

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTINOT.

The Emperor of Austria has abandoned his visit to England this summer on the advice of his physicians, which would seem to indicate that his health has become so frail that he is unable to travel. He is now generally admitted, however, that the long journey to England with the Emperor and the excitement incidental to his entertainment there might overtax his strength.

Premier Seddon, of New Zealand, is altogether a self-made man. Beginning life as a Lancashire mill lad, he emigrated to Victoria away back in 1852, and, after figuring in turn as a prize-fighter and champion of the Melbourne prize ring, as a bartender, as the owner of a pretty tough saloon, where, after night he would be obliged to use his fists on unruly and intoxicated "diggers," who would be trying to have "drinks on the house," then, as a mechanic, he gradually worked his way to the first minister of the crown in the flourishing colony of New Zealand. He is quite as great a man in his way there as Cecil Rhodes was in South Africa, in that he is practically omnipotent in the colony, the governor and king's representative being reduced to the role of a mere figurehead.

Following shortly after the death of the 32-year-old Marquis of Donegal, and the accession to his throne of his eight-months-old son, hitherto known as the Earl of Belfast, the child's mother is a 21-year-old Wellesley graduate, who was a Miss Violet Twining of Halifax, comes the announcement that steps have been inaugurated to put into execution the carefully-devised scheme of draining Lough Neagh, the largest lake, not merely in Ireland, but also in the United Kingdom, covering an area of 153 square miles, and with a coast line of 65 miles. The new Marquis of Donegal, although not yet one year of age, is like his father and forbears before him, hereditary Lord High Admiral of Lough Neagh, and his disappearance would deprive him of a number of privileges and prerogatives, which he owns in connection with this title, for which there was in days gone by a good reason. In 1642 the last of a series of naval battles was fought on the lake, its depth averages 20 to 40 feet, and as it is about 70 feet above the sea level, the mere deepening of the River Bann would suffice to drain the lake and

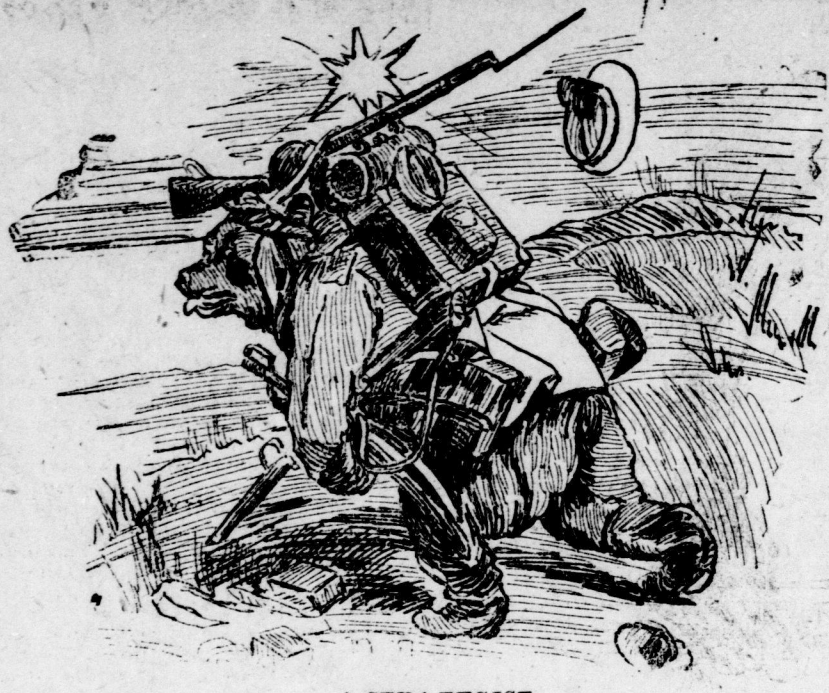
compelled to secure a divorce from him.

Young Viscount Acheson goes into business under even still more promising auspices, and may be trusted to turn them to equally good account. He is the eldest son and heir of Lord and Lady Gosford, the earl being vice-chamberlain to Queen Alexandra, while the countess, who is a daughter of the Duchess of Devonshire, and sister-in-law, therefore, of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is a lady of the bedchamber to the Queen. Their estates and country seats are situated in Ireland, in County Armagh, and are not particularly productive, so that there are many excellent reasons why Lord Acheson should turn his attention to business.

The founder of the family was Sir Archibald Acheson, who emigrated from Scotland to the Emerald Isle in the seventeenth century, and obtained a large grant of land in Armagh, being a friend of the Duke of Ormonde, mentioned, the baroness of Worthingham and Acheson.

It is difficult to understand why Lord Acheson should style himself Viscount Acheson. The eldest son of a duke, a marquis or of an earl is entitled by age and by courtesy to use during the lifetime of his father one of the latter's minor dignities. Now, among the minor dignities of the Earl of Gosford are the Viscount of Gosford and the Baroness of Gosford, of Worthingham and Acheson, but there is no Viscount of Acheson. In fact, Lord Acheson in describing himself as Viscount Acheson is using a title that does not exist, but would be perfectly right if he were to be content to use his father's Earldom of Acheson and to call himself merely Lord Acheson.

Sir Joseph Hoare, who has just died, head one of the three baronies in the peerage of the family of well-known London bankers bearing his name. He was not active in the business, which has its headquarters in Fleet street, and which still retains, hanging over its door, the sign of "The Leather Bottle," which dates from the eighteenth century, when London's streets were unnumbered, and when the leading bankers and merchants had their distinguishing signs. The banking house is considered slightly over 200 years old, and the family, which hailed originally from Ireland, founded, I believe, by one of Cromwell's soldiers, was, at any rate until the early part of last century, Quaker. Sir Joseph Hoare is succeeded by his sons and estates by his son Sydney as the sixth baronet of his line, the other two



A STRATEGIST.

Russian Bear (illy)—Running away? Not a bit of it! I'm luring 'em on!

London Punch.

Meanwhile Mile, de la Bretesche had found a Roumanian diplomat of the name of Vranas, who had been willing, not withstanding the scandal that Prince Camille had heaped upon her head, to make her his wife. Unfortunately he died a couple of years later, and the union had at least this effect, that it placed his widow and the boy beyond the reach of absolute starvation, since it brought her a pension of \$50 a month from the Roumanian Government.

In course of time the mother died, and the boy, when he grew up, sought in vain his father's assistance to procure him some position in the consular or diplomatic service, and when the prince contented himself with offering the young fellow a place as workman in a factory, and then as salesman in a retail store at Paris, expressing doubts as to whether he was really his father, and as to the honor of the lad's mother, the young fellow, thoroughly exasperated, visited the prince's house during his absence, he shattered the curtains of his window, and, in consequence thereof, acquitted, jury, court, and public manifesting much strong feeling against the prince.

FOUND WHAT HE WAS LOOKING FOR

A COMPLETE CURE FOR BLADDER TROUBLES IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

James Atwell Tried Other Medicines and Bandages But They Failed—Dodd's Kidney Pills Didn't.

Campbellford, Ont., June 3.—"I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble for six years. I could get no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and they cured me."

This is the statement of James Atwell, of this place, and all his neighbors know it to be true. Speaking further of his cure, Mr. Atwell says: "For six months of the year I was in pain in my bladder were very severe and in passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes."

"I used other pills and got no relief. I used a bandage and got no relief. I completely and permanently."

All bladder diseases are caused by disordered kidneys. There is just one natural way to cure them—by curing the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills.

HOW HE BLOCKED HER CLEVER LITTLE GAME

SHE WAS SHREWD, BUT FAILED IN HER BREACH OF PROMISE PLAN.

She was a business woman, and she went at the affair in a business-like way.

"You proposed to me," she said, shortly.

"Goodness, (that was last summer)," he exclaimed.

"Very true," she replied, "it was last summer at the seashore."

"In idle flirtation," he returned, trying to hedge.

"Of course," she exclaimed, "but you wrote to me about it once."

"And you still have the letter?"

"I have and I have not," she said, the old-fashioned woman that I was then I would be following you around asking you to keep the letter safe for me."

"You would simply look upon it as an idle flirtation and let it go at that; but as a new woman."

"As a new woman I look at the matter simply from a business viewpoint, and with that in view, I would not mention it to you."

"Well!" He was too startled to say more.

"As an old-fashioned woman I should try to force you to marry me by suing you for \$50,000 for breach of promise, but as a new woman I know that such a course would be disastrous to me. I will put the damages at some figure that is within reason, so that we can effect a settlement without making a row."

"And if I refuse to settle?" he said.

"Then I shall sue for breach of promise." He was silent for a minute, as if studying the situation. Then he smiled and said:

"I see that you are a business woman of the ultra modern school, and you have figured this out very closely. But you have overlooked one point. An old poker player, generally can tell when a bluff is being worked. I've tried a bluff now, and I'll call it. If you go into court, I'll marry you."

"You—you'll marry me?"

"If you sue for breach of promise, I'll do it in order to have the case thrown out of court."

"I don't believe you'd do it," she said, as she backed toward the door, "but your bluff is good just the same. Neilsen of us wants the other, and you know it; but you're just mean enough to do something like that rather than let a woman get ahead of you."—New York Press.

Old Prince Camille de Polignac, whose grave illness is reported from Paris, is well known in America, having not only served throughout the war in the Confederate army, in which he attained the rank of brigadier-general, but likewise by reason of his treatment of his wife, a New Orleans belle, of whom, however, no mention will be found in the pages of the *Almanach de Gotha*, devoted to the French dynasties to which he belongs.

The maiden name of his first wife was Mile, de la Bretesche, whose father was a wealthy man engaged in extensive enterprises, both at New Orleans and throughout Louisiana, and who, however, when Prince Camille de Polignac applied to him for the hand of his beautiful daughter, he offered her the offer of the prince's lack of fortune.

Prince Camille thereupon invoked the assistance of the Duke de Bretesche, who had been at school with him, and with their help he made a runaway match with their sister, who was staying in Paris at the time, the fugitives being married in 1856 at the Cathedral of Valenciennes by the Abbe Fourcade, inasmuch, however, as M. de la Bretesche had declined to give his consent to the marriage, could take place at that time, since for a civil ceremony the consent of both parents of both bride and bridegroom is indispensable. It was insisted that the civil marriage was only delayed, and was to take place as soon as the assent of both families to the match could be secured.

It was not long after that the civil war broke out in the United States, and Prince Camille, finding himself without resources, left for New Orleans, where, thanks to the influence of his father-in-law, he soon achieved high rank in the Confederate army. His wife and their boy followed him shortly afterwards, but when it became apparent that the cause of the Confederacy was doomed, and when, moreover, M. de la Bretesche found himself a ruined man, it was considered advisable for Prince Camille and his child to return to France, it being understood that the prince would follow a little later on.

In 1874 the prince married the enormous rich Austrian heiress, Mile, de la Bretesche, who settled upon him 1,000,000 francs on the day of their marriage. She never gave birth to a child, and she inherited all her fortune, save the money settled on the prince, and who is now married to the Count de Chabannes. Subsequently Prince Camille contracted a third matrimonial alliance, this time with an Englishwoman, a Miss Margaret Knight, who is still living, and with whom he is accustomed to spend

CURIOUS EFFECT OF PERFUMERY

STAGNATION IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET ACCOUNTED FOR BY PROF. JAEGER.

He Blames the Excessive Use of Perfumes and General Luxury of the Day.

At a time when so many women, young and attractive, are left lonely, and deploring the fact that the men of the day are not matrimonially inclined, it may not be amiss to mention one of the causes for this celibacy as assumed by a learned professor from that country whence comes so much light and learning.

Germany presumably stands next to England as an exponent of the beauties and advantages of the purely home life, and that hard times, matrimonially speaking, should be sufficiently recognized in Germany, it is not a matter of great surprise that a learned professor, who is a learned professor from that country whence comes so much light and learning.

Perfumes or odors, as the French more correctly call them, the word perfume having originally meant a scent obtained from gums, resins, and other aromatic substances, but which, in the modern marriage market from which we are suffering not only to the extent of the excessive use of perfume, which has become one of the necessities of life, and which many men dislike.

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which mother earth yields after warm rain.

As far as musk is concerned, now that we are forewarned as to the evil consequences of using it, it will be easy for the unwed who are lovers of sweet odors to relieve the depression in the marriage market by choosing some other perfume. Having given the remedy, we can look forward with confident certainty to a new boom in the marriage market.—J. E. Whitty, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE SIMPLON TUNNEL.

The work on the Italian side has been, from the commencement, in arrears of that on the Swiss side, owing to the greater hardness of the rock, and especially on account of the water which at different periods, was encountered in such large quantities that the contractors for a time almost despaired of being able to continue the undertaking. The first springs were tapped at 1.56 miles from the entrance in the drift of the main tunnel, and at 1.75 miles in that of tunnel 2. The flow of those of the main tunnel rapidly fell to very small proportions. More important springs were met with at points between 1.78 and 2.43 miles from the entrance, their temperature varying from 77 to 86 degrees Fahr. One spring struck in July, 1901, yielded at first 168 (67 gallons) per second. The total number of springs that have been encountered on the south side is about sixty, and their aggregate flow has hitherto varied with the seasons of the year. It reached 266 gallons per second in July, 1902, and is now about 175 gallons.—Traction and Transmission.

The arrangement which the contractors have made with a view to the health and welfare of their workmen is fully described in Traction and Transmission. The ground plan of a building forming part of the contractors' railway station near the northern tunnel entrance, shows the laundry for washing towels and the men's depot for their outdoor suits; the douches, the latter being connected to an unlimited supply of hot and cold water. The space reserved for the men measures 120 feet in length and 40 feet in width, and is divided into four rooms, made to contain the clothes of 1,500 men. The clothes hang on pulleys fixed to the rafters. To the east of this building, and over the whole of its length, is a covered shed, which serves as a terminus for the men's trains. A few minutes before they take their seats in the train, for resuming their shift, they congregate in the clothes-room, and remove their outdoor suits and underwear, which they sling up, after exchanging them for their working suits. The men are then carried to the workings, special trucks with seats being provided for this purpose. The same train, on returning, brings back the men of the preceding shift, who have completed their eight hours' work. These alight at the terminus, and hasten to remove their working clothes, take a douche, and sling up their working clothes, which thus have sixteen to eighteen hours to dry. The rooms are carefully heated and ventilated, and are divided into a number of small cabins, in which the men dress and undress. Compartments are set apart for the engineers and foremen. The laundry is provided with a complete set of washing, mangle and drying apparatus.

A MAGIC PILL.—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling, but cannot exterminate. Stubborn and to all appearances vanquished in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or as scientific instrument in which every breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes, and cause much suffering. To these Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure.

The mileage of American railways exceeds that of the United Kingdom by about 16 to 1, yet there are as many passengers are carried as here. In Great Britain, in 1902, 25 passengers were killed in train accidents, and 123 killed by other causes on railways, as contrasted with 157 here. The total number of passengers injured on railways here was 6,573, as against 2,631 there.

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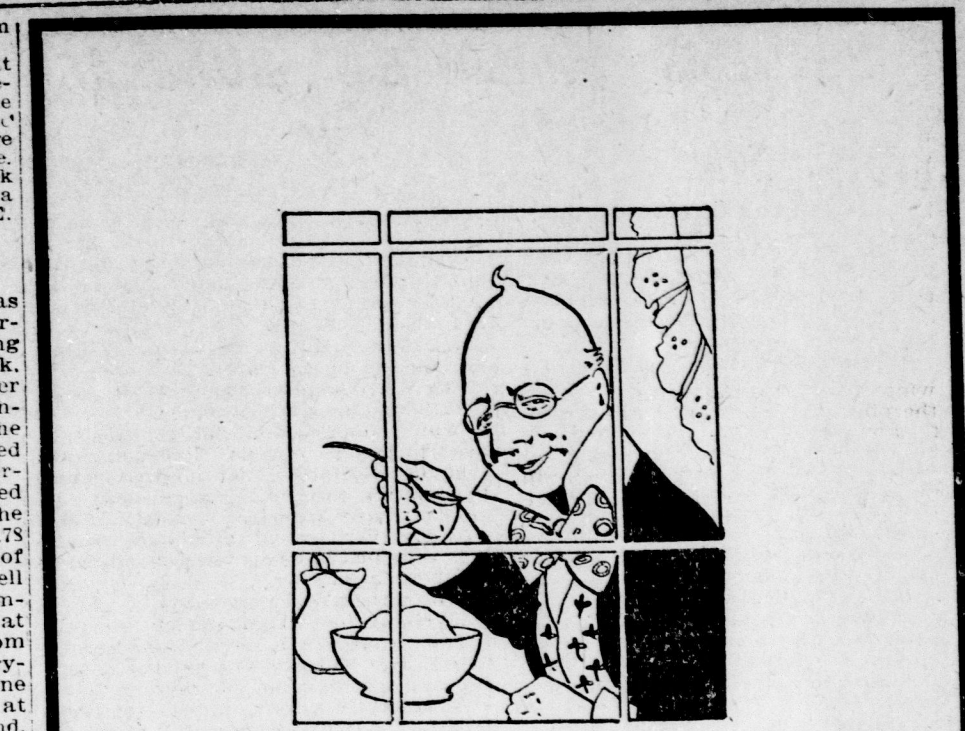
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A STRATEGIST.

Russian Bear (illy)—Running away? Not a bit of it! I'm luring 'em on!

London Punch.

After all, the thing I like best about "FORCE" is the enjoyment I get from eating it. It makes little difference how "good" a food is if you don't like it. I've met mighty few people who don't like "FORCE."

Sunny Jim

You can rely "FORCE" for a longer time, without change, than any other food I know of. But if it's such a bad notion, now and then, to switch off onto something else for a day or so—Even though you can't change to anything quite so good.

EVERY day people are finding that it pays to discriminate between the pure article and the trash that is offered for sale. Nothing proves this better than Cowan's Perfection COCOA. The sales of which are doubling every year. Sold by all grocers. THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

SHOE BALANCE

HE shoe of choice upper leather, with fine appearance, and poor insole or outsole, is only as good as its worst part. The life of a shoe depends as much upon the invisible portion—the hidden material and labor—as upon that which is visible and showy. Yet all shoes are made primarily to sell, and the manufacturers' temptation to add to selling effect, by subtraction from wear is great, and rarely resisted. A direct responsibility from Maker to Wearer is the only check upon this extravagant tendency. That responsibility is easily crept out of, unless the Maker (not the Dealer) sets the price, and stamps it on the sole, with his trade mark. Thus priced, it is a distinct "promise to pay" so many dollars' worth of shoe value, and pledges shoe-balance, uniformity of material, wear, permanent satisfaction. No Canadian shoe but "The Slater Shoe" is thus pledged. When you buy "Slater Shoes" you can rely on their being just as good as they look—inside and outside. The Slater Shoe Makers dare not make superficial "window" shoes. Goodyear welted, and priced on the sole, in a slate frame.—\$3.50, \$5.00.

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Same Price as the cheap adulterated kinds.

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If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus' Dance, or have relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, send for a free trial bottle with valuable treatise on these deplorable diseases. The sample bottle will be sent by mail prepaid to your nearest Post-office address. Lebig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief and cure. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address.

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C. A. HARDEMAN Manager.

The United States imported from Africa, within a year \$1,000,000 of more cost of their maintenance being \$5,000,000. In Russia altogether there are about 600 rubles, or about \$27,000,000.