MOWED DOWN LIKE GRASS

The Japs Advanced Like Beings Heedless of Death.

BRAVE JAPANESE.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from St. Petersburg says that the Ministry of War is in possession of information that, although several thousand Russians have fallen in the recent engagements at Port Arthur, there is no immediate danger of the fall of the fortress. The forts on the northern and northwestern front are almost all held by the Russians, who dealt terrible destruction upon the Japanese in their recent attacks. The Japanese advanced like beings heedless of death and insensible to pain. They were mowed down like grass.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that the Japanese positions at Port Arthur are exposed to the fire of the forts, and that the besiegers must either advance or evacuate the positions.

RUSSIANS ARE IMPROVING.

The correspondent of the London Times at Kuroki's headquarters, in a despatch dated Tuesday, says:—Sunday's action demonstrated an improvement in the enemy's method of rifle fire and concealment trenches. There was, however, no effort to screen the artillery. The latter held a conspicuous advantage over the Japanese guns in range and weight, but failed to employ indirect fire. The enemy's infantry in triple trenches defended the right flank tenaciously, making the Japanese advance impossible and causing about 400 casualties. The Russian losses in this portion of the engagement were small.

RUSSIAN CREDIT.

A correspondent of the London Times in Russia says:—The first effects of the war are beginning to be felt on Russian credit at home, which was already considerably shaken. Many important orders for military stores are not being paid for in ready money, but by bills payable two years from date. Moreover, although the amount of paper money issued is stated officially to be not more than £12,000,000, it is believed the sum is three or four times larger. Russian credit at home and abroad is based entirely upon the presence of a large gold reserve, and the Government is sparing no effort to keep the gold in the country. The moment it begins to flow out the national credit will collapse. It is already declared doubtful if the Imperial Bank will discount bills on the Nijni Novogorod Fair this year, as it has always done, for everything in the business world is now very uncertain, and the bank wishes to run no risks.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

A despatch to the London Exchange Telegraph Co. from St. Petersburg says it is rumored that Russia has concluded negotiations with German bankers for a large loan, which will enable her to continue the war indefinitely.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

A despatch to the London Times from Tokio says there is much indignation in Japan at Russia's persistent neglect to observe the rules of The Hague convention in regard to supplying information about prisoners. The Japanese from the outset of the war have been scrupulously careful to convey to the Russians through the French Minister every possible detail concerning prisoners taken by them. But to this day, in spite of frequent enquiries about the prisoners taken during the third attempt to seal up Port Arthur, the Russians have maintained complete silence. This cannot be due to lack of opportunity to communicate with the Japanese, as Russia has just applied to Japan for recognition of two additional hospital ships at Port Arthur.

AT PORT ARTHUR.

A despatch from London says:—From Port Arthur there is no certain word. A vigorous attack and stubborn defence may be assumed. The capture of the Shantaikow fort, reported on Wednesday may well be true. It is doubtless an important position, but its true value is unknown. New carriers by Chinese junks bring daily stories, which cannot be taken at their face value. The steamer Wuchow, which has arrived at Chefoo, picked up a junk carrying men and women, they having left Port Arthur Tuesday. They report sanguinary fighting at Wolf Hill, resulting in the repulse of the Japanese. Wolf Hill is near the railway. Eight trains were busy taking the wounded to Port Arthur.

The Russians declare that the fortress will never fall, but they expect that scarcely a building will be left. Scarcely a whole pane of glass now remains in the place.

Other Chinese who arrived at Chefoo Wednesday night say that the Japanese have captured two lightly-garrisoned forts on the east shore, but abandoned them when their comrades were repulsed elsewhere. The forts bristle with guns, many of the eight-inch naval guns inflicting the heaviest losses on the Japanese.

The exodus from Port Arthur is due, leave, hitherto withheld, being granted. The refugees are generally of the better class of people. They pay exorbitant rates to junks for carrying them. A junk carrying the officials of the Danish East Asiatic Company and their families from Port Arthur which left at the same time as other junks which have arrived here, has not yet arrived. The Japanese are now occupying outpost trenches that they captured from the Russians.

Both fleets are reported to be in excellent condition.

RUSSIAN BRUTALITY.

The London Times has the following on Thursday from Vienna:—An unfavorable impression has been created here by accounts of the conduct of the Vladivostock squadron towards the Japanese transport Hitachi Maru, which it sunk in June. It appears that instead of sinking the transport with a torpedo or a few large calibre shells between the wind and water line, the Russian vessels gradually approached their prey, and for well-nigh three hours massacred the Japanese soldiers by an incessant fire from their quick-fire and machine guns at short range. Of thirty-seven survivors rescued by a Japanese fishing boat only three were unwounded.

RUSSIANS STARVING.

A despatch from Rome says: The Liao-Yang correspondent of the newspaper Giornale D'Italia asserts that conditions among the Russians at the front are disastrous. The soldiers he says, are dying of hunger. After a march, lasting 48 hours, they were given nothing but a piece of sugar. They have no bread and no meat. Provision trains arrive at long intervals only. "Under these conditions," he adds, "the work of the troops is truly heroic."

WINTER QUARTERS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: According to a message received from Harbin, Gen. Kouropatkin has ordered the removal from that place of all useless civilians, in order to provide the greatest possible accommodation of Winter quarters for the Russian army.

TO RESUME ITS RAIDS.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The Vladivostock squadron will recoal and resume its raids at once, with full authority to sink ships under the Russian laws upon marine seizures and prizes as they now stand. The Government has sustained those laws, which do not recognize any distinction between contraband that is on board an enemy's or contraband on board a neutral ship. In either case the ship may be sunk at the discretion of the officer who makes the seizure.

RUSSIA PAYS PROMPTLY.

A despatch from Liverpool says: The owners of the British collier Foxton Hall, which was detained at Port Arthur from the time of the first attack made by the Japanese until early in March, and which suffered damage during her detention, have received compensation from the Russian Government. The speedy settlement of the claim by Russia has greatly gratified ship-owners here.

FOUND A FORTUNE.

Valuable Discovery of a London Chambermaid.

A despatch from London says:—While a chambermaid employed at the Savoy Hotel was cleaning on Sunday the grate in a bedroom of a suite recently occupied by an American, his wife, and daughter, she discovered in the ashpan a silk handkerchief containing five diamond rings, a turquoise ring, a diamond and pearl necklace, a diamond tiara, a gold pencil case, a gold watch, and a purse containing £50 in Bank of England notes and $120 in American notes. The total value of the find is some thousands of pounds. Up to Thursday the treasure was unclaimed, and the management of the hotel was uncertain whether it belonged to the last occupant of the suite, who sailed on the Campania Saturday, or to others. Thursday evening a wireless despatch was received saying: "Left something in fireplace of room. Please hold until we return. Advise if found." The three Americans came to London in April and then went to the Continent. They returned to London a fortnight ago, and stayed at the Savoy. The young lady who is supposed to have lost the valuables is about 18 years old.

THREE IN MURDER PLOT.

Accomplice of Von Plehve's Assassin Stationed at Quay.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The assassin of Minister of the Interior, Von Plehve is said to have made a partial confession, in which he declared that at one time he was a school teacher in a rural district, and was greatly interested in the Zemstvo, for the curtailment of whose powers he blamed the dead Minister. He still absolutely refuses to disclose his name. A watch is kept on him day and night, not only in order to prevent his doing himself bodily harm, but in the belief that he may betray himself in his sleep. Thus far, however, he has only muttered two words in his sleep—endearing diminutives for Peter and Natalie, probably the names of a comrade and sweetheart.

The police have discovered that a third accomplice was concerned in the murder plot, and that he was stationed on a quay on the Neva, where one of the Imperial yachts was moored, on the chance that the Minister might go to Peterhof that day by boat.

THE WORLD'S MARKETS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

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

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white and red winter are quoted at 92 to 93c east or west. No. 2 spring wheat is nominal at 87 to 88c east, and goose at 75 to 76c east. Manitoba wheat is higher. No. 1 Northern sold at $1.02, No. 2 Northern at 99c, and No. 3 Northern at 96½c, Georgian Bay ports. Grinding in transit prices are 6c above those quoted.

Oats—No. 2 white is quoted at 32½c west, and 33c low freights to New York. No. 1 white, 34c east, and No. 2 at 33½c east.

Barley—No. 2 quoted at 42 to 42½c middle freights. No. 3 extra, 41c, and No. 3 at 38 to 38½c, middle freights.

Peas—No. 2 shipping peas nominal at 60 to 61c west or east.

Corn—No. 3 American yellow quoted at 58½c to 59c on track, Toronto, and No. 3 mixed at 58c. Canadian corn scarce and firm at 47c west.

Rye—The market is dull, with prices nominal at 57 to 59c east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. patents are quoted at $3.80 to $3.85 east or west, for export, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers of special brands for domestic trade quoted at $4.25 to $4.40 in bbls. Manitoba flours are firm; No. 1 patents, $5; No. 2 patents, $4.70, and strong bakers' $4.60 on track, Toronto.

Millfeed—At outside points bran is quoted at $13, and shorts at $16.50 to $17. Manitoba bran in sacks $17 and shorts at $18.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—Trade continues dull, and prices nominal at 3 to 3½c per lb. Evaporated apples, 6½ to 7c per lb.

Beans—Prime beans are quoted at $1.25 to $1.30, and hand-picked at $1.35 to $1.40.

Hops—The market is unchanged at 28 to 30c, according to quality.

Honey—The market is quiet at 7 to 7½c per lb.

Hay—Timothy is quoted at $8 to $9.25 on track, the latter for No. 1.

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

Potatoes—The market is quiet, with sales of new at 99c to $1 per bushel. They are quoted at $2.75 to $3 per bbl.

Poultry—Spring chickens, 15 to 16c per lb.; yearlings, 9 to 10c per lb.; ducks, 10 to 11c per lb.

THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Finest 1-lb. rolls, 13½ to 14½c; ordinary to choice large rolls, 12 to 13½c; low to medium grades, 9 to 11c; creamery prints, 17 to 18c; solids, 15 to 16½c.

Eggs—Case lots are selling at 16½ to 17c per dozen; seconds, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 8½ to 9c, the latter for twins.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Bacon, long clear, 7½ to 8c per lb. in case lots; mess pork, $15 to $15.50; do., short cut, $17 to $17.50.

Smoked Meats—Hams, light to medium, 12 to 12½c; do., heavy, 11 to 11½c; rolls, 9c; shoulders, 8½c; backs, 13 to 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½ to 13c.

Lard—Tierces, 7c; tubs, 7½c; pails, 7½c.

BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Aug. 9.—There was nothing new in the way of cables on oats and exporters still valued No. 2 mixed at 37c afloat. No. 3 oats are now held at 37½c store, No. 2 being held at 38½c. Peas—Are about steady at 70½c afloat Montreal; No. 2 barley, 49½c; No. 3 extra, 48½c; No. 3, 47c; and No. 2 rye, 62c. Flour—Winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $4.90; straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.70; straight rollers, in bags, $2.20 to $2.25; the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. quote as follows:—Royal Household, $5, and Glenora, $4.70 per barrel. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, $15.50 to $16.50; shorts, $17 to $17.50 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, $15 to $16; shorts, $16 to $17; mouillie, $26 to $28 per ton. Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; American clear fat backs, $20; compound lard, 6½ to 7c; Canadian lard, 6½ to 7½c; kettle rendered, 8½ to 9½c; hams, 13 to 13½c; bacon, 12 to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.75 to $8; live hogs $5.75 to $5.85. Cheese—Ontario, 7¾ to 7⅞c; best Quebec, 7½ to 7¾c. Eggs—Select-new laid, 18 to 18½c; straight gathered candled, 15½c; No. 2, 12½ to 13c. Butter—Fancy grades, 18½ to 18¾c; ordinary finest, 17½ to 17¾c; Western dairy, 13½ to 14c.

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Aug. 9.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.05; No. 2 Northern, $1.04; new, September, 88⅞ to 88⅞c asked. Rye—No. 1, 77 78c. Barley—No. 2, 56c; sample 32 to 55c. Corn—No. 3, 51 to 52c; September, 57 to 57½c bid.

Minneapolis, Aug. 9.—Wheat—September, 96c; December, 92⅞c; May, 94½ to 94⅝c. No. 1 hard, $1.06½; No. 1 Northern, $1.04½; No. 2 Northern, $1.02½.

Buffalo, August 9.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring firm; No. 1 Northern, $1.13. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 58c; No. 2 corn, 57c. Oats—Unsettled; No. 2 white, 44½c; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Canal freights—Steady.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Aug. 9.—Trade in butchers' cattle showed a market improvement at the Western Cattle Market to-day, and under the influence of an active and sustained demand all the offerings were disposed by noon. Exporters cattle were sold with a fair measure of activity, but their values did not advance; indeed, the tone was weak in sympathy with the continued depression abroad. Owing to the liberal supply of lambs, their values declined about 50 cents each, while hogs went up 10 points.

The quotations were as follows:—Best butchers' sold at $4.40 to $4.50; fair to good lambs, $4.25 to $4.40; medium loads, $4 to $4.25; inferior, $3.50 to $4; rough cows, $2.25 to $3.25.

Export bulls were worth $3.75 to $4 per cwt., and export cows, $3.75 to $4.

The following quotations prevailed for feeders and stockers:—Short-keep feeders, 1,200 lbs., $4.50 to $4.75; feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., $4.40 to $4.60; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., $3.50 to $4; stock calves, 400 to 700 lbs., $3.25 to $3.75 for choice, and $2.75 to $3 for common.

Trade in sheep was active, at the following figures:—Export ewes, $3.75 to $4; bucks, $3 to $3.25; culls, $2 to $3 each; lambs, $4.50 to $5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 4 to 5c per lb., and $2 to $10 each.

Milch cows were quoted at $30 to $50 each.

The prices of hogs were 10 cents higher. We quote:—Select, 160 to 200 lbs., $5.50; fats and lights, $5.25 per cwt.

UNITED STATES CROPS.

Large Areas Ruined by Rust in the Dakotas.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday has the following from St. Paul: Damaging reports have been received from the wheat fields. H. V. Jones, the Minneapolis crop expert, who has made a trip through both the Dakotas and Minnesota, wired from the Red River Valley that he found large areas of wheat ruined by rust in South and North Dakota and abandoned as worthless. Rust continues to spread, taking new territory every day. The wheat crop of South Dakota is placed as low as 35,000,000 bushels, provided there is not another day's damage. This is 20,000,000 under the Government's July report. North Dakota says Mr. Jones, will give a greatly reduced yield under the most favorable conditions, while Minnesota will about hold her own.

Two conditions tend to make it possible for a much smaller yield than the estimators dare guess. These are rust and early frost. The harvest is still three weeks away, and in the present condition of wheat a couple of days of adverse weather brings about great damage. It will require another week to form an accurate idea of the probable yield of the three States, but enough is known at the present time to warrant saying that they will yield 50,000,000 bushels less than last year.

HOW HE GOT HIS FENCING

Used Telegraph Wires—Could Not See the Messages.

A Galveston, Texas, despatch says: The poles and wires of the Southwestern Telegraph and Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company were cut last week for a considerable distance in two places, between Laredo and San Antonio, and late on Tuesday afternoon a Mexican was arrested in connection with the cutting. He said that he had watched the wires for a long time, but had never seen anything go over them, and, as he needed wire and poles for fencing, he concluded to make use of the apparently useless equipment.

TO PRESERVE CREAM.

A New Apparatus Dispensing With Chemicals.

A London despatch says: Hon. John Dryden inspected an apparatus on Wednesday for preserving milk cream without chemicals. He is much pleased and will lay the matter before the dairy association of Ontario with the view of putting Canadian cream on the British market.

SUSPICIOUS OF BRITAIN.

Russian Press Alarmed at Activity of British.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The Russ and the Novoe Vremya on Wednesday comment on Great Britain's activity in Persia.

The Russ says it is to be expected that when Great Britain has finished with Tibet she will take advantage of Russia's preoccupation to strengthen her footing in Persia, but adds that she will find Russia not so absorbed even in a serious war that she cannot safeguard her interests in the Central East.

The Novoe Vremya thinks that the searching of a few merchantmen for contraband in time of war is a small matter compared with the raising of the British flag in time of peace on two of the Pearl Islands in the Persian Gulf.

WESTERN WHEAT CROP.

Fifty-two Million Bushels Raised Last Season.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—The North-west Grain Dealers' association have issued the regular report showing the wheat situation in Manitoba and the North-west Territories on August 1, as regards the 1903 crop. According to figures the total crop of wheat that year was 52,320,000 bushels, of which there yet remains to come forward 720,000 bushels. The following are the figures:—Inspected to date, 37,600,000 bushels; in store, country points 650,000 bushels; in transit, not inspected, 70,000 bushels; marketed to date, 68,320,000 bushels; used for seed, 7,500,000 bushels; used by country mills, 6,500,000. Total, 52,320,000 bushels.

VALUE OF MILL FEEDS

LEADING CEREALS AND THEIR BY-PRODUCTS.

Their Value Depends Upon the Grain With Which They Are to be Fed.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer points out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knowing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of stock to which it should be fed. In this connection it may be said that numerous experiments have been made in Europe and America in order to ascertain the money value of various feeds according to the nutrients they contain, but the results have been so conflicting that Prof. Henry concludes, in his standard work "Feeds and Feeding," that at present it is impossible to state the value of one feeding stuff in terms of another from calculations based upon the nutrients contained in each. The value to the farmer of these purchased feeding stuffs depends largely upon the sort of roughage and grain with which they are to be fed. Mill feeds are so subject to adulteration that several American experiment stations devote a great deal of attention to making and publishing analyses of the various brands. Some brief notes on the more common feeds are all that a newspaper article will allow.

Wheat.—Wheat is a suitable feed for all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to advantage, as it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose. For fattening stock wheat is considered worth about ten per cent. less than corn. The by-products of wheat in common use are bran, shorts, middlings and low grade flour. Bran is recognized as one of the very best feeds for dairy cows and sheep, and for horses not at hard work. On account of its coarse and fibrous nature, it is admirably adapted for mixing with corn, peas, and other highly concentrated feeds, but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not always clearly marked, although the former is supposed to be re-ground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill and are not satisfactory for feeding. Middlings are especially useful for feeding pigs, along with skim milk or corn. The lowest grade of flour, frequently known as "red dog," usually contains the germs of the wheat, and on account of its high protein and fat content is a valuable feed for cows, hard-worked horses and growing pigs. The better sorts of, low grade flour are similar in composition to the best grades and cannot often be fed at a profit.

Corn.—Corn is the best of all the cereals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and consequently has a long list of by-products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed, and the remainder of the grain is sold under the name of gluten feed, which is well suited for dairy cows and fattening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed without the hulls and germs of the corn and is very rich in protein and fat. It is a capital feed for dairy cows, but on account of its concentrated nature, should be mixed with bran or oats. Corn germ is very rich in protein and oil; after the oil is pressed out the residue is known as corn oil meal of corn oil cake, also a valuable feed. Corn bran is relatively low in feeding value. There are numerous other "corn feeds" on the market, but they vary greatly in composition and value and should be bought only under a guaranteed analysis.

Oats.—The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust, and oat feed or shorts are the chief by-products of this grain. Oat gulls are of little value for feed, but are often mixed with corn meal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the kernel in the preparation of oatmeal. It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present, and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat feed varies greatly in composition, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oatmeal.

Barley.—Barley is a first-class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections. Brewers' grains are simply barley from which the dextrin and sugar have been extracted. The wet grains are not desirable for general use, but the dried grains are easily kept and are rich in protein and fat, ranking with bran and oil meal as a feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are a cheap and excellent feed for cows, but they are not greatly relished and only two or three pounds a day can be fed.

Peas.—Peas are very rich in protein, and are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea meal is too concentrated to be fed alone. There are no by-products in general use.

Oil Cake.—Oil cake or oil meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for fattening cattle and sheep. Its high protein content makes it valuable for feeding in moderate quantities to dairy cows, along with corn silage.

Cottonseed Meal.—Cottonseed meal is a by-product in making cottonseed oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs or young calves. Good cottonseed meal, which is a bright lemon yellow in color and has a fresh, pleasant smell, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity, if combined with other feeds. Not more than three or four pounds daily should be fed to dairy cows.

RICH FARM LANDS.

Interesting Report From the Abitibi District.

A despatch from Toronto says: An interesting report was received on Thursday by Mr. T. W. Gibson, director of the Bureau of Mines, from Mr. J. G. McMillan, chief of the geological party which was sent by the Ontario Government into the country in the neighborhood of Lake Abitibi for the purpose of making an investigation of the geological and mineralogical conditions of the district. Mr. McMillan wrote on July 30th from Camp Patten, and states that the party travelled through the Townships of Wark, Dowan, Prosser, Little, McCart, Newmarket, and a number of other unnamed ones, all in the Lake Abitibi region.

According to his investigations he believes that the country is more suitable for agriculture than mining, although several kinds of ore was discovered.

"Most of the land," reports Mr. McMillan, "is quite flat and covered with a stratified clay. Though somewhat wet on account of the level nature of the country, the streams have banks of sufficient height in most places to drain the land, with the exception of those parts covered with muskeg. These last mentioned comprise in the district covered so far from one-fifth to one-tenth to one-fifth of the total area. Owing to the level nature of the country the peat deposit on them does not extend to any great depth. On most of them a sounding of from three to six feet encountered a clay bottom, though in some the sounding went from 10 to 12 feet. With a system of drainage much less extensive than in parts of the Counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton, most of these muskegs could be changed into farming lands."

A report was also received on Thursday from J. K. Workman, who accompanied Mr. Spright's surveying party in the same district. He says that some good clay land was discovered. It was covered with poplars, spruce and a few cedars. In some portions there are large areas covered with moss from six to twelve inches deep.

SEVEN PEOPLE DROWNED.

Terrible Fatality Off the Coast of Nova Scotia.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Seven persons lost their lives by the sinking of a small boat in Digby Basin late on Thursday afternoon. The yacht Ogilvie, owned by Commodore Irving, and in charge of Captain Charles Hersey, left here at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning for Pinkney's Point, to take out a party of American tourists who were camping in that vicinity. The boat was seen to leave the point about 10 a.m. with the party on board and a small tender in tow. Arrangements had been made to land the party at Smith's Cove. About 3 o'clock a man saw the yacht approaching the Cove. Later he noticed her go aground on Bear land bar, the tender from the yacht with people evidently clinging to the bottom. He at once gave an alarm. A number of others ran for the nearest boat, a dory, half a mile distant. Another crew started for the Harbor View House, a mile away. The dory was reached first, but was two hundred yards from the shore. Herbert Hatfield swam for the rescuing party were at the scene of the disaster. They found three bodies floating on the water, head downwards. One was still showed signs of life. His name is Vedito. He was hastened home in Bear River, and it is thought he will recover. Three bodies are in the Bear River station, and it is hard to learn their correct names or native places.

The party, as near as can be learned, consisted of Captain Charles Hersey of Digby, master of the yacht, Vedito, body not recovered, a resident of Bear River, aged about 27 years, the only one saved; his wife, aged about 30 years, body not recovered; George Lynch, aged about 45 years, Manager of a woollen mill in Nasonville, R.I., body recovered, to be a New York lady, aged about 40, body recovered; her son, aged about thirteen years, body recovered; another son or daughter of Mrs. O'Riley, body not recovered. It appears that when the yacht grounded on the bar about half a mile from land all the occupants of the yacht got on board a ten-foot tender and began to row towards shore. The water is deep between the bar and the landing, opposite the Bear River station. The little boat swamped with her heavy load, and then turned bottom up.

HEAT RUINS CHEESE.

The Trade in London Will Suffer Severely.

A London despatch says: Hon. Thomas Ballantyne, at one time Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, and a prominent cheese man of Stratford, says that excessive heat is doing terrible damage to cheese here. It is his opinion that it will be a severe blow to the trade this year. At the Commercial Road station, he says, 100,000 boxes are standing in oil, the great heat causing it to sweat.

THE BOER FALLEN.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—A movement has been started among the Boers in favor of creating a national cemetery at Vaal River, where all those who fell in the war may be reburied. It is also proposed to build a church, where a national memorial service can be annually held. The movement is being widely supported both in the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony.

FROM BONNIE SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going on in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Grant, Inverness, and late of Toronto, last week celebrated their golden wedding.

The directors of Kelso Gas Company have agreed to reduce the price of gas by 5d. for 1,000 cubic feet, making it 3s. 4d.

The new hospital at Wick, to be built jointly by the burgh and county, is to contain 22 beds, instead of 14 as originally intended.

David R. Arnott, an assistant teacher in George Heriot's School, Edinburgh, has been appointed to the headmastership of Lauder Public school.

Alexander [illegible], deputy town clerk of Nairn, has been appointed town clerk, in succession to the late Mr. Laing. Mr. [illegible] was among the bidders to Forfar.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, Cumloden, have celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Henderson has been for that [illegible] Earl of Galloway.

Wm. J. M[illegible], headmaster, Drumclyer Public School, Gilshaws, has been appointed headmaster of Inquair school [illegible] succession to Mr. Menzies, who [illegible].

Mrs. James [illegible], whose husband was [illegible] master of years a merchant in [illegible] died at the age of 87. [illegible] are surviving business men [illegible].

The executors of the late Lady YMCA have received [illegible] from the trustees of the late Mrs R. Barbour that they will [illegible] to the extent of £1,000 [illegible] estate.

Bonnybridge [illegible] has been closed [illegible] liquidation [illegible] Messrs Oswald & [illegible] again by a [illegible].

Whaling [illegible] prosecuted [illegible] catch [illegible] station at [illegible] station at [illegible] Olnafirth, [illegible].

Dr. Campbell [illegible] county, was [illegible] Duke of Richmond [illegible] Lieutenant [illegible] trait, painted by [illegible] in recognition of services to the [illegible].

Alex. M[illegible] General [illegible] McMillan [illegible] about to receive the dockyard [illegible] the oldest [illegible] Wm. Hamilton [illegible] Port Glasgow.

The proposed [illegible] torium for [illegible] friesshire [illegible] up by Mr. [illegible] Comlongon [illegible] county. [illegible] Dr. Maxwell [illegible] year about [illegible] shire and [illegible] sis.

CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN.

How It Differs From That Occidental Nations.

There is a [illegible] tween the [illegible] nations and [illegible] mer are the [illegible] risings against [illegible]—in other words [illegible] of natural right [illegible] sequently, even [illegible] ope. Consequently [illegible] such terms [illegible] stress upon [illegible] the same time [illegible] of the sovereign [illegible].

The Japanese [illegible] other hand, [illegible] peror, the foundation [illegible]. Before the [illegible] popular right [illegible] the Emperor had [illegible] the grand policy [illegible] stitutional government [illegible] because of his [illegible] pose to elevate [illegible] equal place [illegible] tions of the world [illegible] he wished it, but [illegible] course was in strict [illegible] the national policy [illegible] his ancestors.

Following the [illegible] tution was drawn up [illegible] herence to and [illegible] of the fundamental [illegible] Imperial Government [illegible] memorial.

In form, however [illegible] Western Constitutions [illegible] ference, that the [illegible] tutions contains [illegible] tal principles of [illegible] prerogatives of the Emperor, the rights and duties of the people, the powers of Parliament [illegible] and duties of Ministers of State and judiciary and finance.

These are all contained in seventy-six articles. Matters [illegible], for example, as [illegible] to the rules and procedure of Parliament, the laws for election of members, the national budget, etc., are separated from [illegible] fundamental principles and are embodied in laws supplementary to the constitution and [illegible] at the same time.

"One thing I like about our new man," said a member of the firm to his partner, "is that he is reliable. You can always tell what he is going to do next." "And what is that?" "Nothing."

Mistress—"Bridget, that piece of ornament you broke the other day belonged to my great grandmother." Bridget (relieved)—"Well, I'm glad of that. Sure Oi was afraid it was something yez had just to remember by."

Jones—"You see, he married her because he was given to understand that she had a hundred thousand dollars." Brown—"Ah, I see." Jones—"Oh, yes, she had! And she has got it yet—that's the trouble."