

A MATRICIDE. A trial which recently took place before the Central Criminal Court in England attracted a great deal of attention. It was the trial of a lad of thirteen years of age for the murder of his mother. The hideously unnatural crime was committed coolly and deliberately. The boy, whose name is Robert Allen Coombes, murdered his mother while she was asleep for no other purpose than to get possession of a little money. Associated with the lad was his younger brother Nathaniel, who seems to have taken no active part in the commission of the crime. He, however, knew of it after it was committed and not only expressed no horror at the awful deed or sorrow for the loss of his mother, but with evident enjoyment helped to spend the money that had been secured.

The crime was committed in the village of Plastow. The boys were the sons of a steward of an Atlantic steamship. Their father was on a voyage to New York at the time. According to the story told by the younger boy, Robert while his father was still at home bought a knife with the express intention of killing his mother. The boys appear to have talked the matter over. On the night of the 7th of July Robert stabbed his mother with his jack-knife, and when she was dead told his brother what he had done. Nathaniel would not believe him until he had seen the body. He does not appear to have been shocked or sorry. The utter callousness of the young miscreants is the most singular part of the dreadful story.

The boys searched the house for money and took all they could lay their hands upon. They were at no pains to conceal the crime they had committed. They merely shut the bedroom door and went away and amused themselves. They attended cricket matches and spent a good deal of their time in playing cards in the room adjoining that in which the body of their murdered mother lay. They prevailed upon a half-witted man named Fox to join in the games. When they were arrested the two boys and the imbecile were in the house smoking and playing cards. By that time the body had begun to decompose and the air of the house was impregnated with the gases escaping from it. Yet the boys seemed unconscious that there was anything disagreeable in their surroundings or that they had done anything wrong or were in any danger.

After their apprehension, when asked what possessed them to commit such a crime, Nathaniel, the younger, said they wanted money to go to "some island." But they allowed days to elapse without making the least attempt to carry out their intention. It is said that the morals of the lads were perverted, their feelings blunted, and their consciences hardened by reading the "penny dreadfuls" that boys can obtain so easily in every community. Wicked and trashy literature may have had some effect in demoralizing the matricide, but it seems to us that they both acted as if there was some radical defect in their mental organization, for the insensibility and thoughtlessness of the boys was phenomenal, and could not have been artificially produced. A letter which the elder boy wrote while he was in prison to the Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Plastow, is calculated to strengthen this conviction. Here is the extraordinary production:

From R. A. Coombes, H. M. Prison, Holloway, Sept. 14.—Dear Mr. Shaw,—I received your letter on last Tuesday. I think I will get hung, but I do not care as long as I get a good breakfast before they hang me. If they do not hang me I think I will commit suicide. That will do just as well. I will strangle myself. I hope you are all well. I go up on Monday to the Old Bailey to be tried. I hope you will be there. I think they will sentence me to death, and if they do I will call the witnesses here—remain your affectionate friend, R. A. COOMBES. Then there was a drawing of a gibbet, with a procession of three persons, being written. This drawing was headed—"Some 1.—Going to the Scaffold." The letter went on:—Will.—To Dr. Walker £5,000, to Mr. Hay £2,000, to Mr. Shaw £5,000, to my father £50,000, all the warders £200 apiece. Then there was another sketch of a gibbet, with a person being hanged, and with the words, "Good-bye—here goes nothing," issuing from his mouth. This was headed—"Some 2.—Hanging." Then the letter went on:—P.S.—Excuse the crooked scaffold, I was too heavy, and so I bent it. I leave you £5000. SHARMAN (Sol.).—R. COOMBES.

It does not seem to us singular that the jury pronounced the writer of this peculiar letter insane. It is hard to believe that the boys who committed so horrible a crime in so extraordinary a way were in their right mind. The verdict in the case of Robert Coombes was guilty, but that he was insane at the time the crime was committed, so as not to be responsible for his actions.

THE RULE OF THE UNFIT.

People are beginning to find out in these days that to endow men with political power is not necessarily to improve them intellectually or to elevate them morally. Even Radicals are showing that they suspect that political power in the hands of ignorant men who have not received any moral training worth mentioning is as apt to be used for the injury of the community as for its benefit. It is as evident to them as to others that the political and social problems of the age need for their solution knowledge, as well as enlightened patriotism. Profound ignorance of the science of government and the history of civilized communities, accompanied by unmeasured conceit, is a poor outfit for a reformer in these days. Yet it is astonishing to see how many of those who undertake to mend the world have no better qualifications for the work than those we have mentioned.

The career of the Populist party in the United States is showing all men capable of

thinking what a dangerous weapon political power is in the hands of men whose conceit and self-sufficiency are only equalled by their ignorance and their inexperience. The fantastic tricks which men of that party have played and are playing in the State of Kansas and other States of the Union, if they do not make the angels weep make men of prudence and forethought tremble for the future of their country.

Harper's Weekly, speaking of the rule of weak and ignorant whites in South Carolina, says:

The rule of these men is a gross travesty on republican institutions. It makes the State conspicuous by reason of the strange antics that go by the name of government. Its laws are the crude experiments of the ignorant or the bold devices of the corrupt. Its executive departments have been administered in a manner that is sometimes pitifully absurd, and sometimes grossly tyrannical. Its bench was once an honor to the whole country; it is now contemptible. Under a good constitution such government as that under which South Carolina suffers might be endured in the hope that the people would some day rise against it and overthrow it. But Senator Tillman and his associates are now holding a convention for the purpose of framing a Constitution that will establish the rule of ignorant and corrupt whites. . . . At present and for some time to come South Carolina promises to be an object lesson to other commonwealths of what a democracy can become when its worst elements obtain absolute control.

This is said by a republican of the government of the ignorant and the corrupt under republican institutions. The same hurtful and disheartening effects would be produced under a monarchical constitution if political power were placed in the hands of men of the same class. It is a grievous error to suppose that heaven-born statesmen can be found at every street corner. There are quack politicians as well as quack doctors in the world. The former are far the more numerous class and the more dangerous, yet the people frequently use their political privileges to place them in power thinking that they are serving themselves and their country by so doing. The object lessons afforded by Kansas and South Carolina and many another state and province seem to be lost on a very large proportion of the inhabitants of free countries. They choose their rulers with wonderful little care and forethought.

THE YOUNG KAISER.

The estimates that people form of the character of the Emperor of Germany are very various. Some look upon him as arbitrary and imperious, setting an inordinate value on himself and the position he holds. These men say that he should have lived a hundred years ago. As it is, they declare he is not suited to the times he lives in. Others, again, regard him as an able ruler, whose only desire is the welfare of his people. He is, they say, energetic and even impetuous, but he is prudent withal, and that he never allows his impetuosity to hurry him into rash acts which are productive of consequences harmful to his subjects. It is to be observed, they say, that the young Emperor has made wonderfully few mistakes.

Lord Lansdale has lately made an estimate of the character and qualifications of the Emperor William II, which will surprise many who have for some reason or another formed an unfavorable opinion of the Kaiser. The representative of a German newspaper having requested His Lordship to give him his opinion of the German Emperor

Lord Lansdale, after remarking that he would try to be impartial, said that his admiration for the Kaiser was boundless. He was an "extraordinary" man in every respect. His comprehension, his energy, his mastery of all subjects which roused his interest, his memory, and, above all, his foresight, were such as were only found in a genius. His detailed knowledge of all the points connected with the army was astounding, and on other subjects, such as sculpture, painting, etc., he was equally at home. Lord Lansdale then related two interesting instances of the extent of the Emperor's information. While inspecting the harbor and docks at Portsmouth His Majesty perceived a German ship laden with wood, and to the intense astonishment of those present he was able to tell them that it had come from Norway with so many tons of freight, and he also knew whether the vessel was bound. Again, during the manoeuvres, Lord Lansdale was on one occasion with a group of officers who were vainly trying to discover the exact position of a certain regiment. Lord Lansdale informed them where it was, and, on being asked how he knew, replied that the Emperor had told him.

"I am convinced," continued Lord Lansdale, "that the Germans do not appreciate sufficiently the genius of the Emperor, because they have no opportunity of observing him closely. When he assumed the reins of government some anxiety was felt abroad because of his temperament and his youth. But under his command the army has remained the best in the world, the peace of Europe has not been disturbed, and the prestige of Germany among the Powers is continually increasing. He has in a few years succeeded in gaining high respect abroad, and especially in England, and all who know his keen intellect and his talented nature must be his warm admirers, and will corroborate my assertion that he is one of the most prominent men of all times. If he has a fault it is his youth, and that is a fault which is corrected daily and often only too quickly. I consider that land a happy one which possesses such a Sovereign, and I am positive that one day Germany will do justice to the qualities of William II."

A LITTLE OUT.

The Times made our business notice of the SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST the text of a bragging article yesterday, but as usual it is a little out. The WEEKLY COLONIST has been for several months sent to many of its subscribers in semi-weekly sections, where the arrangement of the mails suited. We would not be at all surprised to find that was a knowledge of this fact that caused the management of the Times to issue a twice a week edition. "Imitation," it is said, "is the sincerest form of flattery," and we must say that this is a form of flattery to which our smart contemporary is greatly addicted.

NOT A TORY FABRICATION.

We find that the Grit newspapers of Ontario are still impudent enough and unprincipled enough to maintain that it was a Conservative newspaper that attributed to Mr. Laurier the expression now become historical, "Thank God there is not an Orangeman among us, the Liberals." It has been proved clearly that the words first appeared in the report in La Patrie of the speech delivered by the Leader of the Opposition in Chloontimi—a report, too, that was published for the express purpose of correcting the alleged misrepresentations of the Conservative press. The date of the number of La Patrie was given, so any person who had access to a file of that paper could either verify the quotation or show that the report in La Patrie did not contain the words attributed to Mr. Laurier. But the Grit papers carefully ignored La Patrie's report and continued to declare that the devout expression of thankfulness was a falsification of the Tory press. Some at least of the Grit papers must have known, and all of them ought to have known, that in this matter the Conservative newspapers were falsely accused. But most of them continue to publish the false accusation knowing it to be false.

We see, too, that La Patrie was not the only paper in which the speech containing the thanksgiving now repudiated by Mr. Laurier and his organs appeared. The report of the speech appeared in Le Cultivateur, a paper owned and edited by Mr. Laurier's bosom friend and political associate, Mr. Tarte, on September 7th. Here is a translation of the report as it appears in the Cultivateur:

The Liberal chief reiterated, amidst indescribable enthusiasm, his solemn engagement to re-establish the Catholic schools on his arrival in power. The Conservatives were as enthusiastic as the Liberals, and applauded a "postrance." "I know," said Mr. Laurier, "that I shall be appealed to fulfill that engagement, because the present Government cannot settle the question. How do you think that men who have taken an oath to suppress Catholic influence can re-establish the Catholic schools which are the source of that influence? Thank God, there are no Orangemen among us, the Liberals! The day when the people shall have confided to me the direction of affairs I shall have but to appeal to the Christian sentiments of my followers to engage them in the rendering of justice to whom justice is due."

This passage is remarkable for more than the statement with respect to the Orangemen. It shows that, in the opinion of Mr. Tarte, the Liberal Leader, amidst indescribable enthusiasm, "reiterated" his solemn engagement to re-establish the Catholic schools in Manitoba when he had the power. This statement is not the fabrication of a Tory newspaper, but the testimony of a zealous Liberal who heard Mr. Laurier's speech, and who is quite capable of understanding every word he said. This is the impression which Mr. Laurier's Chloontimi speech made upon Mr. Israel Tarte. According to him Mr. Laurier when speaking in his patriotic and no-religiousists in their own language did not express himself ambiguously or indefinitely. He spoke clearly and to the point. He in plain terms repeated the promise, which he, according to Mr. Tarte, had made before, to settle the Manitoba school question in the way they approved of, for we find that he made the announcement "amidst indescribable enthusiasm."

It is quite possible that the editors of La Patrie and Le Cultivateur published the Chloontimi speech verbatim with a purpose. They saw how difficult it was to get a definite statement from their Leader on the school question, and they must have known that nothing but a clear and definite statement of his intentions would satisfy the French Liberals. So they published the Chloontimi speech with the intention of satisfying the French Canadian advocates of separate schools and of having on record a public utterance of Mr. Laurier to which they could hold him on some future occasion.

MAEONDIAN CHRISTIANS.

The Armenians are not the only Christians who suffer outrage and wrong at the hands of the Turks. The inhabitants of Macedonia are treated as cruelly and are as intolerably oppressed as are those of Armenia. The Macedonian Christians have been under the iron rule of the Turks so long, and the only result of resistance has been to aggravate the misery of their condition so greatly, that they have lost all spirit and suffer wrong that are to men and women of the West liberally unexpressible, without even a complaint. The poor people are most careful not to give offence to their oppressors. The Contemporary Review, in its article "Macedonia and the Macedonians," says: "Take them all in all the Christian population of Macedonia are submissive, frugal and patient to a fault. The Turks themselves frequently admit and admire their excellent qualities, and never neglect to profit by them. A high Ottoman official lately assured me that the Bulgarians in Macedonia were very loyal, thrifty, submissive subjects, of whom the Porte had reason to be proud, 'and,' he naively added, 'it is a calamity to affirm that we have the slightest reason to be dissatisfied with them.'"

Yet how are these loyal, patient, submissive subjects treated. The following is a part, and a small part, of what the reviewer says about the way in which the Christians of Macedonia are treated by their Turkish masters and oppressors: "In truth, the Macedonians have little to be grateful for. Like Sokak in the Persian legend, they have two serpents on their backs who live on their life-blood—viz., the Government, represented by taxes, tax-gatherers and administrators, and the brigands, who plunder and kill—sometimes with the positive approval and always with the friendly connivance of the Turkish officials. The result of the two-fold system of injustice and crime is the utter impoverishment of the people, numbers of whom at this very moment are devoid of

the means of subsistence, and their gradual abasement to the level of beasts of burden, which would long ago have been reached had it not been for the scaffold erected by interested agitators from without. And even as it is, many a Macedonian Christian differs but very little in habits, aims and way of living from the beasts of the field; and such differences as there is tends to intensify rather than alleviate the hardship of his lot. It would be easy to illustrate the present condition of Macedonian Christians by filling the pages of the Review with harrowing accounts of concrete cases of injustice, outrage, torture and murder, publishing names, dates and places in full."

Enough is said in the article to convince the attentive reader that the condition of Christians in Macedonia is as bad as it can be. So horrible has been the tyranny of the Turk that the spirit has been crushed out of the people, and they tamely submit to outrages that but to read of makes the blood of the civilized man of the West boil in his veins. How the Christians of Europe have so long permitted the Turks to mis-govern and maltreat Christians living under the rule of the Sultan, is incomprehensible. But the day of reckoning will be sure to come, and when it does come it will be a terrible one.

STILL DENYING.

The Grit papers of the East, in the face of the most conclusive evidence furnished by Grit journals, persist in declaring that Mr. Laurier never thanked Heaven that there was not a single Orangeman in the Liberal party. This is what the Toronto Mail and Empire says about the stupidity of the French papers letting the cat out of the bag in the inconvenient way they did: "It was very stupid of La Patrie and Le Cultivateur to report that part of Mr. Laurier's Chloontimi speech in which he fervently thanked God there are no Orangemen in the Liberal party. Will these journals now surpass themselves, and tell the Chloontimi people, and all others in Quebec whom it may concern, that their honored leader has denied in Ontario that he ever thanked or tendered such thanks? Or will they be of the opinion that the Grit papers are to be believed? If so their leader has made that duty as easy as possible for us, as mark you, he does not say in so many words that the expression 'thanks is not his, but he characterized those offensive statements which are attributed to me by the Conservative press' as 'absolutely false.' The denial is intended for use in at least two provinces, and must have at least two aspects."

It is worthy of remark that although the Grit papers deny so strenuously that Mr. Laurier uttered that unfortunate statement about the Orangemen, they are perfectly silent about Mr. Tarte's assertion that the Liberal leader reiterated his pledge to restore separate schools in Manitoba if he should be placed at the head of the Government.

FAILURES IN CANADA.

The record of failures in Canada during the last nine months, as shown by Bradstreet's, indicates that business on the whole has been in a better condition than during the corresponding months of last year. Here are the figures:

Table with columns: NUMBER, LIABILITIES, 1895, 1894, 1895, 1894. Rows include Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, P.E. Island, Manitoba, Territory, British Columbia, and Totals.

Here are Bradstreet's comments on the showing made by the Dominion:

There are 86 fewer business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada during the past nine months than in a like period of the preceding year, a decrease of more than 6 per cent. But the total liabilities of those failing aggregate \$9,799,000, a falling off of fully 37 per cent. An examination of the details indicates that the shrinkage in liabilities of failing traders throughout the Dominion was relatively heavier in the Province of Ontario than in Quebec, in both of which there have been fewer business failures this year than last. There are more failures reported from British Columbia, Northwest Territory and Prince Edward Island this year than in a like portion of last year, but the small number reported from those portions of the Dominion renders those increases of little importance.

There is this to be said of British Columbia: Although the number of failures is greater this year than they were for the corresponding period of last year, the amount of liabilities is very much less. Singular to say, the difference between assets and liabilities is as near as may be alike in the two years.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

It speaks well for the United States that Corbett and Fitzsimmons cannot find a spot on its territory on which they can pound each other into a jelly in peace and quietness. The decent people of the United States have no sympathy with prize-fighters and the lovers of prize-fights. One State after another has refused to give the pugilists leave to fight within its territory. It was thought that the Government of Texas, whose inhabitants have the name of being more than ordinarily pugnacious, would not place obstacles in the way of the combatants fighting it out in the part of the Great Republic under its jurisdiction. But the Governor, Mr. Culberson, was determined that if he could help it Texas would not be disgraced by the brutal performance. He consequently recommended the Legislature, which happened to be in session when there was talk of having the fight in Texas, to pass a stringent law making prize-fighting a felony. The Legislature promptly carried out his recommendation and passed the law, which the Governor lost no time in signing. There are, of course, thousands in Texas who would eagerly attend the prize fight if the Governor had permitted it to take place within the State, who are well pleased that a law making such fights a serious offense has been passed.

ROSSLAND.

Its Mines Looking Splendidly With Prospects of Immense Outputs This Winter.

The New Town of Trail—Reduction Works—Further Enterprises Under Contemplation.

ROSSLAND, B.C., Oct. 2.—Rossland is taking a resting spell now after the wonderful rush of the summer. The large floating population of prospectors and speculators has left to winter south of the line and in consequence the hotels, restaurants and stores are not doing anything like the volume of business which characterized the months of June and July. The mines, however, are looking excellent and the probabilities are that the camp's output during the coming winter months will double present figures, with half a dozen properties making regular shipments.

The most important deal of the past few weeks has been the bonding of Phil Aspinwall's interest in the Kootenay, Copper Jack, and Tip Top claims for \$40,000. The effect of this deal will be the consolidation of the Kootenay and Columbia mines and the initiation of new capitalists into the camp. The Trail Creek Mining Company, which has now secured control of the Columbia & Kootenay, is one of the strongest financial concerns in the country. H. P. Mason and C. L. Hoge, president and director respectively of the Trail Mining Company, are members of the Chicago firm of contractors known as Mason, Hoge & Co., and each has a rating of over \$1,000,000 in the Dun Mercantile Agency report. McKinley, the secretary, is of the Miller Tool Company, of Hamilton, Ohio, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States. The new deal will also put an end to the litigation which has been looming up consequent upon rival claimants to the property, as they are all to be taken into the new concern upon a proportionate basis.

Considerable development work has been done under the Columbia and Kootenay claims, they being the principal ones in the Trail company's group, a 20-ton shipment has already been made from the Columbia, and another shipment will follow in a week, the ore going to Great Falls. There are large bodies of ore on both these properties, and the new company has plenty of capital they will be worked to the best advantage.

The Le Roi, since the installation of its new hoisting machinery, has all but doubled its former output, turning out 90 tons per day. The directors have paid out dividends already, and expect henceforth to pay a monthly dividend of five cents per share. The company has contracted to supply 35,500 tons to the reduction works now being erected at Trail, with the option of increasing it to 75,000 tons. The Northport mine is in such a state that the wagons cannot carry all the ore turned out, and a reserve of some 10,000 tons is now held in the bins.

The War Eagle has also resumed shipments, which were suspended in August. The air compressor plant for this property is expected in this week, and in the meantime a force is working at the west end of the property in a new stop. The War Eagle has a chute of the richest ore in the district, some of it running as high as \$200 per ton, and though it appears to be in force to some extent has not been fully determined. When the new machinery is in operation the War Eagle is expected to ship from 50 to 75 tons per day. The working force on the War Eagle will be greatly increased next month. For the present month the Le Roi has made regular shipments aggregating some 135 tons, which gave a return approximating \$5,000. Work on this property is going ahead steadily.

The great strike of the past month has been that on the Iron Horse, an ore body of over thirty feet having been discovered. A peculiar feature is a clay seam of from 12 to 16 inches, which comes in between the hanging wall and the ledge matter. A trial shipment has been made to the Tacoma smelter, which was entered at the customs as worth \$860. As soon as the smelter returns are received regular shipments will follow.

The returns on recent shipments from the Cliff have been much more satisfactory than formerly. The last ranged from \$17.50 to \$70 per ton, one car netting \$500. The percentage of copper was the highest which has been received in camp from any smelter, being 8.02. There are over 200 tons of ore on the Cliff dump which will be shipped as soon as wagons can be secured. The face of No. 2 tunnel is now in a clean body of iron sulphide. Development work is being pushed on a score of properties in the vicinity of Rossland, and in every instance they are showing up better. The activity which characterized Rossland this summer is but an index to the life which may be expected in the summer of 1896.

Another new town has been born in Trail Creek. It is situated at the Columbia river landing, seven miles from Rossland, and is known as Trail. It was pre-empted some years ago by E. S. Topping, one of Trail Creek's pioneers, who is now in a fair way to realize upon his foresight. For several months he has been dickering with smelter men with a view to securing the location of such works on his townsite. In this he was strongly opposed by D. C. Corbin, of the Spokane Falls & Northern railway, who was pulling for similar advantages for his townsite of Northport, which is 14 miles distant from the nearest mines on the American side, as against a distance of seven miles to Trail. Topping came out on top, and work is now being pushed on the Heinze reduction works at Trail, which promises to be the most extensive establishment for treating ores in the Kootenay. This has given a boom to Trail, and already there are nearly 400 men at the landing and town lots are coming into hot demand. There is a small town under canvas and substantial buildings are going up as fast as lumber can be secured from Revelstoke, Nakusp, Nelson and Northport.

On the reduction works some 100 men are now employed and fully as many more will be put on as soon as sufficient progress is made. The equipment will be very complete, with the most approved machinery. The capacity of the works will be 200 tons per day with five shafts. It is proposed to push the work so as to be able to blow in three shafts by the first of January, the capacity of which will be 120 tons per day. The proportion of which will be a "matte" ore, thus effecting a great saving in the transportation charges to smelting plants. There are some 1,500,000 bricks required for the necessary buildings, and the contractors are now endeavoring to solve the question

To remove the constipated habit, the only safe treatment is a course of Ayer's Pills, followed by a laxative diet. Most other cathartics do more harm than good, therefore leading physicians recommend Ayer's Pills, especially as a family physic.



of securing this supply. The duty renders their importation from the U. S. impossible, and their manufacture on the ground is an experiment which is being tried before orders are placed with outside manufacturers. A very good clay deposit has been found one mile below Trail and experimental brick-making is now going on under peculiar difficulties, clay and water being teamed over a mile to the brickyard. There is an opening here for an enterprising brick manufacturer, as the demand of this section will not end with the filling of the present requirement. The mere question of full supply for these works will furnish employment for a considerable number of men, contracts having been let for the supplying of 10,000 cords of wood. There is plenty of money behind this enterprise, and the works will be enlarged and extended as the requirements of the district demand.

In addition to other schemes a tramway is to be constructed from the works to serve some of the leading properties. The management of the reduction works has contracted with the Le Roi mine for 36,500 tons of ore, which will represent the present yearly output of the property. This ore at present goes out by way of Northport, and its diversion to and treatment at Trail means a considerable gain to the district. A little time works great changes. It is not so long since it was feared that Northport would be the treating point, but the tide has now set in in favor of Trail.

There are other companies seeking to secure the reduction of Trail Creek ore, and it is not at all improbable that they, too, will locate on the Columbia, if not at Trail at some point adjoining.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

The race for the rich Cesarewitch stakes, run at Newmarket yesterday, resulted in a victory for Mr. C. J. Blake's black filly Rock Dove, four years old, carrying 93 lbs. weight; Mr. A. Taylor's Bard of Avon (3-90 lbs.) ran second and Col. Lloyd's Count Schomberg (3-93 lbs.) third. The result of the great race was a surprise to the majority, for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Florizel II went to the post a popular favorite, though carrying 144 lbs. while the ex-American horse, Barquet II (107 lbs.) had also numerous admirers, and Cornbury was another sturdy outsider. The verdict of the event emphasizes the truth of the oft quoted saying that there is nothing so uncertain as a horse race.

The latest fashion is to discard paper for walls and hang the rooms with cretonne, satin cloth, pongee, hosiery, denim and, in fact, any material but paper.

DOUBLE DECEPTION.

The Public Often Imposed On.

Proprietary Medicines and Pills that are Utterly Worthless.

When You Ask For Paine's Celery Compound do not Allow Your Dealer to Recommend Something Else.

Yes, there is a vast amount of double deception practised in the country. The double deception imposed on a too-confiding people, just means the making of worthless liquid medicines and pills, and putting them into the stores of dealers, who often recommend them when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, because they pay larger and handsomer profits. This work of falsely recommending and substituting, is fraught with many evils. It encourages deception and falsehood; it brings the public to the position of slaves to the will of the grasping dealer; it tends to prolong sufferings and agonies when the sick are forced to buy what they do not ask for; and lastly, the vile work of substituting assists the spread and circulation of preparations that should be prohibited by law.

This work of recommending poor and worthless medicines when Paine's Celery Compound is asked for, is meeting with its just reward in many places. The substituting and deceptive dealers are being shunned, and the money for Paine's Celery Compound goes into the hands of upright and honest business men, contented with moderate profits, and who are anxious to give men, women and children just what they ask for. The great desire of sick and diseased people is a new life, which means health, strength and bodily vigor. This condition is surely and speedily realized when Paine's Celery Compound is used. This fact is proved every day by the number of testimonials received from cured people. The clergy, medical men, bankers, merchants and the everyday people testify in favor of Paine's Celery Compound; such letters cannot be shown by the proprietors of the medicines you are asked to avoid.

star... The... eth... ca... ha... he... wh... ped... mit... fro... and... any... not... ploy... what... He... unde... the... Ther... file... in... blad... in... old... quiet... Now... disp... distri... W... durin... aston... looki... "A... would... in... a... minut... talk... but I... I do w... She... at... which... her n... or bec... remov... "I do... vague... "W... the Li... "Oh... "Now... I sto... with s... me like... deserve... my gra... the in... "Who... clutch... as thou... "Who... "New... I have... remedy... again... I ha... threat... double... fear wh... and by... courage... my hand... self on... the... on the... other... reach... high... and... fight... minute... spair wa... was but... with my... The won... cling... "Gol... second I... for the... But th... to hurt... piteous... woman... through... "Nay... "Do you... know the... "Yes, I... ber hes... "He is... swered, g... she shall... strab... stop that... teeth wit... be silent... and I pro... hindered... you. Do... had bette... you. Don... it, though... you. Min... to lose my... stuttering... and wove... that his e... glanced in... knew even... that he w...