

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
7 a.m. for London, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary and all Pacific Coast points.

GOING WEST
10:30 a.m. for Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul and all points north, east and west.

GRAND TRUNK
WEST
10:30 a.m. for Windsor, Detroit and intermediate stations, except Sunday.

CHATHAM, WALLACEBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.
ELECTRIC SERVICE
Time Table No. 5, in effect Wednesday, May 19, 1906.

PERE MARQUETTE

BUFFALO DIVISION
FOR
Express
Blenheim and West 8:15 a.m. 4:05 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Hunters' Excursions

At Single Fare
Going Oct. 9th to Nov. 6th.
To all points in Temagami, on T. & N. O. Ry.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SINGLE FARE FOR HUNTERS

RETURN TICKETS ON
Sale Oct. 9 to Nov. 6
To all stations Mattawa to Port Arthur and Mattawa to Temiskaming and Kippawa, inclusive. And

SAMUEL GELLER

Proprietor
Chatham Iron and Metal Yards
(Magnolia Hotel, near G. T. R. station) Chatham, Ont.

TO ADVERTISERS

All changes of advertisements, to insure insertion must be handed in to this office the day before intended for publication.

Manhood cannot grow under patronage.

Our own heart, and not other men's opinions, forms our true honor.

EASY TO RETAIN HEALTH.

Most important of all is proper attention to the bowels. Avoid constipation, it's the health-killer of today. Harsh, gripping medicine is unnecessary—beware of it.

Division of Labor.
Two English clergymen, one a very stalwart and muscular Christian, the other a frail little man, went for a sail on Brighton accompanied by a sailor.

REGAINED NERVE AND VITAL ENERGY.

From Walton, P. O., Que., comes the following from Mr. Nazaire Egin: "If anyone had told me any remedy could build up my nervous system so well, I would not have believed them.

Spotted Fever From a Well.

The medical officer of the Local Government Board, in a report to the Downham Market (Norfolk) District Council on the recent outbreak of spotted fever at Fincham, expresses the opinion that the infection was spread by a well, the water of which was used for washing the utensils of a local dairyman.

IS YOUR COLD BETTER?

No, it's as bad as ever. Nothing seems to help. Why not use the up-to-date specific, Catarrh-zone, which drives out cold in one day. Inhaler, Catarrh-zone and you will be relieved in two minutes.

A Savage Poison.

The juice of the green plantain is accredited in Java, the Philippines and throughout the far east generally with being a blood poison of a most deadly nature. It is said to be the substance with which the Malays poison their spears and daggers and the lead scratch from one of these was certain death.

The Meanest Man.

The meanest man has been located in Philadelphia. He dropped a large roll of bills on the street, and a boy who found it returned the money to him. Counting the bundle carefully, the owner put it in his pocket. "My son," he said benignly to the boy, "I am rejoiced to see that you are guided by lofty principles, and as an earnest of my approbation shall refrain from charging you interest for the time you have had my money."

THE IRISH PROPOSALS

IRISH LEGISLATION TO GO BEFORE BRITISH COMMONS.

Powers of the Proposed Irish Council Defined—Irish Secretary to Be Appointed—Financial Arrangements—Powers to Be Devolved Those Generally Grouped Under the Head of "Local Government."

The subjects to be devolved upon the Irish Council will include those generally grouped under the head of Local Government, including education and police, as in England and Scotland. Safeguards, on the lines of the bill of 1893, will be provided against the disarming or reduction of the police, or its substitution by local police.

Further information has been received to the manner in which the Irish proposals will be carried out. All the members of the Irish Council or the majority of them will be directly elected. The new Council will consist of 103 members—the number of the Irish members in the House of Commons with the addition of 48 councillors directly elected for large areas by electors having a rateable value of more than £20.

An important office may be given to the Chief Secretary in the scheme. He would be ex-officio chairman of the Irish Council. Like the Speaker of the House of Commons, he would take no part in debate, and only vote when there was a tie. If at all, it would be in support of the party having a majority in the Council, and would in consultation with him appoint the chief heads of departments. The head of the finance department would occupy a position in the Irish Council analogous to that of a Premier in a Parliament; he would also be practically the Under-Secretary for Ireland. He and his colleagues would, following Parliamentary practice, be dependent jointly for the continuance of their posts upon a vote of the Council; but this vote must be upon some subject within the powers of the Council, and therefore of strictly Irish local concern.

As chairman of the Council, the Chief Secretary would be charged with the duty of raising as a matter of order, but, if necessary, on the advice of the law officers of the Crown, whether, in any measure or action proposed, the Irish Council or its Ministers would exceed their statutory functions.

His decisions there would be a right of appeal, probably to the bill of 1893, to the Court of Exchequer or the King-in-Council, imitating colonial practice.

The scheme includes a reorganization of the Irish Government. The many Irish Boards will be reconstituted as a Finance Department, such as finance, land, education, transit, police, etc. The judiciary will not be molested, the bill now before Parliament for the reduction of the numbers of the bench being a step sufficient for the present. The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General, and the Solicitor-General will continue to be members of the Imperial Parliament, and to be Ministers responsible to it, and not to the Irish Council. They will attend the Irish Council, but not vote, except in an advisory sense, after being called upon by the chairman.

The Chief Secretary would be the spokesman of the Irish Council and its ministers in the House of Commons. Irish legislation would still come from the House of Commons, all the Irish members would still be there. The Irish Council would, however, deal with Irish private bills, sending them to Westminster for simple passage or rejection. Adopting a now disused form of Parliamentary procedure, formerly common, the Irish Council would initiate legislation by means of Orders-in-Council, or by resolutions, which, if passed, would, in the ordinary course, be drafted into a ministerial measure for the Imperial Parliament.

Thus, if the powers of the Irish Council are at first limited, its freedom of discussion—an important point with Irishmen—would be practically unlimited.

Financial Arrangements.
The financial arrangements will be the crux of the scheme. Simplicity will be aimed at. The elaborate provisions of the bills of 1885 and 1893 will not be revived. The fixing and collection of taxes will remain with the Imperial Parliament. Customs, excise, postoffice, etc., will be as at present. The plan adopted will be to meet all Imperial charges from Ireland's net contribution to the Imperial Exchequer is less than £2,000,000, and her total sum raised by taxes about £9,500,000. Of the balance of £7,500,000, nearly half is earmarked for one purpose and another, but it is estimated that about £4,000,000 of Irish expenditure could be handed over to the Irish Finance Department, and placed under the control of the Irish Council.

To follow existing methods as closely as possible, the Irish Council has already laid before the Irish Council the annual budget in detail. They would then be laid on blue before the Imperial House of Commons, and would give Irish members and other the usual opportunity for a general discussion. The Irish Council would sit when the Imperial Parliament was not in session. Members of the Irish Council, if Irish Ministers, would not be answerable for their acts in the House of Commons when they were members of that body also. The Chief Secretary, as their Ministerial chief, would assume the onus of any defence or explanation. For various reasons, it is

generally assumed that this dual position would seldom arise. In fact, he deliberately evaded. Critics in the Irish Council would be enough for the Irish heads of departments, and would usually come from the Opposition—the same people—in both the Council and the House of Commons.

Powers To Be Devolved.
The subjects to be devolved upon the Irish Council will include those generally grouped under the head of Local Government, including education and police, as in England and Scotland. Safeguards, on the lines of the bill of 1893, will be provided against the disarming or reduction of the police, or its substitution by local police.

In addition to these powers, section 36 of the bill of 1893 will be adapted to a quite constitutional but uncommon service. That section dealt with the transition between the old system and the new one proposed, and it gave very wide powers to the Lord Lieutenant, by way of orders-in-Council, to change the Irish Administration, and even to modify the law, so long as no new principle were introduced.

Certain subjects, including, it is said, the land legislation, will be delegated to the Irish Council on these lines. The Law Officers of the Crown, advising the Chief Secretary, will, before drafting the orders-in-Council, satisfy themselves that the charges proposed by the Irish Council conform with the legal principles of existing legislation. That being so, the draft of the orders-in-Council, as in section 36, will be laid before the Houses of Parliament for their assent. They will be laid before the House of Commons two months before they are made law, so that the House may have time to discuss them, but this is not the practice. This method of orders-in-Council will also be available for the general administrative changes which will be initiated, at least, before the Irish Council meets. A detailed scheme of that character, involving, it is believed, drawn up some time ago by Sir Antony MacDonnell. Its object is efficiency and economy.

University Settlement.
It is also hoped that before the Council meets certain necessary amendments of the Land Act of 1903, especially those respecting the land courts, may be passed, and that a scheme which will lead to a settlement of the University question will be agreed upon.

The whole scheme will be open to revision in five years. That period will be the time for the Irish Council to fulfil expectations, for the reform of the Irish administration and the revision and amendment of the very complicated code of law existing in Ireland. Those who are friendly to the scheme will be glad to see that the character of the bill, which is now before the House of Commons, will be as careful as the new County Councils were to avoid friction, and will strive, by winning confidence, to obtain a gradual extension of their power to rule their own country.

Details of Dress That Are Insisted Upon by English Masters.
At many schools uniformity of dress is insisted upon. It is surprising how much the casual visitor is impressed, by trifling details of dress, and if boys were given much latitude in this respect the impression would not always be a good one. Black coats and white shirts are compulsory, the wear cap and tie, and are frequently the rule. At Harrow boys over a certain height are allowed to wear "tails," which, however, do not look well with straw hats. The Harrow straws are of the finest quality, and are made of hardly an inch in height; these are worn all the year round, a custom which prevails also at Winchester. At Eton top hats are the usual headgear, and one is sometimes treated to the spectacle of a boy clad in football things mounted by a top hat.

At some schools one is struck by the enormous variety of caps worn by the different boys, every house having its own colors for the different school games. When clothes are changed for football or cricket, it is reasonable enough, but under ordinary circumstances the nearest uniform is some dark suit with black tie, the members of the various school teams being possibly allowed to wear their colors as a mark of distinction. At many schools the boys are compelled to wear a crown, the prefects in some cases having the distinction of tassels to their mortarboards. At Bradfield and Radley the boys wear gowns, and at Winchester all the "collegers" were compelled to do so, but a mortarboard is very heavy to the head, while a gown is rather a hindrance to a boy, though it may help to keep his clothes clean.

It is customary for prefects or monitors to carry walking sticks as a mark of distinction, and in the old days at Winchester prefects used to wear swords or "cow shooters" as an especial mark of dignity. At Harrow a boy's great ambition is to get his "fex," which in appearance is much like a smoking cap with a long tassel, but which confers a great distinction upon the wearer. Brown boots are not generally allowed at school. All these various little details of dress are most rigorously enforced by the masters, with quite regimental exactness.—Bally's Magazine.

Warships For \$100.
The remaining three of the Spanish ships captured by Admiral Dewey in the battle of Manila Bay have been sold for about \$100 to the shipbreaker. They have been lying where they grounded at Cavite since the fight, eight years ago.

It Might Have Been Worse.
Lydia—"I'm just as mad as I can be with Charlie. He kissed me right before all the girls."
Georgette—"Well, isn't that better than if he had kissed all the girls before you?"

Relics of Roman Rule.
T. Bates, of South Stifford, Essex, while digging in his garden, came on some copper coins of the reign of the Emperor Carausius (287 to 288 A.D.)

If You Suffer with Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Remedy Will Bring the Utmost Relief that Medicine Can.

The one remedy which many physicians rely upon to free the system of the Rheumatic Poisons which are the cause of all Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc., is Dr. Shoop's RHEUMATIC REMEDY. Dr. Shoop spent twenty years experimenting before he discovered this combined chemical which made possible his almost instantaneous cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy. It will drive the Rheumatic Poisons out of the system and will relieve the most acute cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc. It is a simple, safe, and reliable remedy. It will drive the Rheumatic Poisons out of the system and will relieve the most acute cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc.

A Helpful Wife.
" Ladies and gentlemen," said the after dinner orator, "unaccustomed as I am to public speaking, and having been suddenly called upon without the slightest notice, I am—er—exceedingly sorry."

Nature's Methods.
Nature is no spendthrift, but takes the shortest way to her ends. As the general says to his soldiers, "If you want a fort, build a fort," so nature makes every creature do its own work and get its living, be it planet, animal or tree.—Emerson.

Putting food into a diseased stomach is like putting money into a pocket with holes. The money is lost. All its value goes for nothing. When the stomach is diseased, with the allied organs of digestion and nutrition, the food which is put into it is largely lost. The nutriment is not extracted from it. The body is weak and the blood impoverished.

The pocket can be mended. The stomach can be cured. That sterilizing medicine for the stomach and blood, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, acts with peculiar promptness and power on the organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a positive cure for almost all disorders of these organs, and cures also such diseases as heart, liver and other organs, as have their cause in a weak or diseased condition of the stomach.

Chance and Accident.
It is a mortifying truth, and ought to teach the wisest of us humility, that many of the most valuable discoveries have been the result of chance rather than of contemplation and of accident rather than of design.

When the tip of a dog's nose is cold and moist, that dog is not sick. A feverish, dry nose means sickness with a dog. And so with the human system. Dry, cracked and colorless lips mean sickness, and are as well ill appearing. To have beautiful, pink, velvet-like lips, apply at bedtime a coating of Dr. Shoop's Green Salve. It will soften and heal any skin ailment. Get a free, trial box, at our store, and be convinced.

Worked the Tigers.
Near Perak, in the Malay peninsula, is a prosperous rubber factory run by a long-headed Scotchman. In order to obtain the sap from which the rubber is made it is necessary to puncture the bark of the trees. Laborers are scarce in that district, but there is an abundance of tigers. There were not enough men to "tap" the trees, but the Scotch proprietor hit on a brilliant idea. He knew that tigers are fond of valerian, so he gave orders that all the trees should be rubbed with this stuff. The tigers came up and carelessly scratched the bark in the most approved herringbone fashion, after which all that the coolies had to do was to walk around once a day and collect the rubber.

FOR ALL HUMOURS
Eczema, Salt Rheum, Psoriasis, etc.—no remedy heals more quickly than Mira Ointment. Mira relieves inflammation, soothes pain, causes new tissue to cover raw surfaces, and restores the skin to healthy smoothness.

Mrs. J. Webb, 175 Davenport Street, Toronto, writes: "I have used Mira Ointment for Eczema. Mira Tablets and Blood Tonic help to a more thorough cure. At drug stores from The Chemist Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton-Toronto. Insist on getting Mira."
TRADE MARK REGISTERED.

Even the stingy man may tell a story at his own expense.
Have you pains in the back, inflammation of any kind, rheumatism, fainting spells, indigestion or constipation, Hollice's Rocky Mountain Tea makes you well, keeps you well. 35 cents. A. I. McCall & Co.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Wheat Futures Close Lower, Chicago Higher—Live Stock Markets—The Latest Quotations.
Wednesday Evening, Oct. 3.
Liverpool wheat futures closed today 1/4 to 3/4 lower than yesterday, and corn futures 1/4 to 1/2 lower.

At the Winnipeg option market today the following were the closing quotations:
Oct. 75c, Dec. 72c bid, May 71c bid.
LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.
New York, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Spot firm.
Chicago, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Spot firm.

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.
Wheat, spring, bush, \$0.90 to \$0.95
Wheat, red, bush, 0.74 0.75
Wheat, white, bush, 0.69 0.70
Barley, 0.49 0.51
Oats, bush, new, 0.37 0.38
Peas, bush, 0.45 0.46

LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Liverpool, Oct. 3.—Wheat—Spot firm.
2nd red western winter, 5s 11d. Futures steady.
Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, 4s 11d. Futures quiet; Oct. 4s 6 1/2, Dec. 4s 5 1/2.

NEW YORK DAILY MARKET.
New York, Oct. 3.—Butter—Firm, unchanged.
Cheese—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 500,000 lbs.
Eggs—Steady, unchanged; receipts, 11,000.

CATTLE MARKETS.
Cables Unchanged—Cattle Firm and Higher at Chicago.
London, Oct. 3.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 10c to 11c per pound; refrigerator beef, 9 1/2 to 9 3/4 per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.
Montreal, Oct. 3.—Receipts were 600 cattle, 500 sheep and 1000 hogs. There was no change in the condition of the market for hogs. Supplies were fairly large, for which the demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at \$6.75 to \$6.90 per 100 lbs. weighed off cars. Leading packers have agreed to accept \$2.25 per 100 lbs. for hogs coming from points west of Brockville and \$2.50 for those from the east. Wednesday markets, and the prices of cattle, were higher in price, owing to the demand for shipment to American markets. Prime heavy stock, at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per 100 lbs. and choice animals at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 per 100 lbs. and 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per 100 lbs. for lean cows sold at \$30 to \$50 each, 8000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000, 35,000, 40,000, 45,000, 50,000, 55,000, 60,000, 65,000, 70,000, 75,000, 80,000, 85,000, 90,000, 95,000, 100,000.

EAST BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.
East Buffalo, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 125 head; slow and a shade easier; prices unchanged.
Hogs—Receipts, 170 head; active and a shade higher, \$12.00 to \$8.75.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4000 head; fairly good; slow and a shade lower.
Wool—Receipts, 4000 head; slow and a shade lower; 10c to 12c; a few, \$7.00; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.
New York, Oct. 3.—Beef—Receipts, 10,000 head; choice steers steady; others dull and slow.
Hogs—Receipts, 10,000 head; choice steady; slow and a shade lower.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4000 head; fairly good; slow and a shade lower.
Wool—Receipts, 4000 head; slow and a shade lower; 10c to 12c; a few, \$7.00; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Chicago, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, about 22,000 head; market strong for good to choice cattle, steady for common and medium grades; common and medium, \$3.75 to \$4.75; cows 10c to 15c lower, at \$1 to \$2.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 quarters of beef; steady.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady.
Wool—Receipts, 4000 head; slow and a shade lower; 10c to 12c; a few, \$7.00; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.75.

CHEESE MARKETS.
Woodstock, Oct. 3.—Offerings on the Woodstock Cheese Board to-day were 2200 boxes of 100 lbs. each, and the highest bid was 12 1/2c, but no sales were made.
Petersboro, Oct. 3.—Thirteen factories boarded 1020 boxes, all covered; 12 1/2c bid; all sold. Buyers: McClaw, Morgan, Carter, etc.

Judgment Reserved.
Ottawa, Oct. 4.—Argument in the St. Anne's election case (Gallery) was concluded yesterday and judgment reserved.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS' NEW DEPARTURE PARLOR CARS ON LOCAL TRAINS.
The Canadian Pacific Steamship Express, running between Toronto and Owen Sound, has been discontinued for the season, and the parlor cars on that magnificent train will be used on local trains seven and eight, between Toronto and Peterborough, and ten and eleven, between London and Toronto. Train ten leaves Chatham at 7 a. m., arriving at Toronto at 12.15 p. m. Train eleven leaves Toronto at 3.15 p. m., arriving at Chatham at 9.50 p. m. Under the new arrangements, passengers will be able to have parlor car accommodation, if they so wish, on local trains as well as through express trains. This new departure will no doubt be appreciated by the traveling public.

It pours the oil of life into your system. It warms you up and starts the life blood circulating. That's why the healthiest of Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. A. I. McCall & Co.

A QUIET BACHELOR.

Easygoing Brother of the Dead South African Croesus is One of the World's Rich Men.
By the death of his brother Alfred, Otto Belt, a bachelor, aged 50, becomes practically the richest man in England—certainly the richest untitled citizen.

There were no two brothers who possessed more widely different characteristics. In the midst of all his financial worries and excitements the late Alfred Belt was always devotedly attached to his own family and relatives, and when fortune came he shared it liberally with them all. The happy-go-lucky disposition of his brother appealed to him, though he was himself one of the most matter of fact of men who ever invested a dollar.

Brothers Opposite as Poles.
"Have enough to establish us both as millionaires," he was once heard to say at a convivial gathering of South African millionaires. "Otto, if left to himself, might or might not work out his own fortune, but it is a certainty that he will not fail. He might become the controller of a small store or something like that, but there is no material in him for a self-made millionaire."

Alfred was a man of method and determination in everything he had undertaken. Otto, on the other hand, was inclined to take things easy and let opportunities slide. Perhaps it was the feeling that his brother had accumulated sufficient wealth to supply the family wants, a thousand and a half, that led Alfred to the pleasures and enjoyments of society that he otherwise would.

There is no reason why he shouldn't, so far as his mother is concerned. The old lady lives monotonously at the family home in Germany and finds apparently some difficulty in getting through with the \$5,000 a year which it was Alfred Belt's first ambition to secure for her.

Happy-Go-Lucky Croesus.
Immediately Alfred Belt saw the foundation of his own fortune laid, he shared all his confidences and the most of his investments with his brother, so that Otto Belt developed into a millionaire back in 1889 quite as rapidly and quite as unexpectedly as he has now become a multi-millionaire. Although he has been personally acquainted with almost every detail of dead brother's financial and industrial undertakings, he has taken but little actual share in directing or controlling them.

His brother used him as a sort of courier when important dispatches relating to hurried finance had to be carried between London, Paris, Berlin, and South Africa. At the offices of the great firm of Warner, Belt & Co. he was seldom seen. One of the heads of the departments, in detailing his experiences of the two brothers, said: "I never saw Otto, although a most humane and considerate man, was excessively exacting in all matters relating to business. We always expected a rough time of it when we reached the office at 9.30 or 10 in the morning, and found that he had already written through in correspondence. When Otto took his place we always were prepared for an evening out, and to have what we liked in drinks and cigars."

Is Not a "Man About Town."
It would not be right to say that Otto Belt has been a man about town. He lacks the foolish extravagance of the "Johnnie," but he likes the theatre, the music hall, and the opera, both before and behind the scenes. Indeed, it was once suggested that if he married at all he was sure to succumb to the fascinations of some one of the dozen or so beautiful actresses who were always ready to share his hospitality at one or other of the restaurants where he is wont to entertain.

While the new multi-millionaire is fond of life and the excitements of fashionable London, there is nothing objectionable in his manner of doing things. He dresses with great care, but resembles his late brother in adorning jewelry. He carried sometimes a common oxidized metal watch to which is attached a leather strap held to his waist coat button hole by means of a buckle.

He likes sport, from boxing, wrestling, billiard, play, to horse racing, and has now succeeded in his brother's racing stables in Germany, which are, however, of no great consequence. His patronage of sport is, however, more of the quiet, unassuming type than the senseless extravagance of the youth who has just come into an unexpected inheritance. His luncheons, both at fashionable hotels and at his private residence, are distinguished for the absence of shady financiers, butterfly lordlings, and parasitic sportsmen.

His Tastes Extremely Simple.
Unlike his brother, Otto does not believe in the early bed and early to rise rule, but as he does not saturate himself with wine and keeps in form by means of plenty of physical exercise, a little sleep satisfies him. A dip in the lake in Hyde Park in the early morning is a luxury he never misses when he is in London. He and a couple of his dogs may be seen having their bath any morning during the summer months. In the choice of his food he is peculiarly simple in his habits, and prefers a chop or steak to anything else. For this reason he has no distinguished continental chefs or cooks of European fame on his premises at 49 Belgrave square. Incidentally, he inherits his brother's beautiful house in Park lane, but it is understood that he is going to sell it. While Alfred Belt was accumulating millions for himself and his friends his brother Otto was cultivating the society of London's proudest aristocrats. One was the financier, the other the sprightly bohemian courtier, and in this way the brothers succeeded in bringing together a variety of influential forces.