

ROMANCE CONNECTED WITH STANDARD OIL

HOW DANIEL O'DAY ROSE FROM A
HUMBLE POSITION.

A Utican who knows the facts gives this sketch of Daniel O'Day, the Standard Oil man, whose death was reported recently.

The account of the death of Daniel O'Day, one of the big men in the Standard Oil Company, brings to my mind the fact that O'Day had a humble beginning. He was born in Ireland over 52 years ago, and came with his father to Buffalo. The elder O'Day was finally led to buy some land in Cattaraugus County, near Ellipticville, and he moved there with his family of boys and girls. The family lived in a small house, away back from the main traveled road, and as the land was new and markets were not of the same character as they are now they had quite a precarious existence for many years. The boys and girls went to the district school when they had clothing enough to make themselves respectable. He was Irish, keen-witted and quick to learn, they managed to pick up a pretty fair common school education.

Dan was a good-natured, happy-go-lucky fellow. It was his job of work he performed it as best he could. He did not watch the clock or care to complain about an extra hour or two of work. He was ready and willing, and whether he was mowing with an old-fashioned scythe the steep meadows of a neighbor, chopping or hauling wood or digging drains for some of the swamps in the vicinity, he put in a full day's work, devoted himself to the man for whom he was working and took an interest in what he was doing.

When the oil excitement broke out Dan managed in some way to get hold of a team of horses, and, like many other young fellows, he went away to the oil country, which was not far distant, to make his fortune at teaming. Fabulous prices were often paid for the work of a team for a single day. Young O'Day had heard the stories and went out from the farm home with an indifferent team, an old wagon and a poor harness, determined to win a fortune. In his wildest dreams he never for a moment imagined the wonderful success that would come to him.

In the late sixties this was, and when Dan O'Day struck the oil country he prospered. While most of the young fellows who went there spent their time and money in gambling resorts, saloons and brothels, Dan O'Day took care of his horses, saved his cash, bought more horses and wagons, and soon became recognized as a power in the transportation problems which confronted the producers, whose wells were

throwing out thousands of barrels of oil every day.

Dan went on, and before long he attracted the attention of John D. Rockefeller and those who were at the head of the South Improvement Company. He was put in charge of the first pipeline that was ever operated, and as the lines began to extend, and as O'Day's responsibilities increased, he would send back to Cattaraugus County for other young fellows whom he had known and to whom he hoped to extend opportunities to do something of that section. He became in time an employer of thousands of men, and finally was a principal factor in the Standard Oil Company.

In 1879 Mr. O'Day was indicted, along with John D. Rockefeller and others, in Clinton County, Pa., charged with conspiracy in attempting to get a monopoly of the oil business and with attempting to control the price of crude oil by fraudulent means and devices. Feeling was running high at that time; mob law was threatened. He was placed in a jail, kept in solitary confinement for fear of the law or of private attacks. Mr. O'Day was not in the state when he was indicted, and Gov. Hoyt, who was called upon to issue requisitions for the extradition of O'Day and the others, refused to do so, or delayed doing so for so long a time that the whole thing was lost sight of. But from that time on O'Day was the kingpin in the transportation department of the Standard Oil, and through it all still held his great interests.

Some years ago he began to take periods of rest for he had overworked. He had built up a magnificent fortune at the expense of his health, and the warnings that came to him from time to time led him to believe that he had paid a dear price for his millions, after frequent occasions, fixed up the old farm; beautified the cemetery in which his father and mother were sleeping; had reunions at the old homestead, to which he bade old friends and new, and traveled extensively in this country and occasionally abroad. All the time he kept in his hands a considerable part of the management of the large interests with which he had become identified.

Finally Dan broke down, simply because he could not let go. The habit to work on and on was a part of his life, and he would not do it—but he did. He did not need to do it—but he did. Then he sought springs and resorts here and abroad. In the south of France death overtook him—and he was only 62 years of age with everything to live for!—Utica Observer.

In 1857 the whaling industry of New Bedford was worth more than \$12,000,000. When came the discovery of mineral oils and the whale fishery languished.

WEDDING EXPENSES; SETTLING THE BILLS

HOW TO DIVIDE THE COST—HINT
FOR BRIDEGROOM.

All wedding expenses, whether for a simple home service or for an elaborate church ceremony, are paid by the bride, except the minister's fee, which is optional, and occasionally the carriage hire. Either of these sums is small in comparison with what the bride has to pay for the amount of money given the officiating clergyman depends entirely upon the generosity of the bridegroom and incidentally upon what he can afford, while for carriages, even when there are ushers and bridesmaids, the price rarely exceeds \$20 or \$25.

Whether a dollar bill or \$50 in gold is presented to the clergyman, it is considered good form to send it through the best man or by a relative, so that the groom will not give it personally. Usually new gold pieces or crisp bills are placed in a white envelope, sealed and directed with the minister's name and with the words, "Kindness of bearer," or "By courtesy of Mr. Smith or Brown," etc. This fee is anything from \$1 to \$25 for the bridegroom, in moderate circumstances. As for coach hire, a cab that will seat four persons can be had for \$4, and if kept over the contract time for \$1 extra each.

Aside from these two items all expenses of the ceremony are met by the bride, the decorations of church or house, the music and the wedding collation, whether a breakfast or dinner, or just a simple buffet luncheon.

There is considerable expense attached to the bride in a church, whether or not the bride is a member, for the services of an organist, for the wedding march, cannot be secured for less than \$20, and usually the charge is \$30. If there is a choir an additional sum of \$50 or perhaps more will be necessary. To an outsider the amount charged for opening a church, which includes sweeping, dusting, light, heat if necessary, and the services of men to give carriage calls, is \$10. A member of the congregation does not have to pay more than \$3 for the church, and if this sum is too much for the sexton's services for getting the interior in order are given free.

At large weddings, where the offices of a maid are necessary, an extra fee of \$3 is charged, and a competent one is furnished who can arrange the bride's veil and gown and make any repairs needed in the bride's frock.

As to the church decorations, the ribbons used to mark off the seats in the aisles reserved for the bridal party cost 40 cents a yard, and the rented palms from \$1 to \$2, according to size. The smaller palms, that measure from 12 to 15 feet, can be hired for \$1, while those that are 20 or 25 feet, the size needed in most churches, cost \$3 each. As 25 or

30 of these palms are usually necessary to properly ornament a church, the sum for them alone is \$75 or \$80.

A buffet wedding breakfast, served standing, may be had at a cost of \$250 a plate, or seated for \$3 or \$3.50. This collation would include a jellied soup, cold or creamed in some relishing and attractive way, or scalloped chicken croquettes. Veal or squash patties would also be appropriate for this course. For the next service boneless turkey or chicken, with white jelly, or tongue garnished with white jelly and parsley. An ice or ice cream with macaroons, followed by a demi-tasse of coffee, would be the last course. If champagne or wine punch are served to the guests the cost of the plates will be from \$1 to \$2 extra.

While not a necessary part of the decorations or ceremony, the bride's bouquet, always given by the bridegroom, is considered essential even at a private home wedding, as well as at a large church function.

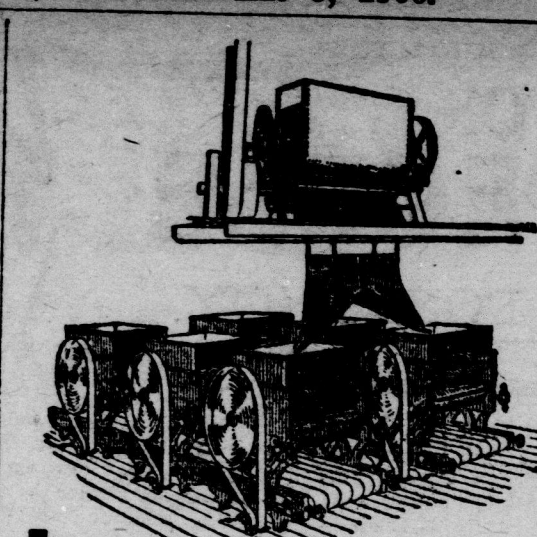
The cost of this bouquet, which is usually a shower of white roses, orchids or gardenias, with lilies of the valley, depends entirely upon the size. The sum paid for a bouquet of small bunches of flowers made into a shower is rarely less than \$15, and from that amount up into the hundreds.

The amount spent for the cut flowers, such as smilax, farleyance, ferns, sweet peas, roses, lilies, orchids for vases on the altar or for decorating the pillars of the church, depends on how many are used, and upon the season of the year. The simplest kind of floral decoration, unless wild flowers gathered in home gardens or in the woods are used, costs \$100, and from that upward.

Though the decorations are costly, they are not the largest item of expense that the bride pays, for the refreshments, if many guests are invited, amount to several hundreds of dollars when comparatively simple dishes are served. The lightest kind of refreshments if served by a good caterer cost at least a dollar a plate, and these will include only the simplest things, such as dainty white bread sandwiches with minced chicken, nuts or cheese, tied with narrow pink or blue ribbons, and rolled or cut diamond shape. With these a cup of leed or hot coffee, tea or chocolate, with whipped cream, and later a water iced, with or without fruit, and some small cakes, makes a simple but tasty luncheon.—Washington Star.

A SMALL PILL, BUT POWERFUL.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Pamplee's Little Wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The small size which it carries are put up in these small doses because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form, and do their work thoroughly.

A fire alarm was turned in the other day in Berlin for a swallow caught by the leg on the edge of the roof of a high building. The firemen reared a ladder and released the bird.



Orange Meat

Every 15c package contains a coupon, good for valuable premiums. 25c or "Jumbo" package contains 2½ times the quantity of smaller size. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston" for new premium catalogue.

Talks on Orange Meat (THE PURE FOOD) Mixing and Flaking.

After the wheat is thoroughly cooked—all starch cells broken—and starch converted into carbohydrates—it goes to the mixing machines. Here, malt is added, which converts the starch into maltose (Malt Sugar), which makes ORANGE MEAT so nutritious and wholesome. Then the malted wheat is passed through special machines, which turn the wheat kernels into individual flakes. Orange Meat is then ready for the ovens, to be baked a deliciously crisp golden brown.

Mercerized paper lining of every package insures Orange Meat being always fresh, and clean. At all grocers in 15c and 25c packages. 25c or "Jumbo" package contains 2½ times the quantity of smaller size. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston" for new premium catalogue.



MOSQUITOES DEADLY ENEMIES OF CANARIES

PET BIRDS KILLED BY THESE
VICIOUS INSECTS.

That scores of canaries, pigeons and other birds in captivity in this city are the victims of merciless attacks of mosquitoes during the summer months is the opinion of many bird fanciers and those in a position to know. It is insisted by these owners of feathered pets that great numbers of birds become weakened and die from the effects of having the life blood sucked from their bodies by the insects at night.

"It would be difficult to estimate the number of feathered pets which each year die in this city from the nightly attacks of mosquitoes," said James A. Graham, a canary fancier.

"I noticed several years ago that the legs of my pets were swollen and the skin cracked and sore. Some of the birds had died from some cause that puzzled not only me, but some of the best-posted bird men in the city. All kinds of remedies were tried, but the birds continued to shrink and drop from their perches dead. It was suggested to me finally that mosquitoes might have been the cause. I at once set to work to remedy the cause. The cages were covered with a net each night to keep the pests out, and as an extra precaution the legs of the birds were dipped in penicillin, red cedar and other oils that are known to be objectionable to the mosquito. The effect was really magical. In less than a week the birds began to sing, were active and began to show signs of renewed health. My cages are now covered and will remain so until the last mosquito has taken its departure."

"With perfect ease," was the answer. "It is a well-known fact that all birds when asleep during the hot weather open their feathers to all the free circulation of the air. This makes it easy for the long-billed mosquito to get in its deadly work."

"There is no pest which compares with the mosquito, so far as the injury to captive birds is concerned," said John Murray, another canary fancier. "I have never tried the use of oils or other preventatives on the birds, the net over their cages having met every requirement of the case and the remedy attended with the least trouble. Whenever birds begin to droop and die in the summer without apparent cause you may rest assured that the mosquito is getting in its work, and some remedy must be promptly applied or it will be too late."

George F. Obrecht, who owns one of the finest loft thoroughbred carrier pigeons in the city, said that the mosquito suggestion gave a satisfactory solution to a trouble that has for years puzzled owners of captive birds in the city.

"I have known whole lofts of fine birds to become puny and to actually drop from their roosts without being able to assign any reasonable cause for the trouble. The suggestion of the responsibility of the winged insect as the cause is a perfectly rational answer to the puzzle. I have no doubt in the world that the attacks of the insects are responsible for the deaths of scores of pet birds in this city each year. Young pigeons are, I have no doubt, very susceptible to poisonous bites."

Baltimore American.

MY BOOKS.

Away from all society's small chatter, Those little nothings wafted in the air To suit the situation of the moment, The life talk, where truth is spoken rare.

When business worries of the day are over, Alone, within my little studio, How often have I spent the twilight hours

With minds that lived in ages long ago, Tonight I see the shelves wherein are standing The echoes of my deepest sympathy.

The kindred spirits of my aspirations, My books—my evening hours' company; And rich indeed I feel, that I could reveal

In the atmosphere of those old gods of thought, And live here for an hour, e'en in fancy, With the authors of the greatest wisdom taught;

That I could turn from narrow conversations To the truths that noble Socrates can reach, Old student of philosophy, I've thanked thee

Full often for these books within my reach. I owe thee much—my friends, my dear old volumes— For the kindly services you've rendered me.

When weary of society's small chatter, I've sought thy silent, truthful company.—Ida Evelyn Bolger.

SALTON SEA DILEMMA; WATER IS SPREADING

IRRIGATION EXPERIMENT HAS A
SERIOUS RESULT.

Who is responsible for the creation of the Salton Sea, in Southern California, which already covers an area of 400 square miles and threatens to spread over 2,000 square miles, if some means of diverting the Colorado River cannot be devised?

This question is perplexing Mexicans and Americans, but for the time diplomatic representations have been suspended, and both the United States and Mexico are bending every effort to check the river which has been accidentally turned from its course through the efforts of the California Development Company to irrigate lands in Northern Mexico and Southern California.

Interesting complications of an international nature are threatened when the two Governments attempt to settle their differences and make good the damage which has been wrought by diverting the Colorado from its old channel. The California Development Company originally tapped the river below Yuma, Arizona, and carried water from Arizona through a canal into Northern Mexico and back into a great valley in Southern California.

In 1904 it was found that this canal was inadequate to supply water required for the irrigation project, and a Mexican corporation, controlled by the California Development Company, was authorized by Mexico to take water from the Colorado in Mexico, a short distance south of Yuma. The irrigation canal was extended one-fourth of a mile from a river at the point in Mexico where a ditch was cut through the sandy bank of the river connecting with the great irrigation canal. No gates were provided, and with the high water level the Colorado River was diverted from its channel, cut away its banks, and went raging into the lowlands in California far below sea level. Repeated attempts have been made to turn

the river back into its old channel, but without success.

Again and again the Southern Pacific Railroad has been compelled to move its tracks, which ran through the Salton Sink, and have been forced on to the foothills surrounding the great basin which is being converted into a sea. Several small towns are now beneath the waters which the Colorado has poured into the basin, and in many places only the tops of the railway's telegraph poles indicate where the roadbed formerly was. In the lowest part of the sink the water is now 70 feet deep. For a time the water from the Colorado raised the sea at the rate of six inches a day, and it has been estimated that granting the failure of engineers to check the river, in 40 years the basin located beneath the main course of the Colorado will be covered with water.

A part of this basin is in Mexico, and the failure to control the river would give this country and Mexico a lake comparable to the great lakes separating the United States and Canada. At present the lake is greater than any body of water wholly within the United States, except Lake Michigan.

The Mexican company to which permission was granted to take water out of the Colorado in Mexico, was created in Mexico merely to assist the California Development Company in making a success of an irrigation project which was a partial failure when water was taken from the Colorado in Arizona. Most of States, and the Mexican Government had comparatively little to gain from the concession granted to the irrigation company.

International complications have followed, growing out of the fact that existing treaties provide that the Colorado shall be maintained as a navigable stream, which is not now the case, because it has been completely diverted from the Gulf of California into a sink. Expert engineers are struggling to control the flow of waters, and the Southern Pacific Railroad is co-operating with the Mexican and American governments in an effort to construct a new canal with floodgates, into which the Colorado can be diverted in case enough to repair the Salton break.

The Mexican Government commission is headed by Brindley-Glen, Angel Garcia Pena, and the American Government by the Reclamation Service engineers.—New York Evening Post.

"GOOD FAIRY OF THE HOME."

Ancient Heroes and a Modern Discovery.

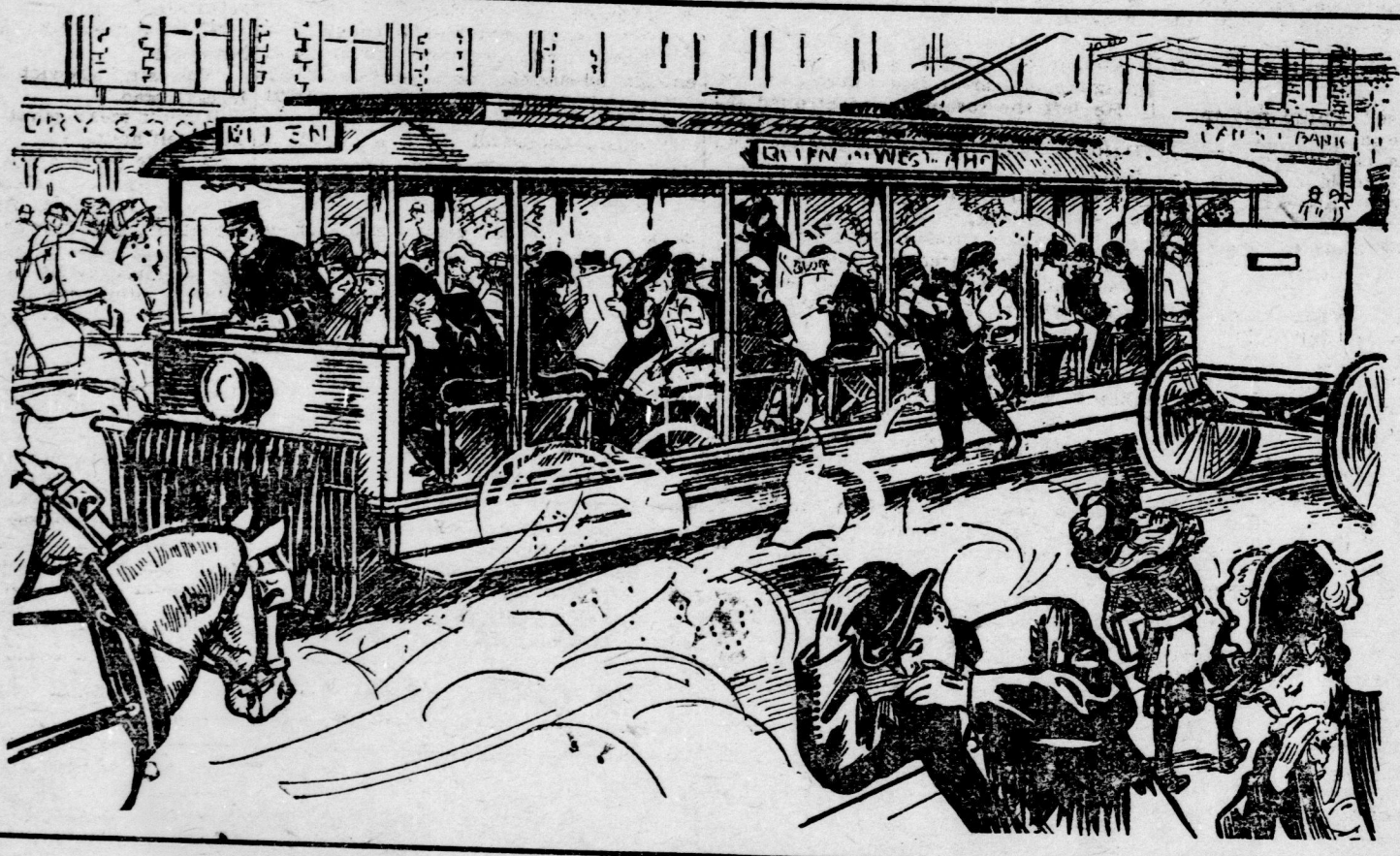
Ancient Greece will always be remembered for the line types of manhood supplied by the heroes of her battlefields and the athletes of her arenas. Still more will these heroes and athletes themselves be remembered for the custom they bequeathed to later ages of healing sore and injured places on the bodies by the external application of some sweet balm or salve. The Greek charioteers did not emerge from their mad races without some severe bruise or gaping wound; and to anoint each injury with their favorite balm was as indispensable part of the day's programme. If we go back in history—even to Bible times—we find that this external "rubbing" has prevailed all along the line, and the only explanation of its survival, amidst so many changes in science, seems to lie in the fact that the external use of salves and balms is dictated to us by Nature herself. Our own instincts tell us to rub a part that hurts; and in Zam-Buk the ideal substance to apply to an injured or diseased surface is universally believed to have been found at last.

Most of the ointments, embrocations and salves that have had to suffice in the past are of a coarse, sticky, greasy, and contain quantities of mineral poisons, rancid animal fats, and turpentine. What healing properties they may possess are generally counterbalanced by the grave danger of inflaming and contaminating the flesh.

Zam-Buk is absolutely free from any such danger. It is a preparation compounded purely from herbal juices, essences and extracts—a "skin-food," which regenerates old and diseased tissues just as food rebuilds and reconstructs the body. Zam-Buk also gives naturally just that assistance which Nature is asking for when pain, swelling, eruptions, or inflammation occur. Zam-Buk allays all forms of irritation, expels disease, stops suppuration, stops festering and virtually "feeds" the skin, toning it up in Nature's own way.

Zam-Buk should be in every home. It has a wide range of usefulness, but is especially recommended for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, stiffness, swollen joints, bad leg, blind and bleeding piles, running sores, eczema, ulcers, pimples, boils, raw chaps, peeling hands, scalp irritation, sore head, barber's rash, raw chin after shaving, sore throat and chest, sore and aching feet, chilblains, cold-sores, festering sores, injured, and inflamed or irritated conditions of the skin. Rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam-Buk gives great relief from neuralgia, toothache, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, and chest and back pains.

All druggists sell at 50 cents a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Company, Toronto, on receipt of the price.



Where Did You Get Your Cold? How Will You Cure It?

In the cities many can trace their first cold to the draughts in the open cars, and to not a few the first cold of the season is only the beginning of inconvenience and suffering which lasts all winter.

Besides the ordinary coughs and colds there is Bronchitis, which returns with marked regularity, and each attack leaves its victim weaker and less able to withstand pneumonia and consumption.

Bronchitis is the test for Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, and because this medicine positively cures bronchitis and severe chest troubles you can be certain that it makes short work of ordinary coughs and colds.

It is all very well to talk of others neglecting a cold, but what about your cold? What are you taking to prevent serious developments? Are you using Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine? Do you have members of your family use it or are you satisfied to take whatever the druggist happens to offer you?

Medicine for coughs and colds should be selected with just as much care as medicines for other serious and dangerous diseases, for there is scarcely a limit to the ailments to which a neglected cold may lead.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is no mere cough mixture such as is compounded in a drug store. It is not a hastily written prescription of uncertain value, but a thoroughly tested and tried medicine which has met with marvellous success as a cure for ailments of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs.

Being pleasant to the taste, gentle and soothing in action and composed of simple ingredients of well-known value, it is especially valuable for children as a cure for croup, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, sore throat, coughs and colds.

The best time to use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is when you have a cold in the head and begin to feel a tickling in the throat. You can then head off the trouble before it reaches the bronchial tubes and lungs.

In order to be ready at this critical moment many find it advisable to always have a bottle of this medicine at hand in the family medicine chest. There is no treatment for throat and lung troubles that is so prompt and at the same time so thorough and far-reaching in action.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine

25 cents a bottle, family size 60 cents, at all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every bottle. SEE TESTIMONIALS IN ALL LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

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