INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CONNECTION PER

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(Canada's Summer Train)

Leaves FREDERICTON 5:00 a. m.

daily except Sunday.

Arrives MONTREAL 7:35 a. m.

daily except Monday.

Through Matapedia Valley in Daylight

Connecting in Montreal, Bonaventure Union Depot,

—with the—

Grand Trunk Railway's

INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

LEAVING MONTREAL 9.00 A. M.
ARRIVING TORONTO 4.30 P. M.

and for

Detroit, Chicago and the West.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Passenger Train Service from Fredericton,, Effective June 6, 1909. Daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise stated.

DEPARTURES.

6.20 a.m.—For St. John, St. Stephen, Woodstock and north.
7.40 a.m.—(Daily except Sunday and Monday), vis Gibson Branch for Woodstock and north.
9.20 a.m.—For Fredericton Junction, connecting for St. John and points east.
9.30 a.m.—(Monday only), vis Gibson Branch for Woodstock and north.
5.40 p.m.—(Daily in July) for Fredericton Junction, connecting for Montreal, etc., etc.
9.05 p.m.—For St. John and points east.

ARRIVALS.

9.00 a.m.—From St. John and east
11.20 a.m.—(Daily in July), from Montreal, etc.
7.45 p.m.—(Saturday only) from Woodstock and north, via Gibson.
7.50 p.m.—From St. John and east.
9.05 p.m.—From Woodstock and north, via Gibson.
10.50 p.m.—From Boston, Bangor, St. Stephen, etc.

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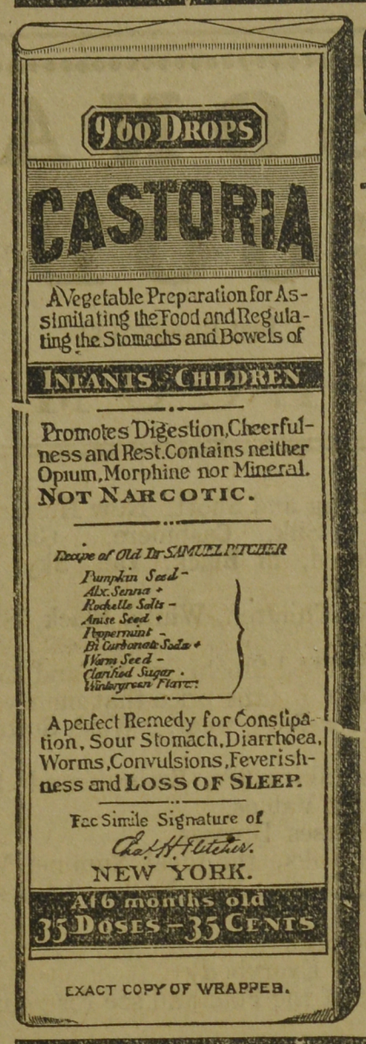

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AUTOMATIC FOOTBALL.

Actions of One Player After a Kick In the Head.

"Speaking of queer things in football," said an old player, "I recall a game that was played at Annapolis some years ago between Columbia and the Naval academy teams.

"One of the men on the Columbia team, the quarterback and a very prominent player of the year, started the game in good condition, but after part of the first half he was kicked in the head in one scrimmage. It took some time to get him around, but he suddenly arose and gave a signal. The two teams lined up and play went right on.

"This man went through the game, and no one noticed that anything was wrong with him. When the game was over and the Columbia team was on the way back to New York in the train this player, who had appeared to be in a brown study, suddenly turned to the man next to him and asked, 'Who won the game—what was the score?' and a number of other questions that made it seem as if he hadn't been anywhere near the field of play.

"The players were greatly surprised and thought perhaps the kick in the head had hurt the man so that his mind was affected. Later they learned that he was unable to tell what happened from the moment he got the kick in the head until the time he recovered consciousness, so to speak, on the train.

"His playing of quarterback and his giving of signals had been entirely automatic, or, rather, subconscious. That case was referred to frequently in the psychology courses at Columbia, you may well imagine."

Bismarck and Music.

Bismarck's utterances regarding music are compiled in a book by Keudell, "Furst und Furstin Bismarck, Erinnerungen aus den Jahren, 1846-1872." Kendell once saw the man of blood and iron shed tears during a performance of Beethoven's Sonata Appasionata. His favorite composers were Beethoven and Schubert. The only thing he did not like in their works was the variations. These, he said, "do not speak to the heart." Concerning the sonata just referred to he remarked: "This is like the singing and sobbing of a whole human life. If I heard this music often I should always be brave."

Ma Meant Well Anyway.

A young woman overheard an old negrees call to a pickaninny, "Come back, Exy, Exy!"

"Excuse me," said the young woman, "but isn't that a queer name for a baby, aunty?"

"Dat ain't her full name," explained the old woman, with pride; "dat's jes' de pet name I call fer short. Dat chile got a mighty grand name. Her ma picked it out in a medicine book. Yessum, de chile's full name is Eczema."

Man's great fault is that he has so many small ones.—Richter.

MARKET REPORTS.

Liverpool Wheat Futures Close Higher, Chicago Lower—Live Stock—Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, July 6.

Liverpool wheat futures closed ⅜d higher to ½d lower, corn ¾d lower than Monday.

Chicago July wheat closed 1⅛c lower, corn 2½c lower, and oats ⅜c lower, compared with Friday.

Winnipeg Options.

Wheat—July $1.31, October $1.08⅛, December $1.05 bid.

Oats—July 53c, October 29½c bid.

Toronto Grain Market.

Wheat, fall, bush	$1 38	to $....
Wheat, red bush	1 36	....
Wheat, goose, bush	1 25	....
Rye, bushel	0 75	....
Buckwheat, bushel	0 70	0 75
Peas, bushel	0 95	....
Barley, bushel	0 64	....
Oats, bushel	0 60	....

Toronto Dairy Market.

Butter, separator, dairy, lb.	0 19	0 21
Butter, store lots	0 18	0 19
Butter, creamery, lb. rolls	0 23	0 24
Butter, creamery, solids	0 22	....
Cheese, new, lb	0 13	0 13½

Liverpool Grain and Produce.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Closing—Wheat—Spot No. 2 red western winter, nominal; futures quiet; July, 9s 4½d; Sept., 8s 7¼d; Dec., 8s 6d. Corn—Spot, quiet; new American mixed (via Galveston), 6s 3d; futures quiet; Sept., 5s 6¼d; Oct., 5s 6½d.

Beef—Extra India mess, easy, 91s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, western, strong, 96s 3d. Cheese—Canadian finest white and colored, old, no stock. Turpentine spirits—Steady, 33s 9d. Petroleum—Refined, steady, 7⅛d.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Butter—Firm; receipts, 13,608; creamery specials, 26c to 26½c; (official, 26c); extras, 25½c to 25¾c; third to first, 21½c to 25c; state dairy, common to finest, 20c to 25c; process, common to special, 18c to 24c; western, factory, 18c to 21c; western, imitation creamery, first, 22c.

Cheese—Weaker; receipts, 942; new state, full-cream specials, 13¼c to 14¼c; do., fancy, 13c; do., common to good, 9¾c to 12¼c; skims, full to special, 2c to 10¾c.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 16,710; State Penna. and nearby fancy selected white, 28c to 30c; do., fair to choice, 25c to 27c; brown and mixed, fancy, 25½c to 26c; do., fair to choice, 23c to 25c; western, extras, 23c to 23½c; first, 21½c to 23½c; seconds, 20c to 21c.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Steady—Hogs 5c Higher at Buffalo and Chicago.

LONDON, July 6.—London cables for cattle are firm, at 14c to 14¾c per lb. for Canadian steers, dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 11½c per pound.

Toronto Live Stock.

TORONTO, July 6.—Receipts of live stock at the City Market were 112 carloads, consisting of 1922 cattle, 1386 hogs, 1326 sheep and lambs, 517 calves and 13 horses.

Exporters.

George Rowntree reported export steers as selling at $5.70 to $6.15. Bulls sold at $4.50 to $5.

Butchers.

George Rowntree bought 400 cattle for the Harris Abattoir Co. at $4.70 to $5.40 for steers ,and heifers, cows at $3 to $4.70.

Milkers and Springers.

A moderate supply of milkers sold at steady prices ranging from $35 to $55 each.

Veal Calves.

Over 500 veal calves sold at $3 to $6 per cwt. with a very few extra quality at $6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.

About 1400 sheep and lambs sold at easier prices, especially lambs, which are likely to go lower still. Export ewes, $3.50 to $4; export rams, $3 to $3.25; yearling ewes sold at $4.75 to $5 per cwt.;spring lambs $6.50 to $7.50 per cwt.

Hogs.

Hogs at the city market were selling at last week's quotations. Selects, fed and watered $8, and $7.75 to $7.85 f.o.b. cars at country points.

East Buffalo Cattle Market.

EAST BUFFALO, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head; slow and steady; prime steers, $6.50 to $7.

Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 3200 head; fairly active and steady; mixed, $8.40 to $8.60; Yorkers, $7.20 to $8.50; roughs $7.20 to $7.40; stags, $6 to $6.50; dairies, $8 to $8.40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 600 head; active and unchanged.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 2488; steers steady; choice firm; bulls and cows steady; steers, $6 to $7; bulls, $3.40 to $3.85; cows, $2.25 to $5.25; dressed beef steady, at 8½c to 10½c. Exports to-day, none; to-morrow, 2800 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 1202; veals 30c higher than last Friday; buttermilks higher; veals, $6 to $9; culls, $3; buttermilks, $4.75 to $5; dressed calves firm; city dressed veals, 9½c to 12½c; country dressed, 8c to 11½c; dressed buttermilks, 7c to 8½c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 19,713; sheep full steady; best lambs active and steady to firm; medium and common slow to a shade lower; sheep, $3 to $5; lambs, $7 to $9.15; one car, $9.25; culls, $4.25 to $6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,596; market higher, at $8 to $8.40.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, estimated at 2000; market steady; beeves, $5.10 to $7.30; Texas steers, $3.75 to $6.20; western steers, $4.30 to $6.25; stockers and feeders, $3.60 to $5.25; cows and heifers, $2.50 to $6.40; calves, $5 to $7.50.

Hogs—Receipts, estimated at 10,000; market 5c higher; light, $7.45 to $8.10; mixed, $7.65 to $8.30; heavy, $7.70 to $8.35; rough, $7.70 to $7.85; good to choice heavy, $7.85 to $8.35; pigs, $6.40 to $7.35; bulk of sales, $7.90 to $8.15.

Sheep—Receipts, estimated at 13,000; market steady; native, $3.25 to $5; western, $3.25 to $5; yearlings, $4.75 to $6.60; lambs, native, $5 to $8.40; western, $5.25 to $8.

Yellow Peril In Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, July 7.—A mission worker has been sent to the city home to be held as a witness against a Chinese pupil. The newspapers here suppress the girl's name. Another young woman says she will give up teaching Chinese after she gets a bracelet promised her by one of her pupils.

Fifty-Six Killed In Celebration.

Chicago, July 7.—The Record Herald's summaries yesterday of the casualties in the United States of three days' celebration of the fourth of July, gives 46 dead and 1,575 injured. The deaths due to tetanus thus far are 18. Fire losses are $446,500.

Heavy Damage by Hail.

Indian Head, Sask., July 7.—A serious hailstorm swept through here on Monday, and the damage is estimated at from $100,000 to $200,000. It is feared that the crops are to little advanced to be able to attain a second growth.

THE INDIAN IN CANADA

RECENT CENSUS PUTS NUMBER AT 110,205.

More Than One-Third of Total Red Population Dwells East of Great Lakes—Usual Increase In Numbers Changed to a Decrease Last Year—Unhygienic Homes Conducive to Spread of Tuberculosis.

The average reader who has never looked into this matter has, as a rule, a vague idea respecting the number of Indians in Canada. and if he were called upon to make a guess respecting that element of our population he would likely place it two or three times higher than it is. According to the report there are 110,205 Indians within our borders, of whom all except 16,854 are within treaty limits. Those who may be described as being still at large, are roaming the wilds of the Far North. As a rule the reports show a small yearly increase, but such is not the case with the last report which shows a decrease of 140, due not to a falling off in the birth-rate, but to the heavy death-rate among infants and children.

Another common mistake is to assume that practically all our Indians are in the West; of course, most of them are there, but not nearly all. East of the Great Lakes dwell 39,253 Indians—more than one-third of our total red population. As regards their distribution among the provinces, British Columbia leads with 24,964, but Ontario comes second with 23,518, and Quebec third with 11,469, and in the three western prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are only 21,620 Indians. In the unorganized territories to the north and in the Yukon there are about 24,000.

As a rule there is, of course, no comparison between the industrial development and conditions of life of the eastern and western Indians. It is among the Indians of older Ontario that the greatest progress has been made; for example, on the reserve of the loyal remnant of the Iroquois Six Nations near Brantford, where there is an Indian population of 4,236, most of whom are comfortable farmers engaged in dairying for the most part, and selling milk to cheese and butter factories. They have ten schools, employing six white and ten Indian teachers. On the whole, the Eastern Indian is adopting the white man's industries, tilling the soil and engaging in mechanical pursuits. An evidence of this was the large number of Indian names seen on the death roll of the Quebec bridge disaster. They were from Caughnawaga, and had learned the rougher parts of the trade of bridge building.

Perhaps the most interesting part of a recent official report is that which deals with the Indians of the West, for there live the red men who most markedly differ from the white population.

Mr. J. A. McKenna, who negotiated the treaty known as "No. 10" with the Chippewans and Crees of Northern Saskatchewan, tells of his negotiations concluding with the treaty he arranged. One objection to a treaty common among the Indians was the fear that it meant their enslavement, but once satisfied on this point they readily entered into the arrangement by which they surrendered the title to the region over which they roamed in exchange for reservations, and annual grants in cash and supplies from the Federal Government. In speaking of the conference that preceded the signing of the treaty, Mr. McKenna writes: "There was a marked absence of the old Indian style of oratory, the Indians asking questions and making brief arguments." Many of their claims were unreasonable, and, of course, had to be disallowed. One demand was that they be wholly supported by the Government. This, of course, was not acceded to, but annuities were granted."

In the lengthy report of the commissioner in charge of the Indians of the Great West of the prairies reference is made to the havoc wrought by the "great white plague."

"There is a notion," writes the commissioner, "that the ravages of tuberculosis are a consequence of the change from the former roving life of the Indians under canvas to their now more sedentary conditions of existence," but it is pointed out that the Indians who hunted the buffaloes years ago lived in winter in mud-plastered cabins which were even more crowded and ill-ventilated than are their houses of to-day. If tuberculosis is to be checked the Indians must be taught to build their winter homes more in accord with the rules of hygiene.

The western Indians do not take kindly to general farming. It means work, and a looking into the future for rewards which is not natural to the red men. It was thought they would take more interest in cattle-raising, but the trouble was that the Indians thought that cattle, like the buffaloes, "should live without care or trouble on the part of man," and that the animals should be shot whenever a supply of meat was thought desirable. Gradually, however, these false ideas are being dispelled. In many parts the cattle are being cared for, and some Indian farmers are making butter.

Probably none of the Indians in the older parts of the West had a stronger aversion to farming than had the Bloods of Southern Alberta. They are coming to realize the advantages to be derived from tilling the soil. Last year they had 600 acres in fall wheat which did very well. Hailstorms form one of the dangers to the growing crop, and like their white neighbors those Indian farmers are insuring their grain fields against loss by hail.

The report tells of the schools and the work carried on in them and of the progress made by the red men of to-morrow not only in book learning but manual training. There were 315 schools in operation during the year, attended by 10,308 pupils, of whom a few more than one-half were boys.

PROFITS FROM FORESTS.

Trees Produce Returns From Otherwise Waste Lands.

The benighted notion is still occasionally encountered that forest preservation means a stoppage of wood cutting and lumbering. That is about as accurate and sensible as it would be to suppose that the cultivation of corn meant that no more corn should be cut and husked. But even among those who know better, and who favor an enlightened forestry system, there is not always a full appreciation of the pecuniary value of cultivated woodland.

A writer in The London Daily Mail takes up this phase of the question effectively. There are in the United Kingdom about 3,000,000 acres of forests. He estimates that there are 7,000,000 acres more of land which is now waste and which could profitably be planted with trees at a cost of $15 an acre, or $105,000,000 in all. With such an area of 10,000,000 acres nearly 150,000 acres could be cut yearly for 70 years before all was cut over, by which time, of course, there would be a 70 years' old growth on the land which was first cut. The writer reckons the minimum value of the product to be $350 an acre in 70 years, making a total revenue of $50,000,000 a year from the 10,000,000 acres. In addition, forests up to 60 years old should yield $200, or $3.75 yearly an acre, for "thinnings," which would mean $37,500,000 for the 10,000,000 acres, raising the total yearly income from that area of forests to $87,500,000, or $8.75 an acre.

That is not a large income from land, though it is more than many farms average. But it would be an income from land which otherwise would yield none at all. There are millions of acres of mountain and swamp in Great Britain which are incapable of being put to any other profitable use. On just that ground of direct returns from systematic tree culture and cutting, therefore, forestry is to be commended. On the other hand, on the ground of the utility of forest areas for the storage of rainfall and the regulation of water flow, such a system is so indispensable that it should be established and maintained on an extensive scale, even if there was not a cent of profit, but an actual loss yearly on each acre.

Uses For Brown Coal.

"The Utilization of Brown Coal" was the subject of a paper read at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, in Melbourne recently by Wykeham Bayly. The author stated that Victoria, more than any other state, was favored with valuable brown coal, the deposits being practically beyond computation. In many respects the deposits were equal in value to those in Germany, which produces nearly 50,000,000 tons of brown coal annually. He had obtained ammonia sulphates and other valuable products from the coal, and found is exceptionally well adapted for making producer gas. By reducing the watery contents 10 to 18 per cent. and using hydraulic pressure, they had made bricquettes, which were superior in calorific value to those manufactured in Germany. He estimated that bricquettes could be manufactured at Morwell on a large scale, and delivered in Melbourne at 13s. 6d. per ton. It was, however, for producer gas purposes that the brown coal in Victoria could be best utilized.

Cool Lord Rosslyn.

Perfect coolness is one of Lord Rosslyn's most notable characteristics. No reverse ever seems to disturb his stoical disposition. When a youth, and then Lord Loughborough, he once went on a trip to Norway, and, on arriving at Trondhiem, found that the King of Sweden and Norway was also in town. Accordingly, the young Briton immediately went up to the palace and asked to see the monarch. On learning that his Majesty was "out," Lord Loughborough calmly produced his visiting-card, and said: "Well, give him this, and tell him I shall be glad to see him at my hotel." But the best of the affair is that the good-natured king took the lad at his word, and did go round to the hotel, to the no little astonishment of everybody connected with the establishment.

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