

EARL OF 80 YEARS BEGINS BIG TASK

Halsbury to Supervise Codification of Whole Law.

WAS ONE TIME POOR LAWYER

Rose From Briefless Barrister to Be Three Times Lord Chancellor.

London, July 2.—At 80 years of age, Lord Halsbury, who has been three times lord high chancellor of England, has undertaken a gigantic task—the compilation, in well-arranged form, of the whole law of England. For this work he has secured the co-operation of some of the most eminent lawyers of the day. It will extend to eighteen or twenty volumes of from 500 to 600 pages each. There is no man in England better qualified for the supervision of such a colossal job. He knows the law from A to Z. Despite his four score years, he retains all the vigor and elasticity of mind and much of the physical vigor of his prime. It was the advent of the Liberal party to power which deprived him of his high office and the salary of \$50,000 a year, which goes with it. The persistence with which he stuck to the Woolpack under the Conservative regime caused him to be known as the cabinet bannister. Only two men in the whole history of England have been lord chancellors for a longer period. His three terms covered sixteen and a half years, and in that time he received from the treasury amounting to \$225,000. He had substantial reasons for not yielding to the clamor of younger men that he should resign.

No office under the crown is invested with more ceremonial dignity than that of lord chancellor. And there are few men less qualified by nature to look dignified than Lord Halsbury. He is short of stature, round of figure, with a rugged, ruddy face, and twinkling eyes devoid of eyelashes. It was once said of him that when the speaker of the House of Commons was summoned to the Lords to hear the King's assent to his selection he had to lift the wig from the lord chancellor's nose to find the lord chancellor.

A Joy to Caricaturists.

His short, squat figure has always been a source of joy to the caricaturists. In his workaday attire of black gown, full bottomed wig, silk hose, and silver buckles, his appearance was more calculated to inspire mirth than awe. When seated on the Woolpack, his fat little legs scarcely touched the floor. It is recorded that when the actress who had been taken to the House of Lords caught sight of the comical figure she exclaimed: "Why, there's poor old Johnny Toole in a wig and gown!" His outward appearance is far more suggestive of a comedian than that of a great legal luminary. On the great occasions of Parliament, preceded by the pursebearer and followed by an attendant holding up his gorgeous train to prevent it from getting tangled up in his legs, irrelevant spectators smiled audibly.

The future lord chancellor was 33 when his father died and still had all his way to make. Neither at Oxford nor as a law student had he given any evidence of great ability. During his early days as an old Bailey lawyer the pistol of a madman nearly brought his career to a tragical conclusion. His first marriage to the daughter of a famous solicitor brought him his way, and his cross-examination of Arthur Orton in the famous Tichborne case set the seal to his fame. The road to advancement in the legal profession lies through the House of Commons. Mr. Giffard, as he then was, had a hard job getting elected. He was twice defeated, but once in Parliament his rise was rapid. After he had filled the office of solicitor-general, Lord Halsbury seated him on the Woolpack, with the title of Baron Halsbury. In 1898 he was made Viscount Tiverton and first Earl of Halsbury.

The lord chancellor occupies a dual position—that of premier judge and speaker of the House of Lords. As a judge he gets \$30,000 a year, and works fairly hard for it. As speaker of the House of Lords he gets \$20,000 a year, and that office in America would be called a "clinch." So far as his duties in the Upper House are concerned, the lord chancellor is really little more than a figurehead. He has no control what he does is to put the questions and announce the result of divisions.

Most Vehement of Partisans.

Unlike the speaker of the House of Commons, he is at liberty to deliver speeches, but to do so he must quit the huge red bench known as the Woolpack. This privilege is a strange one, for it permits of the chancellor, who has to be absolutely impartial while on the Woolpack, entering into the thick of the fray and taking sides. Lord Halsbury on such occasions was always the most vehement of partisans. The man he delighted most to jump on was Lord Rosebery. Who that heard him will forget his look when he thundered, "I don't care a — for Lord Rosebery." The word he intended to use can only be guessed at, for he pulled himself up short and sought escape by the dash dialect.

If the Lord Chancellor has but limited powers in the House of Lords, he is almost omnipotent in other ways. He it is who makes the judges and the justices of the peace. When there is a vacancy on the bench he need consult no one in his selection of a man to fill it. Of the present occupants of the judicial bench, Lord Halsbury has appointed all but three. He exercised his powers in accordance with the American principle, "to the victors belong the spoils." He appointed none but Conservatives. And he emulated Lord Salisbury's example in looking out well for his own connections.

Very few successful lawyers practice before the bar presided over by a person wearing a white apron.

REMEMBERED THE DAY

Lord Strathcona Host of Dominion Day Banquet in Old London.

London, July 2.—There were over 350 at the Dominion Day banquet at Hotel Cecil, Lord Strathcona, chairman. Among the numerous guests present were Archbishop Ripon, Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. Parkin, G. W. Cockburn and Sir Thomas Bartow, Lord Strathcona, on rising to propose a toast, was received with great applause. Mr. Elgin, M. P., proposed a toast to "The Queen and the Rest of the Royal Family."

Earl Jersey proposed "The Imperial Forces." He said Canada had set an example the empire should follow. Admiral Hopkins, responding to the same toast, said, when he was addressing Canadians, he was not addressing strangers. He referred to the C. P. R. steamer having beaten the Cunard steamers.

Lord Strathcona proposed "The Dominion of Canada." Lord Strathcona said the Canadians at Bixley and Henley, and Commercial and Medical Association, which would visit Canada, would draw the Dominion closer to the empire. Lord Elgin, in responding, claimed a right to share in the affection the Canadians had for their country, as he was a Canadian born. He congratulated Sir Charles Tupper, as today was his birthday. In referring to the freedom of the British citizen, Lord Elgin said there was no better example today than the French-Canadian.

Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of Manitoba, proposed "Our Guests." Lord Ripon, and the Lord Mayor of London responded. A very large number of those at the banquet afterwards journeyed westward to the Imperial Institute to Lord Strathcona's "At Home." Lord Strathcona chose the Imperial Institute for the "At Home" as the Society of Water Color Painters in Piccadilly had been found much too small. As usual with Lord Strathcona's receptions, everything was carried out in the best style. The Bixley team was present.

DIVINE SARA HOME

Bernhardt Is Full of Enthusiasm For the New World.

Paris, July 2.—Sara, the Divine, with a pocketful of money and a heart full of charming recollections, has brought back an "enthusiasm for that dear America," and has gone to her country home on the coast of Brittany to give it vent and to recuperate her strength by running barefoot over the rocks.

"Ah," she says, with a sigh of full content, "think of it. A young man from a drygoods store in the west came to me with the tears running down his cheeks, and told me: 'Madame, I learned French only to hear you, and it was worth it.'"

Her admiration is less pronounced for the excited woman who, determined to have a remembrance of the great actress, tore a gold buckle from her shoe, "without doubt, ignoring its value." Mme. Bernhardt's debtors, among them the city of Paris, are rejoicing at the profit of \$250,000, which the land of the free and the brave has made from all interested motives, are enormously proud of their favorite's success.

Her first act on her return was characteristic. She consented to receive a young unknown poet and listen to a play of his. The favor of a woman so pursued by literary friends was beyond computation. Rene Fraudet, the poet in question, was fully aware of this, and, wholly confident of his play, was in no mind to lose one lot of the opportunity. Sara believed she could dismiss him after the first act, but his fire was irresistible. He was not to be put off. Wearing from a long day's manifold undertakings, she found herself becoming engrossed.

But if the first act held her, the second fascinated her. She urged him on, and at the close the pair wept and embraced each other, and Bernhardt declared she had found another Rostand.

"It was so he first won a hearing from me. I played Rostand's work. I shall play yours. And I will play it—ah!"

SOCIALIST DETECTIVES

Many Revelations Expected to Follow Arrest of a Letter Carrier.

Berlin, July 2.—The arrest of a letter carrier on charges of handing to the Social Democrats letters which were entrusted to him for delivery, will, it is expected, throw light on the highly organized secret service of the Social Democratic party.

On several occasions lately the Vorwarts has reproduced confidential reports of police agents in various matters affecting the party. The authorities were recently much embarrassed by the revelations made by the police of negotiations conducted by the police with a Russian merchant, with the object, it is alleged, of persuading the latter to enter the German secret police service.

The accused postman was regularly entrusted with the delivery of letters to the headquarters of the Berlin police.

FISH KEPT ALIVE

Railway Cars Constructed for Purpose by a German Firm.

Berlin, July 2.—Messrs. Siemens and Halske are constructing railway cars for the conveyance of live fish out of water.

German chemical experts have discovered that fish remain alive in the air so long as their gills are damp, and have invented compartments in which the fish are supplied with oxygen and moisture. Experiments have shown that the fish can be kept alive in this manner for three or four days.

At present the transport of live fish is effected by means of heavy tanks, 93 per cent of the weight of the load being taken up by the reservoir, and the fish themselves constituting only 7 per cent.

STONES FALL FROM OLD CATHEDRAL

A Famous Cologne Edifice Crumbles Old Said To Be Crumbling.

Cologne, July 2.—Cologne Cathedral, the glory of the famous Rhinish city, is in a really dangerous state. Recently several pieces of carved stone fell to the street and passersby had narrow escapes. The central portion of the cathedral was immediately closed. Since then great blocks of masonry have fallen away and more serious damage is feared. A committee of architects was summoned and scaffolding erected. From this the architects made an exhaustive examination and discovered that the masonry, of both the chief entrance and the south entrance is loose and has crumbled to such an extent that the two portals were in danger of falling. Should this happen, the damage might have been enormous. The facades have been shored up and the work of restoration will be at once begun. Rain is believed to have hastened the crumbling, but the architects blame the freedom of the British citizen, the thirteenth century, for the columns are found not to be solid pillars, but pilasters or piers. Of these at least 400 blocks are found to be loose.

Cologne Cathedral is almost as well known in America as in Europe. It took over 600 years to complete, largely because of the neglect and apathy of the church authorities in the three centuries preceding the nineteenth. The cathedral is acknowledged to be the finest piece of Gothic architecture in the world. There have been modern critics who, while conceding its beauty and terming it a noble and impressive example, still declare it disappoints because the compass had been too much for the creative genius. The cathedral stands on the site of a previous structure built in 14, but burned down in the twelfth century.

In 1248 the present cathedral was begun. The choir was finished in 1322, the nave in 1380, and the south tower in 1447. Then came centuries of neglect. In 1796 the French army used the cathedral to store hay in, and also stripped the leaden roofs in order to make bullets.

In 1823 an attempt was made to renovate and complete the structure, but little work was done until 1842, when the work was seriously taken in hand. The final touches were given in 1880, and on Oct. 15 of that year the completion was celebrated by a service at which the Kaiser, William I, was present. The building has cost over \$10,000,000. The cathedral is 440 feet long and the famous spire, the highest in the world, are 523 feet. The central portal is 93 feet high and 11 feet wide and the south portal 38 feet high and 18 feet wide. These are the two portions at present in imminent danger.

In shape the cathedral is a cruciform basilica. There are two choirs, the eastern dedicated to St. Elizabeth, the western to St. Mary. Surrounding the choirs are eight chapels. A feature of great beauty is an external gallery round the apse.

The reputed bones of the legendary three kings of the east are preserved in a golden shrine in one of the chapels, which are used as the cathedral's treasure vaults. The chapels also contain the tombs of several of the archbishops. The narrow, crooked streets, containing the houses of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have been obliterated from the neighborhood of the cathedral, which now stands, revealing all its beauty, in the center of a fine, open space.

Some year or two ago it was humorously stated in the German press that J. Pierpont Morgan was negotiating for the purchase of Cologne Cathedral, desiring to remove it bodily to the United States to take the place of the Anglican Cathedral of St. John the Divine, now slowly building in New York City.

BEATEN TO DEATH

Horrible Cruelty of Woman to Six-Year-Old Step-Child.

Chicago, July 2.—A dispatch from Youngstown, Ohio, says: The discovery that six-year-old Elsie Anderson had died of wounds on her body, apparently the result of a beating with a stick filled with nails, was followed by the arrest of her step-mother, Janie Anderson. She was very nervous, and beyond admitting that she had beaten the child frequently in the last three weeks, refused to talk.

Physicians who examined the body of the child declared that she had been beaten to death. The body presents a horrible sight. From the top of the head to the soles of the feet there are not four inches of skin not punctured with what are believed to be nail holes, or covered with ugly wounds. One arm and a shoulder were broken.

Neighbors say that for three weeks the woman has kept the child hidden from her father. When the father returned to his home at night, the little one was shut up in the attic. Marks on her arms indicate that she was tied with ropes.

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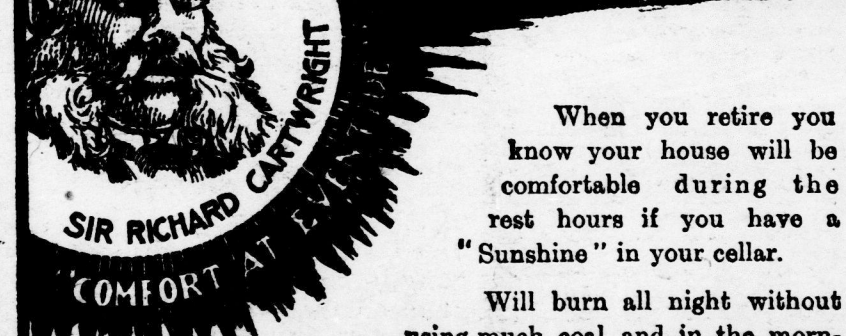
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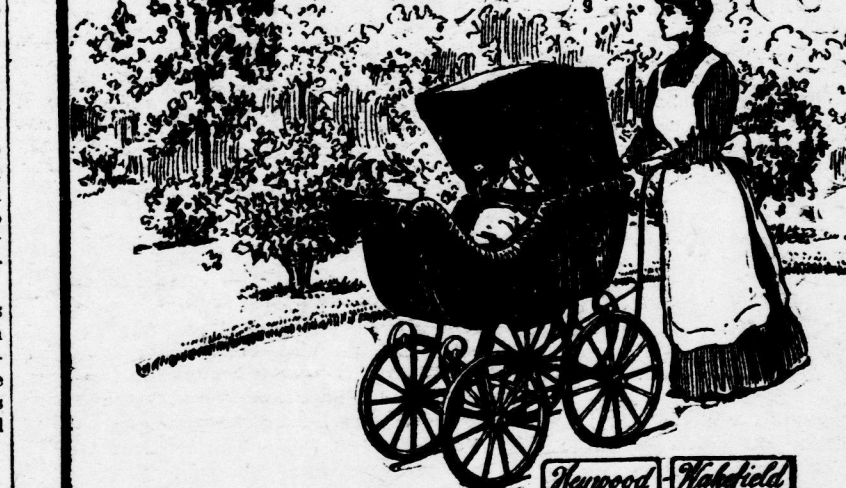
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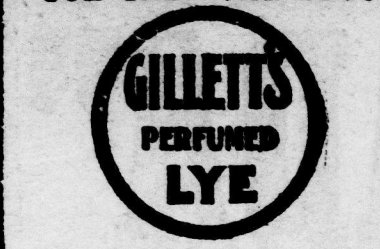
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A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 6:25 p.m., 7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—12:15 a.m., 3:20 a.m., 11:20 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—12:20 a.m., 3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., 11:30 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer.)

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coaches for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto and Montreal.

Depart for the west—4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m., and 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.)

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east 11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m., 5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—6:05 a.m., 8:43 a.m., 11:35 a.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m., 11:35 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

* From Chatham only.
** Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., 11:55 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 6 p.m., 6:55 p.m., 8:55 p.m., 9:05 p.m., 11:45 p.m.

*From Walkerville.
Depart—6:45 a.m., 6:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 1:20 p.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:05 p.m., 7:15 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

*To Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Fort Stanley.

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