the Japanese bombarded the West coast of Liao-Tung Peninsula, where the railway runs close to the shore, making feints of debarkation, but Gen. Kuroki has assumed the offensive eastward. He has sent an overpowering strong column that drove out the Russians from a fortified position at Saimatze, 20 miles northwest of Feng-Wang-Cheng, inflicting a loss of 100 men.

The Russian authorities say that they are without information about the fight at Siamatze beyond the official despatch that was made public on Thursday night, but that the Russian withdrawal was quite in accordance with Gen. Kuropatkin's pre-arranged plan, although the Russian losses indicated stubborn fighting. Military critics profess to be not altogether certain whether Gen. Kuroki's movement means a real advance, or is simply a feint to distract Russian attention from Port Arthur, but they incline to the latter view.

ASSUMED OFFENSIVE.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Fusan says that the Russians have apparently taken the offensive. They have reached Sulhailing and are advancing to Saimatse along the railway. They are being heavily reinforced. The Russians are now in a half circle around Feng-Wang-Cheng from Saimatse to Liao-Yang. A screen of Cossacks is covering their front. The northeastern roads and passes are strongly held. The Japanese cavalry are scouting admirably. They repulsed the Cossacks in several recent engagements.

STILL EIGHT MILES AWAY.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail, from Chefoo, says that junks are continually arriving. Up to the present nineteen have arrived from Port Arthur, with about 2,000 Chinese refugees, many others are following. The Military Governor allows all natives not engaged in the dockyard and defences to leave. Japanese cruisers intercepted the junks and gave the refugees food, which they needed very much. It is reported that the Japanese land forces are within eight miles of Port Arthur, but so far no important collision has taken place on land near the fortress. Gunboats and torpedo-boat destroyers can navigate the channel at high water, the Japanese scaling operations being effective only as regards the egress of larger vessels. The forts have been much damaged by the recurring bombardments.

TO REINFORCE TOGO.

The Tokio correspondent of the Agenzia Liberia, of Rome, telegraphs that a cruiser, four destroyers, two gunboats, and five torpedo boats have been repaired at Sasebo, and have gone to reinforce Admiral Togo before Port Arthur.

THE NEXT LAND BATTLE.

A despatch to St. Petersburg from Liao-Yang says that the Japanese have evacuated their positions near Wafangkau. The Russian patrols failed to discover any of the enemy as far as Naiangkan. A severe fight is expected at Kinlerau, where the enemy are concentrating all their strength in the positions they captured. The Japanese have not effected a landing at Kaichau. Their fleet of twenty-five steam transports, loaded with war material and provisions, which were lying off Kaichau, have disappeared. Stores for the Japanese army are arriving at Kinchau from all directions. The Japanese are retiring, and concentrating at Pulandien. Apparently this is only the first stage of a more extensive retirement.

RUSSIANS CHEER, JAPS.

An entire absence of personal feeling against the Japanese is noted at Liao-Yang. This may be due to conscious superiority over the foe. No doubt the Russians are entirely confident of final victory. The message of sympathy sent by the Japanese on the occasion of the Petropavlovsk disaster was not expected by the Russians and led to a conviction that they had to deal with a chivalrous foe. An incident testifying to the existence of this sentiment took place at Liao-Yang in a restaurant, which is frequented by officers. The war was being discussed and also the recent disaster to the Japanese warships off the Kwantung Peninsula, when an officer proposed cheers for the brave Japanese, which were warmly given by the Russian officers, who undoubtedly admire the courage of the Japanese.

JAPAN HAS 400,000 TROOPS.

The Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, prints an interview with Gen. Meckel, formerly professor of military tactics in Japan, in which he said he estimated the Japanese strength at 300,000 men and 100,000 reserves. He believed there were still 150,000 troops in Japan. He did not doubt that the Japanese would storm and take Port Arthur, as they did Kinchau. The heroism of the Japanese soldiers was unequaled, and they were splendid marksmen. The army organization was splendid, and the officers, who were very intelligent, were admirable leaders. He instructed six Japanese officers in 1903. Their knowledge astonished him, and his pupils ultimately became his teachers.

RUSSIANS MEET REVERSE.

A despatch to the London Morning Post from Shanghai says that the Russians, who were marching south under General Stackelberg, were repulsed near Waufungtien Saturday, and retired to Taschichiao.

Gen. Kouropatkin is still at Liao-Yang, but he has thrown out a screen of 40,000 troops to the southward as a protection against Gen. Kuroki's movements. There are daily conflicts between the Russian and Japanese scouts.

LIMIT TO FISH CATCH.

New Regulations Adopted by the Government.

A Toronto despatch says: By the new fishery regulations recommended by S. T. Bastedo, and adopted by the Dominion Government, anglers are only permitted to catch eight instead of twelve bass per day. The limit for maskinonge is four, pickerel twelve and lake trout four, speckled or brook trout thirty or ten pounds. The size limit for pickerel is fifteen inches, for maskinonge thirty inches, measuring from the point of the nose to the centre of the tail. The sale and export of speckled trout, black bass and maskinonge is prohibited for a period of five years, provided, however, that any person from a foreign country fishing in the waters of the province who obtains an angler's license may, upon leaving the province, take with him the lawful catch of two days' fishing.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the House of Commons.

FEATURES OF THE BUDGET.

Mr. Fielding in his budget dealt with admitted tariff inequalities requiring immediate treatment. There will be a thorough and detailed revision probably next session after an inquiry by members of the Government similar to that made in 1897.

A maximum general tariff, a minimum general tariff and the British preference will be adopted when the fiscal question is dealt with in detail. The highest scale of duties will be applied to countries whose trade policy is hostile to Canada, and the lower scale to countries that deal fairly with us, while the preference is to be kept for Great Britain.

The maximum duty on tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and other woollen goods, with the exception of blankets, bed comforters or counterpanes when imported under the preferential tariff, is fixed at 30 per cent. Present minimum 23½ per cent.

A special duty will be imposed upon goods "dumped" or "slaughtered" in Canada, being the difference between the sacrifice price and the fair market value of the goods. On certain articles of iron and steel on which bounties are paid this special duty is not to exceed 15 per cent. ad valorem, and in other cases the limit of special duty is 50 per cent. of the present duty.

The minimum duty on twine and cordage under the preference is raised to 20 per cent. ad valorem from 16 2-3 per cent.

The maximum duty under the British preference on china and porcelain ware is reduced from 20 to 15 per cent. ad valorem; that on common and colorless window glass from 13 1-3 per cent. to 7½ per cent.

The duty on refined petroleum (coal oil) is reduced from 5 to 2½ cents per gallon. Fuel oil for manufacturing purposes is placed on the free list. The duty on crude petroleum is wiped out and a bounty of 1½ cents per gallon is to be given to the crude oil producers of Canada. The duty on paraffine wax candles is reduced from 30 to 25 per cent.; that on paraffine wax from 30 to 25 per cent.; that on illuminating oils costing more than 30 cents per gallon from 25 to 20 per cent.; gasoline from 35 to 25 per cent.; that on lubricating oils from 5 cents to 2½ cents per gallon; that on lubricating oils n. e. s. and axle grease from 25 to 20 per cent.

Pails and tubs of wood are made dutiable at 25 instead of 20 per cent.

The minimum value for duty of open buggies is fixed at $40, and that of covered buggies at $50.

To the list of prohibited goods is added stallions and mares of less value than $50 each.

The duty on plate glass not bevelled in sheets or panes not exceeding seven square feet each, n.e.s., is lowered to 10 per cent. ad valorem. On the same material in sheets or panes exceeding seven square feet and not exceeding 25 square feet each the duty will be 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty on silk fabrics imported by manufacturers of men's neckwear for use exclusively in their own factories is reduced to 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Molasses from any country entitled to the British preference is placed in the free list.

The free list is further extended to comprise the following:—Printing presses not made in Canada, whale oil soap, plain basic photographic paper, hydro-fluo-silicic acid, glass for the manufacture of photographic dry plates, ferment cultures for butter making, machinery not made in Canada for the manufacture of linen, machinery not made in Canada for the manufacture of certain brass goods, well drilling machinery not made in Canada, but not to include motive power, artificial teeth, quassia juice, crude petroleum fuel and gas oils. The free admission of machinery and appliances not made in Canada used exclusively in alluvial gold mining is extended until 1st July, 1907.

Estimated revenue for the current year, $71,000,000; ordinary expenditure, inclusive of sinking fund payments, $54,500,000; capital expenditure, $11,500,000; surplus over all current and capital expenditures, $7,500,000, inclusive of $2,500,000 added to the sinking fund.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. Lennox moved for a committee to be appointed by the Prime Minister to consider the Act respecting the control of public moneys and the audit of the public accounts.

OTTAWA ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Mr. Birkett presented a petition from the City of Ottawa against the passage of the bill respecting the Ottawa Electric Company.

RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Fitzpatrick introduced his bill to amend the Railway Act, explaining that it had two objects. First it would provide that the Railway Commission should have control over the apportionment of freight rates between companies with interchanged traffic. Under the Act as it stood he had thought at first that this power was provided for, but he had now come to the conclusion that it extended only to companies operating in Canada. It also did not apply to companies operating under the control of foreign corporations. The second provision would stipulate that the majority of directors on Canadian subsidized railways should be British subjects.

BINDER TWINE.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Clancy that of a number of cases of seizures of binder twine which he had enumerated in only one had there been any expenses other then costs paid by the Government. This case was that of M. J. Wilson, of Kettle River, and the expenses were $245.

CANADA AND FRANCE.

Mr. Casgrain was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the steamer Malou had arrived at Montreal. The Government was not officially informed of her arrival. The Government knew she was to be one of the service put on between Canada and France, in accordance with a contract between the Government and Mr. Colombier, but did not consider that Mr. Colombier had fulfilled the contract. They were not, therefore, going to recognize the arrival of the Malou as evidence of the fulfilment of the contract.

STEEL WORKS STRIKE.

Mr. Smith (Vancouver) asked whether the Minister of Labor had done anything to help in bringing about a solution of the difficulty at the Dominion Steel Works.

Sir William replied that neither of the parties had invited the intervention of the Government or the Department of Labor, but the Sydney Board of Trade had done so, and overtures had been made by the department to both parties, but up to the present neither of them had availed themselves of the services of the department.

OCEAN RATE WAR.

Further Reductions Made on Steerage Passage Rates.

A despatch from London says: The North German Lloyd Steamship Co. has decided to carry third-class passengers from any part of this country to Boston for two pounds thirteen shillings sixpence. The Hamburg-American Co. will take steerage passengers from Leith to Hamburg, where they will board steamers bound for New York. The company's rate will be £2, the passengers paying their own fare to Leith. The White Star, Allan, Anchor, Dominion, and American Lines have issued a notice that their steerage rate will be £3 to New York or Canada, to take effect Monday. The rate also applies to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Some of the White Star steamers, it is stated, will carry steerage passengers for £2 15 shillings.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

The Russian Squadron to Sail Shortly.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Russian Government has obtained the consent of Turkey to the passage through the Dardanelles of the Russian Black Sea squadron, consisting of four battleships and two cruisers. The squadron will take its departure from the Black Sea within a short time.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, and Other Dairy Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, June 14.—Wheat—The market is weaker, with offerings of Ontario grades freer. No. 2 white and red quoted outside at 92 to 93c low freights. Spring wheat is nominal at 88c east, and goose at 79 to 80c east. Manitoba wheat is easier; No. 1 Northern 92c, Georgian Bay ports; No. 2 Northern at 90c, and No. 3 Northern, 87½c. No. 1 hard is nominal at 94c. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—The market is quiet, at easier prices. No. 2 white quoted at 30½ to 31c west, and at 31½c low freights to New York; No. 1 white, 32c east, and No. 2 at 31½c east.

Barley—The market is quiet, with demand moderate. No. 2 quoted at 48c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 40 to 41c, and No. 3 at 39c middle freights.

Peas—The market is dull at unchanged prices, with No. 2 shipping peas quoted at 61c west, or east.

Corn—The market is quiet, and prices steady. No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58½c on track, Toronto; No. 3 mixed at 57½c. Canadian corn nominal at 44c west for sound grain.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices nominal at 57 to 58c outside.

Buckwheat—The market is dull, with prices nominal. No. 2 quoted at 45c outside.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents unchanged at $3.65 to $3.70 middle freights for domestic use. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.25 to $4.50 in bbls. Manitoba flours are steady. No. 1 patents, $4.80; No. 2 patents, $4.50, and strong bakers' $4.40 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—Bran is dull at $17, and shorts at $16 here. At outside points bran is quoted at $15.50, and shorts at $16.50. Manitoba bran in sacks, $18, and shorts at $20 here.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried Apples—Trade is very dull, and prices are unchanged at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½ to 7c per lb.

Beans—Trade is quiet, with prices steady; Prime beans are quoted at $1.50 to $1.60, and hand-picked at $1.65 to $1.70.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 32c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 6 to 7c per lb. Comb quiet at $1.50 to $1.75.

Hay—The market is quiet, with offerings moderate. Timothy quoted at $9.50 to $10.25 a ton, on track, Toronto.

Straw—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at $5.50 to $6 on track, Toronto.

Potatoes—Receipts moderate, and prices steady. Car lots are quoted at 80 to 85c per bag, as to quality. Small lots job at 95c per bag.

Poultry—The demand is fair, with limited offerings. Chickens, 12 to 13c per lb.; turkeys, 15 to 17c per lb. for fresh killed.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—The receipts of butter continue fairly large, and the demand is good for best qualities, with prices unchanged. We quote:—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 14½ to 16c; ordinary to good large rolls, 13 to 14c; medium and lowee grades, 10 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 16 to 17c.

Eggs—The receipts are fair, and the demand good. Case lots are selling at 15c per dozen.

Cheese—The market is quiet with prices unchanged. Old quoted at 10c per lb. and new at 8¾ to 9c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with offerings small. Cured meats are in good demand at unchanged prices. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, 8 to 8½c per lb. in case lots. Mess pork, $16.50; do., short cut, $18 to $18.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12½c; do., heavy, 11½ to 12c; rolls, 9½c; shoulders, 9c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 13c.

Lard—The demand is fair, with prices steady. We quote:—Tierces, 7½c; tubs, 7¾ to 8c; pails, 8 to 8½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, June 14.—Demand for oats continues exceedingly dull, so that although No. 3 has been offering here for some days at 36c in store, only a few cars have been sold; the lowest offer of No. 2 oats seems to be 38c, and no one seems to want car lots at that figure. Peterboroughs have been sold at 35½c on track. Peas were about steady at 71c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 50c; No. 3 extra, 49c, and No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—There was a fair demand for Manitoba flour. Manitoba patents, $4.90 to $4.95; strong bakers', $4.60 to $4.65; Winter wheat patents, $4.80 to $5; straight rollers, $4.50 to $4.65; straight rollers in bags, $2.15 to $2.25. Feed—Manitoba bran was in good demand; Manitoba bran in bags, $18 to $19; shorts, $20 per ton; Ontario bran in bulk, $18.50 to $19; shorts, $19.50 to $20; mouillie, $26 to $28 per ton. Rolled oats — The market is firm; dealers are asking $2.32½ for bags and $4.90 in bbls. on track. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾ to 7½c; kettle-rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 11 to 13c; bacon, 18 to 19½c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs, $5.40 to $5.75. Eggs—Select, 16 to 16½c; new laid, 15 to 15½c. Butter—Full grass, 16½ to 17½c; Western dairy, 13 to 14c; Cheese—Ontario, 8½c; best Quebec, 7½c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, June 14.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 99½c to $1; No. 2 Northern, 97 to 98c; old July, 88½c bid. Rye—No. 1, 76c. Barley—No. 2, 68c; sample, 56 to 59c. Corn—No. 3, 50 to 51c; July, 48½c bid.

Buffalo June 14.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring; spot offerings scarce; unsettled; No. 1 Northern, $1.04; Winter, no offerings. Corn—Weak; No. 2 yellow, 57½c; No. 2 corn 56c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 2 mixed, 43c. Barley—No offerings. Rye—No 2 in store, 78c asked. Canal freights—Steady; wheat, 3½c to New York.

Minneapolis, June 14.—Wheat—July 93½c; September, 81½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 96½c; No. 1 Northern, 95½c; No. 2 Northern, 93½c. Flour—First patents, $5.20 to $5.30; second patents, $5.10 to $5.20; first clears, $3.50; second clears, $2.70. Bran—In bulk, $16; shorts, $17.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, June 14.—At the Western Cattle Market to-day the receipts were 90 loads, comprising 1,060 cattle, 1,000 sheep and lambs, 2,250 hogs, and 200 calves.

Business in both export and butchers' cattle was very brisk this morning; everything sold out early at strong prices. As much as $5.50 per cwt. was paid to-day for several loads of choice export cattle.

Butchers' cattle was, if anything, a little firmer for the best grades, and prices went up to $5 per cwt., and more would have sold. Prospects are considered good.

Stockers and feeders are scarce, and prices higher. More would have sold here to-day.

Good to choice milch cows are wanted and will fetch up to $55 or a little more for the right kind. Supplies to-day were not of the best grades.

"Small stuff" was firm and occasionally a little higher; ewes are worth from 4 to 4½c per lb.; bucks from 3 to 3½c per lb.; mixed sheep from 3½ to 3¾c per lb.; lambs from $3 to $5 each; calves from $2 to $10 each, or from 4 to 5½c per lb. Good stuff wanted.

Hogs are steady and unchanged, at $5.12½ for choice, and $4.75 per cwt. for light and fat. All grades will sell.

TIBETANS FOUGHT WELL

Story of the Attack on British Post at Kangma.

A despatch to London from Gyangtse, Tibet, gives the details of the Tibetan attack on Kangma post, in which one Sepoy killed and six wounded formed the total British losses. The despatch describes the onslaught of the Tibetans at dawn, they descending a hill in two solid masses. A portion of the troops had already started to march from the post, but those outside the fortifications immediately ran back to cover, save one sepoy. He refused to budge, and received the charge of the whole 700 Tibetans. After shooting five of them, he was cut down, despite a heavy fire from the post. The Tibetans reached the walls, and attempted to climb over, hacking at the men at the loop-holes with their swords, and even seizing the muzzles of the protruding rifles. Meanwhile those behind kept up a furious fire with matchlocks and Lhassa rifles. The Tibetans kept up the attack for half an hour with the utmost ferocity. They then withdrew, the garrison pursuing them. The Tibetans bombarded the camp at Gyangtse Wednesday. Their fire was heavier than usual. One Sikh was killed.

TO VISIT AMERICA.

Archbishop of Canterbury To Sail in September Next.

A London despatch says:—The Archbishop of Canterbury told the Canterbury Diocesan Conference on Wednesday that it might become his duty in September or October next to take advantage of the formal invitation he had received to attend a great gathering of the Episcopal Church in the United States. The suggestion that he should attend seemed at first to him to be out of duties, but the consensus of testimony, lay and clerical, as to the good which an official visit of this character might do, forced him not to put the plan aside.

ROBBERS FLAGGED TRAIN.

Safe and Express Car Blown Open and Robbed.

A Salt Lake, Utah, despatch says: A Denver & Rio Grade passenger train west-bound, was held up near Palisade, Col., early on Wednesday. Brakeman Shellenberger was seriously wounded by a bullet from the gun of one of the robbers and the conductor had his lantern shot from his hand. The robbers flagged the train about two miles from the station, and when the trainmen went forward they were confronted with revolvers by two masked men. Marching the conductor back to the train, the bandits detached the engine and express car from the coaches and blew open the safe, after running the locomotive and car some distance up the track. The express officials are unable to say what amount was obtained, but claim it was small.

SULTAN CALLED TO TIME.

Punishment of Armenians Must Cease at Once.

A Constantinople despatch says: Sir Nicholas O'Connor, the British Ambassador here, had a long interview with the Grand Vizier Monday. He insisted upon the immediate cessation of the punishment of Armenians, and the pillaging and destruction of villages in the Sanstun District. The French and Russian Charges d'Affaires have made similar representations.

FRESH MEAT ON THE FARM

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR KILLING ANIMALS.

Selection of Animals—Condition—Breeding and Quality—Age For Killing.

Much valuable information regarding the butchering, curing and keeping of meat is given in Farmers' Bulletin No. 183 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, entitled "Meat on the Farm." The many illustrations enable anyone to follow closely the directions for killing and cutting up cattle, sheep and swine. The general advice given is worthy of close attention by all farmers who do not depend on the butcher for their meat supply.

The author of the bulletin points out that in the selection of animals for meat health should be given first consideration. No matter how fat an animal may be or how good its form, if it is not in perfect health the best quality of meat cannot be obtained. If suffering from fever, or any serious derangement of the system, the flesh will not be wholesome food. Flesh of animals that have recovered from the ravages of disease before slaughter is not likely to cure well and is very difficult to keep after curing. Bruises, broken limbs, or like accidents all have the same effect on the meat as ill health, and unless the animal can be killed and dressed immediately after such accident it is not best to use the meat for food. A rise of two degrees or more in the animal's temperature at or just previous to slaughtering is almost sure to result in stringy, glue meat and to create a tendency to sour in curing.

FIRST CLASS MEAT

cannot be obtained from animals that are poor in flesh. A reasonable amount of fresh muscle is necessary to give juiciness and flavor to the flesh, and the fatter an animal is within reasonable limits, the better will be the meat. The presence of large amounts of fat is not desirable, however, to wholesome meat, and it is far more important that an animal be in good health than that it be extremely fat. It is wise to kill an animal that is long on flesh, as the muscles fibres are strengthened in volume and contain correspondingly less water. As a consequence the meat is tougher and drier. When an animal is gaining in flesh the opposite condition obtains and a better quality of meat is the result. Also a better product will be obtained from an animal in only moderate flesh but gaining rapidly than from a very fat animal that is at a standstill or losing in flesh.

Quality in meat is largely dependent on the health and condition of the animals at slaughter, and yet the best quality of meat is rarely, if ever, obtained from poorly bred stock. The desired marbling or admixture of fat and lean is never seen in scrub stock, nor do the over fed showring animals furnish the ideal in quality of meat. There seems to be a connection between a smooth, well fleshed animal and a juicy, well marbled meat that is not easily explained. Fine bones, soft luxuriant hair and mellow flesh are always a sure index to an animal to be used for food, as they are indications of small waste and good quality of meat.

Age affects the flavor and texture of the meat to quite a marked extent. It is a well-known fact that meat from old animals is more or less tough than that from young ones. The flesh from very young animals lacks flavor and is watery. An old animal properly fattened in good health would be preferable to a younger one.

IN POOR CONDITION

Cattle are fit for beef at any age from twenty months if properly fed, though meat from such animals lacks in flavor. The best veal is obtained from animals from twenty to forty months old. Calves should not be used for veal under five weeks of age, and is at its best when about ten weeks old and raised on the cow. Hogs may be used at any age after six weeks, the most profitable age at which to slaughter is eight to twelve months. Sheep may be used when from three months old and at any time thereafter. They will be best previous to reaching the age, usually at eight or twelve months.

An animal intended for slaughter should be kept off feed from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, otherwise it is impossible to thoroughly drain out the veins when the animal is bled, and a reddish or pinkish tinted, unattractive carcass will result. Water should be given freely up to the time of slaughter, as it keeps the temperature normal and helps to wash the effete matter out of the system, resulting in a clean colored carcass.

The care of animals previous to slaughter has a considerable effect on the keeping qualities of the meat. In no instance should an animal be killed immediately after a long drive, or after a rapid run across the pasture. The flesh of an animal that has been overheated is usually of a pale color and very often develops a sour or putrid odor within three or four days after killing. Bruises cause blood to settle in that portion of the body affected, presenting an uninviting appearance and often cause the loss of a considerable portion of the carcass. Therefore, a thirty-six hour fast, plenty of water, careful handling, and rest before slaughter are all important in securing meat in the best condition for use.

SUPPRESS CANNON'S ROAR.

New Invention to be Used by Russians.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The invention of Gliulinski, which suppresses the noise of cannon, has been successfully tested at Warsaw, and has been adopted for the use of the Russian army in the Far East.

TICKS FROM THE WIRE

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Lord Dundonald [illegible] about 2,000 troops at Montreal on Saturday. The new C. N. R. elevators at Port Arthur are now ready for handling grain.

Three passengers [illegible] were injured in a [illegible] collision at Port Arthur, on Sunday.

The inland revenue returns in Hamilton for May [illegible] an increase of $16,4[illegible] over the same month last year.

The price of beef [illegible] has advanced from 12½ cents to 15 cents for roast steak and 15 to 18 cents for porterhouse in Hamilton.

The customs duties collected at Montreal in May were $968,799, a decrease from May [illegible] of $1,964 owing to the [illegible] being less.

Hugh Allan, of the Allan line, who has just returned from England stated at Montreal that the second-class accommodation on the Allan line steamers had been taken up to the month of December, showing the rush of the better class of immigrants to Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A British royal commission finds that human and [illegible] are practically identical.

Eighteen thousand people attended the Cobden centenary meeting at the Crystal Palace [illegible] on Saturday.

Sir Henry Irving [illegible] will retire from the stage in [illegible] He will then have completed [illegible] years of active work as an actor.

A Parliament[illegible] book shows that the British Empire [illegible] applied more than half the [illegible] of the world in 1902, [illegible] being 7 per cent.

The Lord Mayor [illegible] of London, [illegible] freedom of the [illegible] of Redleston, in [illegible] of the ability and zeal [illegible] the Viceroy of India.

UNITED STATES.

It is reported [illegible] will erect a new [illegible] tive works at [illegible]

At Cambridge, [illegible] ser killed his [illegible] then himself [illegible] over his meals [illegible]

President Roo[illegible] commission to [illegible] against the [illegible] of Alaska.

For the murder [illegible] of Cincinnati, [illegible] Los Angeles, Cal. [illegible] to ninety-nine years.

Buffalo contractors [illegible] the masons and bricklayers [illegible] latter during a strike [illegible] refused to lay bricks [illegible] daffodils.

Because he could [illegible] Andrew Wernitz [illegible] Chicago, contracted for [illegible] ting an artery in his wrist and jumping into the river [illegible] Burton bridge.

Samuel Pilsbury [illegible] the department of Pensions [illegible] many, of New York, [illegible] a confession to Assistant District Attorney Garvin, [illegible] company was [illegible] thieves all over [illegible]

Mrs. Amelia W. Reed [illegible] Pasadena, Cal., [illegible] queathed $2[illegible] stitution to [illegible] the fine arts [illegible] al training [illegible] especially [illegible] men and women [illegible] their own [illegible]

GENERAL

Russia has [illegible] Uleshi's bath [illegible] an cockyards.

HER DEBUT [illegible]

She was a young [illegible] ried from boarding [illegible] covey-covey and [illegible] highly educated [illegible] from any other [illegible] this dialogue with [illegible]

"Now, Biddy, [illegible] for dinner?"

"There's two [illegible] mum."

"I'll dress [illegible]

"Where are their [illegible]

"Gracious, [illegible] feathers yet?"

"Oh, then, [illegible] way. The ancient Romans [illegible] cocked peacocks with their [illegible] will be a surprise [illegible]

"It will that, mum [illegible] want to help, you [illegible] turnips."

"Oh, how sweet [illegible] two and two in [illegible] had no idea chokin[illegible] esque."

"I think, mum, [illegible] the celery do be more to [illegible]

"Aliright, Biddy, [illegible] to the bathroom and [illegible] Paris soap that will [illegible] every speck."

"Thank you, mum, [illegible] telling me the name [illegible] where you were edicated [illegible] I'll have to take some [illegible] myself if we be going [illegible] gether."

RED A FAVORITE [illegible]

Red seems to be the [illegible] of national colors, if [illegible] used as criterions. [illegible] five leading national [illegible] have red in them. The same cannot be said of any other color. The flags that are marked with [illegible] are those of the United States, England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Mexico, Chile, Portugal, and Venezuela.

Fashion ....Talk

BELTS AND GIRDLES.

There has seldom been a [illegible] when the belt has been such an important part of a woman's [illegible] as it is this year. Belts and girdles are shown in infinite [illegible] and instead of one or two, My Lady needs it necessary to have half [illegible] dozen.

Ranging in price from 50 cents to $5, as they do, the financial [illegible] is by no means inconsiderable. Many ingenious girls are making their own, and really pretty [illegible] some very tasteful creations. [illegible] of course, comparatively [illegible] but a girdle is not a thing to be thrown together carelessly. It must be properly made, or it has neither nor style.

There are to be obtained foundations, already boned, for a small sum of 10 cents. The foundations happen to be, the work of building a girdle greatly simplified. Other [illegible] model should be carefully [illegible] a pattern cut of it, from which [illegible] may be cut on occasion. The foundation must be fitted [illegible] inches to insure style [illegible]

Most of the girdles are [illegible] pointed at the upper [illegible] are pointed at the bottom, [illegible] as deeply as above. A [illegible] shaped girdle is becoming to a wasted woman; the short one should stick to belts.

The favorite girdle is wide [illegible] back and graduated to [illegible] inch in width at the front [illegible] there are many forms of it. A mode is about four inches [illegible] the back, the silk being shirred [illegible] times on the centre back and on each side, fastening in front [illegible] a pointed end slipped through [illegible] crocheted silk ring, under which [illegible] hook and eye for fastening. [illegible] is as often laid in pleats [illegible] silk ring in front is supplied with smaller ones set [illegible] bones. Tiny taffeta or [illegible] buttons are set quite close [illegible] down the middle back and [illegible] ing on some belts, and made [illegible] finish. One pretty belt [illegible] high pointed back and [illegible] spring from about four [illegible] the centre to half that width [illegible] sides, where it was met by [illegible] and stitched straps coming [illegible] front, and set on with small [illegible] tons.

Still another requires [illegible] inch and a half ribbon set back through crocheted [illegible] tapering to a single width [illegible] Made of Dresden ribbon, such [illegible] dle is a great addition to a gown. Liberty satin ribbon [illegible] charming girdles or belts, [illegible] soft and pliable.

A dainty girdle of narrow ribbon consisted of four [illegible] half inch velvet separated [illegible] own width. The upper [illegible] gradually drawn down into [illegible] r, which followed the curve [illegible] waist line. To conceal the back lacing, tiny bows were [illegible] between the strings. The ends [illegible] ers between the strap's [illegible] waist below.

The secret of making a girdle consists in making it [illegible] curve in the back, which [illegible] in to fit the figure. This [illegible] ally be effected by stretching [illegible] terial a very little tighter [illegible] the waist line.

TEMPTING THINGS

Little sachets of gay [illegible] muslin, with an interesting [illegible] full around the face, and so [illegible] the material are well fitted [illegible] tect the youthful face and [illegible] the sun, although open to [illegible] jection of being very warm and [illegible] fining. However, as they [illegible] turesque and fashionable [illegible] be worn. The ordinary size [illegible] 50 cents.

Shirt waist patterns of [illegible] en, with inlet Mexican [illegible] cost $5. The trimming consists [illegible] a strip down the front, with [illegible] ing pattern at each side, [illegible] the shoulder seams, two [illegible] cuffs, and a tricornered piece [illegible] back, as well as curved bands which continue the embroidered [illegible] pieces up the front. As which is virtually new every time [illegible] laundried, these waists are [illegible] profitable.

The banquet lamp still [illegible] all its glory, and rivals other [illegible] of lighting. Very handsome [illegible] may be had for from $6 [illegible] without the globe, having a [illegible] stand of good design. With [illegible] when the colored silk or [illegible] is not used, the ground glass [illegible] emitting a softened glow, [illegible] most suitable, and the price [illegible] The burners are of an English [illegible] of heavy brass, that may [illegible] apart to allow of thorough [illegible] and they fit into a cork-lined [illegible] instead of screwing into the [illegible] so preventing all escape of [illegible]

Fireproof French china comes [illegible] two shades, a terra cotta [illegible] very pretty green. As the name [illegible] dicates, they will stand the [illegible] in consequence only such dishes [illegible] are likely to be put to the [illegible] made. Tea and coffee pots [illegible] among them, the smallest size [illegible] tea pot being 75 cents, the [illegible] pots having handles at the [illegible] nearest the spout, instead of [illegible] opposite side, and costing [illegible] Dishes for deep game pies are [illegible] had in two sizes of this ware [illegible] also small individual entree [illegible] both ensuring the food piping [illegible]

HER LATEST LOVER

"Nell's just crazy over [illegible] Searle."

"So he's her latest, is he? [illegible] who most him?"