CANADIAN PACIFIC PAILWAY Corrected July 3rd, 1904. GOING WEST GOING EAST

*2.55 a. m. Express.*1.03 a.m §6.55 a.m. 1.11 a.m *3.32 p.m §9.42 p.m 7 a.m. daily, except Sunday GRAND TRUNK

18.23 a.m. for Windsor, Letroit and in-ormediate stations except Sunday 12.42 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit. 2.30 p.m. for Windsor and intermediate

tations.

1 4.13 p.m. for Windsor and Detroit.

9.98 p.m for Detroit, Chicago and west International Limited 9.08 p.m. daily EAST.

£82.7 a.m. for Lendon, Hamilton, Toron o, Buffalo. 1.45 p.m. for Glencoe and St. Thomas £2.17 p.m. for London, Toron o, Menreal, Buffalo and New York. 5.0 8 p.m. for London, Hamilton, Toonto, Montreal and East. £8.50 p.m. for London and intermediate titions ‡ Daily except Sunday; *Daily.

THE WAHASH BAILSOAD CO. The Qalfornie World's

- Fair Route. GOING WEST No. 1—6 45 a.m. No. 2—12.23 p.m 3—1.07 p.m. 4—11.19 p.m 13—1.25 p.m. 116—2.25 a.m 115—7.03 p.m. 5—9.38 p.m..... 9—1.18 a.m.... 6-1.32 a.m 8-2 49 p.m J. A. RICHARDSON,

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FARE AND ONE-THIRD

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TERRITORY Between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

RATE AND LIMIT Single first class fare for the round strip, good going Dec. 31st, Jan. 1st and 2nd, valid returning until Jan. 3rd, 1905,

BATE AND LIMIT Single first class fare and one-third for the round trip, good going Dec. 30th, 31st, Jan. 1st and 2nd, valid returning until Jan. 4th, 1905; also tto all points east of Lake Michigan, morth of the Ohio River, including Louisville, Ky., and east and the following cities: Chicago, Peiroa, Keokuk, Hannibal, and St. Louis at fare and one-third, good going Dec. 31st, Jan. 1st and 2nd, valid returning until Jan. 4th, 1905. ing until Jan. 4th, 1905.
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until Jan. 3rd, 1905. Single first-class fare and one-third, good going Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th and 28th, 1904, also on December 30th and 31st, 1904, and January 1st and 2nd, 1905, good to return until January 4th, 1905.

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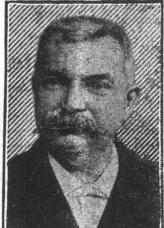
'THE SIMPLE LIFE."

WORLD FAMOUS BOOK AND ITS AUTHOR, CHARLES WAGNER.

What President Requevelt Says About the Volume-Interesting Career of the Disciple of Simplicity, How the Book First Made a Hit.

Charles Wagner, author of "The Sim ple Life," was practically made famous by President Roosevelt, author of "The Strenuous Life." Early in 1902 certain well known New York publishers brought out very quietly, a translation of "The Simple Life." At first the book did not attract much attention, except among the literary few, but among the literary few was President Roosevelt. On him the little volume made such an impression that he referred to it in one of his public addresses as follows:

"The other day I picked up a little book called 'The Simple Life,' written by an Allatian, Charles Wagner, and he preached such wholesome, sound dostrine that I wish it could be used as a tract throughout our country, To him the whole problem of our complex, somewhat feverish modern life can be solved only by getting men and women to lead better lives. He sees that the permanence of liberty and democracy depends upon a majority of the people eing steadfast in that good, plain morality which as a national attribute comes only as the result of the slow and painful labor of centuries and which can be squandered in a genera-tion by the thoughtless and vicious. He preaches the doctrine of the superiority of the moral to the material, but he insists, as we of this nation should always insist, upon the infinite superior ity of the moral and the sordid destruc



tion which comes upon either the na tion or the individual if it or he becomes absorbed only in the desire to

This public commendation from the president of the United States, who was the author of a book that seemed the very antithesis of "The Simple Life," aroused public curiosity, and in a very short time there was a large demand for the volume.

Charles Wagner is a popular evangelical in Paris, and it seems the height of incongruity that such a work should come from such a source. As Grace King says in her biographical sketch: "From the great metropolis and sovereign see of modern civilization, from the world's heart of sophistication, from Paris, the complex city, comes this volume of little essays upon the simple life. A limpid, bubbling spring, fresh and cool from its forest source, running down one of the boulevards would hardly appear more miraculous ore refreshing to the

Wagner is a noted man in Paris, the kind of man whom people stare after in the streets. Among the dapper and undergrown Parisians he bulks large, with his great height and massive chest and shoulders. There are various legends, constituting a sort of lit-tle mythology, about his enormous physical strength and the feats sup-posed to have been achieved by him in his peasant days. For the rest he is described as a man of singular sweetness and straightforwardness of character, with a strong personal charm. He has a wide following, personal as

well as ethical. The early career of this noteworthy man is interesting. He is the son of a Lutheran minister of Alsace, born at Wibersville, in the Vosges, on Sunday morning, Jan. 3, 1852, while his father was preaching in the village church. He was only seven years old when his father died, and yet he was the eldest of five children. The family moved to Phalsbourg, and there Charles labored in the fields and studied for the ministry. He was sent to Paris at four-teen and took a degree at the Sorbonne in 1869. He was a student of theology at the University of Strassburg during the Franco-Prussian war, and there he underwent a sort of spiritual revolu-tion, losing his religious faith. He read Spinoza and found in that philosopher something to compensate for what he

had lost, but two simple incidents led to the restoration of his religious life.

One was the first sight of the Alps. The mountains seemed to him God's witnesses. The other event was something that has happened to nearly everybody-simply the sight of his mother on returning home after a long absence. She was there, loyal to her duty, doing her daily work with tranquilenergy, never wearled and never discouraged, and the very thought of her brought quietude, content, faith. He went from Strassburg to Gottingen in 1875, and from there he re-

turned to Alsace and became assistant pastor at the foot of Ste. Odille moun-

tain, His native place had been taken away from the doors on Sunday.

ate was within the new German fron tier, and for the first time the politica change began to weigh on him. There was no sense of political oppression, but a consciousness that intellectual independence was not possible for him in the conquered provinces. He set to work, therefore, to master the French language, accepted a position at Remirement, in the French Vosges, and 1882 went to Paris, where he entered upon a successful career as a minister and a literary man. "The Simple Life" is the best known of several works that he has written, though "Youth and Courage" and "The Better Way" are fairly well known to Ameri-

After President Roosevelt spoke in implimentary terms of "The Simple Life" such interest in the book and its author developed in America that Rev. Mr. Wagner carrie across the Atlantic to lecture. One of the first men he called upon was President Roosevelt, and concerning the visit he wrote the fol-

lowing for Success magazine:
"I was particularly struck with the simplicity of the home life of the president. To one accustomed to viewing the pomp and ceremony which sur-round the rulers of Europe there seems to be something notable in the entire lack of ostentation in the Roose golf family. I was surprised at Mr. Roose, elt's habit of inviting to his private dining table those who are doing good work in the world quite regard-less of what their power or social po-sition may be. He looks to the man himself rather than to his appurtenances, and this is a brushing away of the superfluities which is rare in men of his position. In Washington I saw his boys starting to a public school, and one of them did not even bother to wear a hat. This, of course, was a small matter, but it impressed me. In Europe the children of a ruler with not one-tenth of the power of Mr. Roose-velt do not go to school at all, much less to a public school. They have a corps of private tutors and rarely venture into the streets except in elabo-

"The observance of complete sim plicity in his personal and family life by the president of the United States, one of the most powerful rulers on earth, has a wholesome influence not only upon America, but also upon the world at large."

When he landed in New York not

long ago Rev. Mr. Wagner said:
"I love the American people. I want ed to see them in their own country and to know them personally. To obtain that end I learned their language, and here I am."

He referred to the kind of English he was about to speak, saying he had studied the English language only a short while ago to tell the American people of simplicity, and that if any "accidents" occurred it would not be by premeditation

"I know that you are saying in your hearts that it is not possible to live the simple life in this great city of rushing thought and energy, this city of tremendous activities and skyscrapers," be said, "but I tell you that it is." "It is possible to live the simple life

on the twenty-fourth floor of a New York skyscraper in the midst of all the noise and confusion. The simple life is not a thing of the first floor or the fortieth, not of the shoes or the waist coat, but of the heart.

"Once in Paris, that great city of dust and busy human life, I heard a lark singing in a garden. He was a prisoner, it is true. But when I heard him lifting up his voice to the blue sky and I remembered the freedom of the hills and the fields that had been mine as a boy, the walls and houses of the great city seemed to fade away, to stretch out and expand.

"I speak to you here in the center of one of the most tremendous cities in the world. I sing my song of simplicity like a lark in a cage—but it is a good place to sing it. The more I study your national character here in Amerca, the more I look into the founds tions of your government, the more I see of your stupendous energy, the more I realize that at the bottom of it all is the simplicity of your national character.

"I visited the White House at Washington. I found there nothing of the grandeur of the homes of kings and caisers, but the pure simplicity of a great people expressed in the home of chief executive. I was a guest of your president. I pressed his hand, and I had many long talks with him upon the great questions of the day. And again I felt that a splendid simplicity was at the root of your national character. Stay true to your tradi-tions; be true to your convictions. The

human race demands it of you."

Dr. Wagner told how he came to write "The Simple Life." He was called upon while a pastor in Paris to marry a workman and his sweetheart. One of the six witnesses was the daughter of a great politician.

"I talked to them upon the beauty of living simply," he said. "A few days afterward the young lady came to me to ask me to perform her marriage, and she asked me to give just the same talk that I had to the workman. There were to be 2,000 people present, including the greatest diplomats, the greatest politicians and the leaders in the in-tellectual and social life of Paris.

"I consented and talked to them simply and straightforwardly upon the simple life. There was a publisher present, as there always is, and the next day he asked me to write 'The Simple Life.' I did, and it has gone through the world everywhere. As for me, I intend to remain a boy, with a boy's heart, till I am an old, old man." The author-clergyman's chapel in the Boulevard Beaumarchais, Paris, has grown from a quaint little upper room and is now too small to hold the crowds that flock to hear him, and generally

more than 1,000 persons are turned

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is a fair and reasonable trial of their means of cure.

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THE FERRONNIERE.

Ornament That Probably Dates Back to Remote Antiquity.

A ferronniere was a hand or chain center of the forehead. The last instance of its being in fashionable use was furnished by America early in the nineteenth century. Mrs. Earle, the historian of transatlantic costume, vouches for this curious survival.

This ornament is known to have been popular in Europe in the sixteenth century, and in the east it could probably be traced back to remote antiquity. Biblical students know that the Jews, following a custom of the ancient Egyptians, often adopted this method of wearing their phylacteries, or front-

lets, between their eyes.

The modern application of the name according to Mrs. Earle, obscure, but there does not appear to be much doubt about the matter. One of the pictures of Leonardo da Vinci goes by the name of "La Belle Ferronniere." It would seem to be a portrait of Lucrezia Crivelli, a favorite of Ludovico Sforza, and, as the lady is depicted wearing one of these ornaments, it is clear that the name owes its revival to this pieture.-London Standard.

The horse, when his bad race was done. Exclaimed: "I wish I were a man. They don't call me 'a favorite son,' But only just an 'also ran.'

Cassava starch, more popularly znown as taploca, is the chief element or the gum on the back of all postage stamps.

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Mrs. Jones-It's strange that a strong man like you cannot get work. The Tramp-Well, yer see, mum, peo ployer, an' he's been dead twenty

"How do you make out that you came off better than your accomplice when you were convicted and he acquitted?" Because I had only to pay the fine while he had to pay the lawyer."

actually and honestly works.-Carlyle.

"Did you ever notice," asked the ho tel clerk yesterday, "how many men there are who make it their business to pick little things, such as threads and specks, off your clothes while standing talking to you? Well, sir, there are lots of them, and that picking is a habit with them. They do it unconsciously. No matter how well brushed you are the man with the habit will begin picking at you when he meets you."

"I've noticed them many a time," said a traveling man standing near, "but I have quit letting them pick at my clothes. I once had an experience with one of those fellows that wasn't pleasant. I had known him slightly and chanced to meet him on the street one day. He began picking specks of dirt and such things from my cont, and he kept it up al; the time we talked. A couple of minutes after he had left missed a \$200 diamond pin. That care me of letting people pick things off clothes. Nowadays I simply ask the ry I hold his hands."

Their First Experience A day or two ago a Brooklyn clergy nan received an evening call from a elderly man and woman, who expressed a wish to be joined in the onds of matrimony as quickly as pos-

"Have you ever been married be fore?" asked the clergyman of the man, a good natured, weather beaten person of seafaring aspect. "Never, and never wanted to be be-

fore," was the prompt reply. "And have you ever been married be-fore?" the question came to the woman. "No, sir," she replied with equal

promptness. And with a touch of humo that appealed to the clergyman at onc she added, "I never had a chance." The marriage ceremony was speedily performed, and the clergyman refused to take any fee, telling the bride, with a twinkle in his eye, that it had been

an unusual privilege to officiate

A sea wolf caught by salmon fish ers of the Esk in Montrose, Scotland, is described as follows: "Its mouth measured seventeen and one-half inches across and when fully opened the circumference was fifty-two inches. The lungs were like a white parasol cut in two. In the middle of the fish were two 'paws' remarkably like bands, the five fingers being attached by a fine membrane. The sea wolf's habit is to lie at the bottom of the water, with open mouth, manipulating two codlike flappers to attract its prey. These flap-pers are fixed over its head. On being cut open the wolf's stomach was found to contain a sea gull, which had been swallowed whole. As soon as the bird was removed the spectators were even more astonished to find a big eel, which

An Extra Pair of Lungs. "I have known aged people, men past eighty, to take their cold baths every morning and be as spry as you please, says Eugene Wood in Everybody's Magazine. "One old fellow used to toddle down to the beach when he had to wade bare legged through the snow two or three blocks. It carried him off at the last, though, for he died just about four weeks before he was eightyfore And if those of low vitality who ought 'to take the chill off the bath' were to take it ice cold and rub themselves like sixty afterward I don't think their vitality would be low. I think if they got their blood purified by practically adding another pair of lungs to their outfit they would soon be as chip-

per as anybody." A negro hack driver in Washington was driving along the street when he encountered a funeral. A long line of coaches was behind the hearse, which was moving along at a lively rate. negro was superstitious and did not want to cross between the carriages in the funeral procession. He tried to drive around in front of the hearse, but could not make sufficient speed. After driving alongside the hearse for two blocks the negro called out to the driv er: "Say, boss, hold up an' let me ge past. My passenger is in a hurry and yours isn't.'

Dance Auction Day.

A custom that has existed for some centuries is still maintained in certain towns on the lower Rhine. Early in the year-on auction day-the town crier or clerk calls all the young peop together and, having chosen attractive maidens, sells to the highest bidders the privilege of dancing with them and them only, during the entire year The fees go into the public poor box.

ry you did she hide her face on your shoulder and whisper "Yes?" Tilden— On the contrary, she looked me square in the face and remarked, "Not on your life!" Somehow I got the impression that she wouldn't have me .- Boston

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THE TOMB OF CAIN.

it Is Said to Be Not Far From the City of Damascus. The early traditions concerning the

city of Damascus are curious and inter-esting, even though untrustworthy and contradictory. By some of the ancient writers it was maintained that the city stands on or near the site of the garden of Eden, and just opposite there is a beautiful meadow of red earth from which, it is said, God took the material from which he created Adam. This field is called Ager Damascenus, and near its center there formerly stood a pillar which was said to mark the pre cise spot where our first parent was created. A few miles out there is an eminence called the Mountain of Abel, supposed by some to be the place where the first two brothers offered their sacrifices, also the spot where the first murder was committed. The most in-teresting spot pointed out, however, is about three leagues from the city, where an old ruin is shown which all the orient believes to be the tomb of Cain. The traditions respecting this famous spot are known to antedate the Up to the time of Vespasian the interior of the tomb is said to have been lighted and warmed by one of the "ever burning" lamps so commonly used by

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