

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1902.

A VICTORY FOR
THE COLLIERIESBritish Court Gave a Decision
in Their Favor.

ANOTHER STRIKE AT HAMILTON

Toronto Musicians Want More Pay—
Miners Will Appeal to President Roosevelt.

London, Aug. 8.—The morning papers discuss with great warmth today the decision handed down by Justice Bigham in the King's bench division of the high court of justice yesterday in a case where the Welsh Coal Owners' Association sued the Miners' Federation for \$500,000 damages for ordering stop days without consulting the mine owners. Formerly stop days had been mutually arranged by a sliding scale committee, but in this case the men acted independently. Justice Bigham decided in favor of the defendants on the ground that there was no malice in the action of the men, who believed a reduction in the output would be a benefit.

The liberal labor organizations nail the justice's decision as a victory for labor. The Conservative newspapers urge that the dispute be carried to a higher court in the hope of obtaining a reversal on the ground that Justice Bigham's decision places enormous power in the hands of trades unions.

MICHIGAN COAL STRIKE SETTLED
Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 8.—The coal miners' strike has finally been settled. An agreement was signed Wednesday afternoon at a conference of the state board of arbitration. The miners' committee decided to adopt the scale substantially agreed on July 2, when President Mitchell, of the national organization was here. The contested question of car pushing was held in abeyance until the next annual meeting of the operators. The terms of the agreement are:

The engineers and firemen shall work eight hours, with the understanding that the engineers shall hold and lower the men, exclusive of this time. The outside day scale is: Dumpers \$2.10, trimmers \$2.10, check chasers \$2.25, engineers \$2.50, firemen \$1.80, blacksmiths \$2.50. All outside labor, when permanently employed, \$1.30 a day. Carpenters, when employed by the day, to receive \$2.40. The operators agree not to discriminate against any man who works.

WILL APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 8.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, in an interview, said with reference to the decision of Judge Goff in the habeas corpus proceedings, against the miners in West Virginia: "The only thing to do now is to make an appeal to President Roosevelt for the pardon of the men in jail, and this will probably be done at once."

MUSICIANS WANT MORE PAY

Toronto, Aug. 8.—Unless the managers of the five theaters in this city come down with an advance to the orchestral players and inaugurate other reforms, including the conferring of absolute control upon the leaders as to the choice and control of the men, there may be trouble before the opening of the fall season, which begins early as Aug. 18 at the Toronto Opera House. The advance asked is from \$15 to \$17.50 a week at theaters which have a daily matinee, and a proportionate increase where only two matinees a week are given. Another demand, which it is said will be made, is that houses which will seat 1,500 persons, shall have an orchestra of not less than nine players.

STRIKE AT HAMILTON

Hamilton, Ont., Aug. 7.—A committee of three from the Electrical Workers' Union waited on General Manager Hawkins, of the Carcraft Power Company, today. The union's representative stated that there was no prospect of settling the wage dispute by arbitration, owing to the difficulty in securing a third arbitrator and a was proposed that representatives of the union and the company endeavor to settle the matter among themselves. Mr. Hawkins, however, thought arbitration was the most satisfactory way to settle the difficulty, and nothing resulted from the conference. The climax was reached this evening, when the shift failed to report for duty, which means that a general strike of electrical workers has been ordered. At this afternoon's conference Manager Hawkins told the repre-

sentatives of the union that the company intended to stick to the former agreement to arbitrate, and refused to interfere with the arbitrators, claiming that it was no fault of theirs if the arbitrators selected could not agree upon a third man. The men gave the company until six o'clock to settle the trouble, but no action was taken, and a strike was ordered. Between 40 and 50 men are affected by the trouble.

THE OWNERSHIP
OF MARCUS ISLANDA Question That May Lead to
International Trouble.

JAPANESE SEND A WARSHIP

To Head Off a United States Expedition—
Instructions to the American Captain.

Honolulu, Aug. 2, via San Francisco, Aug. 8.—According to the Honolulu men who are interested in the Marcus Island guano expedition, against which Japan has sent a war vessel, as reported by the last advices received from the States, the vessel which left here for the island carried a complement of Mauser rifles, and her captain had instructions from the company to plant the American flag on the island and keep it floating until compelled to haul it down.

Captain A. A. Rosehill, the discoverer of the island, who left his claim to it on a coconut tree on Marcus Island in 1889, is in command of the expedition. The company's claim is based on this title, which is on record in the State department in Washington.

Honolulu, Aug. 2, via San Francisco, Aug. 8.—No intimation that the vessel left here with arms on board was given until the news was received that Japan had laid claim to the island and had dispatched a war vessel there. Colonel Thomas Fitch then made public the instructions given to Capt. Rosehill, which, while designed to prevent any conflict, were intended to compel the Japanese to allow the Americans to land or to use force to drive them away.

Capt. Rosehill's instructions from the company are to inform the Japanese on Marcus Island that his expedition is a peaceful one for the purpose of making a scientific investigation of the value of the guano deposit of the island, and attempt to make a peaceful landing. In the event that Japanese still refuse to allow him to land, (Rosehill is to sail away out of sight of the island and return under cover of darkness, land an armed force and raise the American flag, and keep it up until it is torn down by a superior force. At the same time the vessel was told to avoid a conflict in every way possible.

In the event of his encountering a Japanese war vessel, the commander of the expedition is to present his credentials as the discoverer of the island and the agent of the Marcus Island Guano Company, and to state that the object of his expedition is to make a scientific examination of the island for the company. If the island was found to be of value, the matter of ownership is to be referred to the United States and Japanese Governments. If the officers of the war vessel still refused to allow a landing, Capt. Rosehill is instructed to start ashore with an armed force in a boat flying the American flag, and to attempt a landing, and carry out the purposes of the expedition until physically restrained. The schooner commanded by Rosehill is the Julia E. Whalen. She has on board a crew of nine and a taxidermist, W. A. Bryan, of the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and T. F. Sedgwick, of the United States Agricultural Station, who went to make an examination of the guano deposits.

DEATHS ON TROOPSHIP
A dispatch to the Times from Melbourne states that the army transport ship Dayton Grange has arrived there with two thousand troops on board. The men are said to have been greatly overcrowded, and illness was widespread, the sanitary provision being deficient. Five deaths occurred during the voyage, and ninety men are now in the hospital. The war office will be asked to make a searching inquiry into the matter.

BRITAIN'S BIG BUSINESS
WITH CANADA INCREASESHer Trade With France and
Germany Is Also on
the Boom.

London, Aug. 9.—The board of trade returns for the seven months ending July show the following increases in British imports from Canada:

Bacon, £20,100; hams, £81,000; butter, £132,000; cheese, £87,000; wheat, £501,000; wheat flour, £138,000; hewn wood, £3,000; horses, £17,000.

The decreases were: Sheep and lambs, £2,000; eggs, £14,000; oats, £188,000; peas, £400,000; maize, £38,000; sawn wood, £148,000; canned salmon, £971,000; canned lobster, £93,000.

Exports to Canada increased as follows: Salt, £2,000; wool, £1,000; cotton piece goods, £110,000; jute goods, £110,000; linen goods, £7,000; silk woolen tissues, £63,000; worsted tissues, £27,000; carpets, £8,000; cutlery, £3,000; hardware, £5,000; pig iron, £40,000; bar

iron, £29,000; railroads, £34,000; sheets and boiler plates, £41,000; galvanized sheets, £40,000; tin plates, £38,000; cast wrought iron, £40,000; unwrought steel, £126,000; unwrought tin, £60,000; haberdashery, £31,000.

Decreases: Spirits, £7,000; cement, £16,000; earthenware, £5,000; wearing apparel and slops waterproofed, total, £17,000; not waterproofed, £153,000.

The board of trade memorandum issued yesterday shows that Great Britain's imports from France have increased considerably, while the exports show a sensible decline. There has been a decrease in the imports of agricultural products from Germany, but this has been balanced by an increase in the imports of sugar and some slight increase in the imports of manufactured goods. The exports to Germany increased over 30 per cent. The imports from the United States show a very large increase, while the exports to that country exhibit a considerable decline. The House of Commons yesterday, by a majority of 122, adopted clause 7 of the Government's education bill, which gives the predominance in the management of voluntary schools to churchmen. This clause had been hotly opposed by the Opposition, and its adoption will enable Parliament to rise this week.

EVERYTHING READY IN LONDON
FOR THE CORONATION TODAYThe Metropolis Is Beautifully
Decorated.

SALISBURY'S ABSENCE EXCUSED

The Ex-Premier Will Shortly Leave
for the Continent—King Passes a
Busy Day—Seats \$10 to \$50.

London, Aug. 8.—Everything is in readiness for the coronation. The short route of the procession is decorated at some points more brilliantly than before. The main thoroughfares, however, miles of which were gay with flags and bunting in June, are now stripped, except for the illumination fixtures which were allowed to remain in place. Westminster is the center of activity. The chief stands in the vicinity of St. Margaret's have been redecorated and Piccadilly has been refurbished with crimson Venetian masts, supporting trophies and flags, joined by streamers of gay bunting. The same general scheme prevails in Pall Mall. Many clubs' stands have disappeared. The private stands, recovered in crimson, are doing a fair business, prices for seats running from \$10 to \$50, with the cheaper class sold out. Westminster Abbey received the precious regalia, which was taken under a strong guard from the tower, and also a wealth of gold and silver plate from Buckingham Palace.

CORONATION EVE

The eve of the coronation of King Edward VII. was marked by large crowds, which wandered somewhat aimlessly through the semi-illuminated streets, down Whitehall, where the Canadian arch was the center of attraction, around Westminster Abbey and along the Strand, where the sidewalks were blocked with the populace. The people were deterred from any signs of rowdiness by the acute recollection of the recent postponement of the coronation, and those who had seen the unrestrained exhibitions which occurred on the slightest pretext during war times could not fail to notice the different temperament shown tonight.

NO BLATANT HORNS

With a few exceptions it might well

GRAND TRUNK DIVIDEND

Four Per Cent on the Three
Grades of Stock.

Good Showing Made by Semi-Annual Returns—New Style of Engine.

London, Aug. 9.—The Grand Trunk dividends for the half year, announced yesterday, are 4 per cent, guaranteed first and second preference stocks, leaving a balance of \$13,000 carried forward. The market is speculating on the chances of second preference receiving a full dividend at the end of the year, and the prospects of thirds receiving anything at all. Accounts of the Grand Trunk Western for the year ended June 30 show a surplus sufficient to provide interest on first mortgage and leave a balance of about \$14,000 carried forward.

NEW STYLE OF ENGINE

A Berlin correspondent says that the railways of Baden have recently adopted a new type of express locomotive, somewhat resembling the American model. The driving wheels of the locomotive are 7 feet in diameter. The frame in which the boiler is set is barely 2 feet high. The door of the smokebox is conical shape, so as to reduce the resistance to the air. The locomotive is said to be capable of developing 1,600-horse power, against 600, hitherto attained, while the speed limit is 60 miles an hour.

DISAPPROVED

The action of the Philippine friars in selling their lands to syndicates of laymen is disapproved at the Vatican. The lands are considered to be church property, inalienable without the consent of Rome. An investigation indicates that the syndicates alone sold to their lands. When the sales are definitely ascertained, the friars will be obliged to show the amount received by them, and reimburse the church.

CABLE-CUTTING

The United States and Haytien Telegraph and Cable Company has appealed to the United States authorities to prevent the cutting of its cable at Cape Haytien. According to information received by the company in New York, the Haytien gunboat Crete-Perrot, commanded by Admiral Killick, secretary of war and navy, under the command of Revolutionary V. H. Ketchum, intends to sever the cable between Cape Haytien and New York. The company appealed to the authorities here to instruct Commander McCrae, of the gunboat Machias, to protect the cable. Commander McCrae has been directed to prevent the cutting of the cable.

No News of Capt. Gattfield.

Windsor, Aug. 7.—The people of Amherstburg are greatly stirred up over the mysterious disappearance in Cleveland of their townsman, Capt. Edward Gattfield, master of the steamer V. H. Ketchum. It is ten days since the captain dropped out of sight, and not a trace of him has been found. He is 29 years of age, and a son of Capt. W. H. Gattfield, of the firm of Duff & Gattfield, the well known vessel agents and settlers at the Lime Kiln Crossing, Amherstburg.

have been said of the metropolis of the Empire that it was living in the national reputation of taking pleasures somewhat sadly. The absence of blatant horns and annoying features was pleasantly atoned for by the security of the buildings. The brilliancy of the illumination held the country visitors to the city so spellbound that vehicular traffic became more and more difficult as the night wore on.

Until a very late hour the stand speculators did a thriving business and around those stands occupying good locations there were lines of people anxious to get seats at the last moment. Many of the thousands who walked through the streets exhibited unmistakable signs of intention to sit up all night in the hope of securing free coin of vantage from which to view the procession.

A CITY OF UNREST

In an undramatic sort of way London was transformed by the multitude wishing to see any part of the ceremonies into a city of great unrest. The idea of sleep or an adequate allowance of rest was quite given up by the people in the streets and underlying this intensity of expectation there was curious nervousness among the majority lest they should awaken from their shortened slumbers to find the great event once more postponed.

Among the many incidents of the night, one of the most curious occurred at Scotland Yard, where a Scotch magistrate, who had received a sudden telegraphic invitation to be present at Westminster Abbey with the proviso that he appear in court dress, appealed at a late hour to the police to help him or borrow the clothes necessary for admittance.

SALISBURY EXCUSED

Acting upon medical advice, Lord Salisbury obtained the King's permission to absent himself from the coronation. The ex-premier will shortly leave for the continent.

One of the most curious incidents of the coronation will be the appearance of the uniform of the Salvation Army in Westminster Abbey. King Edward decreed that a representative of the Salvation Army should be invited to the coronation, and Bramwell Booth was appointed to attend the ceremony. A difficulty arose about the uniform he should wear, and the Earl of Salisbury, who had been invited, intimated he was not authorized to recognize the uniform of the Salvation Army. Mr. Booth thereupon wrote to King Edward requesting permission to wear the uniform of his army, and his majesty readily gave consent. Mr. Booth will appear in the uniform of his rank of the Salvation Army.

AFRICA WANTS LABORERS

Portuguese Vessel Used Press-Gang
Methods—Bad Impression Made.

London, Aug. 8.—A Johannesburg dispatch says the agents of the Native Labor Association, which is trying to supply native laborers for mines and other industries in South Africa, have proceeded to the northern limits of Mozambique and Central Africa, and as soon as an arrangement is made between the association and the directors in these districts recruiting will begin on organized lines. About 350 natives have already been procured, and these were being sent to take them to Delagoa Bay, when a Portuguese warship appeared and a party was sent ashore from the vessel to round up a few natives. By mistake some of the natives engaged by the association were taken, which caused a stampede among the others. It will take some time to correct the bad impression which this made on the natives. No pressing methods have been employed by the association. At present there are 45,000 natives working in the mines, against 50,000 before the Boer war.

A PERJURED VILLAIN

On a motion providing for the third reading of the appropriation bill in the House of Commons, T. P. O'Connor (Irish Nationalist) made a brief fighting speech, in which he read the grievances of Ireland, vigorously denouncing Sergeant Sheridan. He described Sheridan as a perjured villain, who, while in the Irish Constabulary, falsely convicted innocent persons. Mr. O'Connor strongly attacked the Government for its refusal to extradite Sheridan from his retreat at Lowell, Mass.

George Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declined to further discuss the Sheridan case, but promised that if Irish landlords combined and resorted to such practices as boycotting and intimidation he would take much pleasure in summoning the officers before magistrates.

TO STOP DEGENERATION

A dispatch to Dalziel's news agency from Rome says that the Pope has notified the reigning houses of Europe that no more dispensations for consanguineous marriages will be granted. It is the wish of the Pope, says the dispatch, that royal persons contract marriages outside of royal families in order to stop degeneration.

SIXTY HOUSES BURNED

A great fire at midnight on Thursday at Port-au-Prince burned down sixty houses, causing damages estimated at \$200,000. The people remained calm during the progress of the fire.

Vessel and Cargo Lost

St. John, N. B., Aug. 9.—The Nova Scotia schooner Lena went ashore Thursday night at Mispec, five miles from here in a dense fog. Vessel and general cargo will be a loss.

Died of Hydrophobia

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 8.—Several weeks ago Lawrence Jankowski, a Beaver Township farmer, was bitten by a dog which exhibited all the symptoms of rabies. Last Monday Jankowski developed symptoms of hydrophobia and a physician was sum-

moned. He advised that the man be brought to this city for treatment in a hospital. While Jankowski was en route here in company with two of his brothers, he was seized with violent spasms and had to be held in the buggy. After one of the attacks the brothers noticed that the sufferer was very quiet and examination showed that he was dead. Jankowski's wife and son were also bitten by the dog.

STORY OF DECEIT
RUIN AND DEATHSermon on the Fate of Miss
Etta Cook.

HER RICH COMPANION SCORED

New Haven Clergyman Paints Re-
cent Society Sensation in Start-
ling But Truthful Colors.

New Haven, Conn., Aug. 9.—"My theme is the seventh commandment," said the Rev. W. J. Mutch, pastor of the Howard Avenue Congregational Church and secretary of the Yale Divinity School Alumni Association, and if you don't know what that commandment is look it up when you get home, and also look up the other nine."

Then he opened on the recent suicide of twenty-year-old Etta Cook of this city at the Double Beach House, and pitched into the Yale law senior who was her companion when she killed herself.

He said the saddest fact in this case was that it had passed entirely out of me I accept it as a call to speak, though every other public voice be silent, in condemnation of an untrained and flagrant wrong.

"This particular case tells its own story frankly on its face and saves us the trouble, notwithstanding the kindly evasiveness of the newspapers. By them it was only the freak of the foolish girl who could not bring herself to go back and work in the shop after having a taste of a life of gayety."

"She died in the arms of her lover, one of the brightest students in Yale and one of the wealthiest. This is a serious and pretty way to tell it, more so than newspapers always take. But every reader is supposed to have sense enough to read between those lines a wholly different story."

"It is a story of deception, ruin and death for one who would otherwise have been just entering the glory and beauty of womanhood. It is not merely a midsummer night's dream, not a mere incident designed to give spice and sparkle to the life story of a brilliant young lawyer or Southern statesman."

"It is the deepest tragedy that a human mind is ever called upon to face. Let no man beguile you with enticing words, as Paul said in this same connection, for because of these things the wrath of God cometh upon the sons of disobedience."

"By a charitable consideration that is truly surprising the names of the other members of this party are withheld. So are the names of similar incidents who may have been pursuing their illicit business there at the same or other nights this season or in the many seasons gone by. We do not know the social pirates that are infesting our public and private houses, places of amusement, parks and highways."

"The black sloop of the old pirates has given place to the automobile and the trolley of the new, and the scenes of their lawlessness are transported from the high seas to the highways and resorts of our own community."

"Who could believe that these are persons and daughters of respectable New Haven people? A credible rumor has it that this particular pirate already referred to is not the hero of a solitary adventure."

"No one engaged by the association whether his victims in New Haven are two or twenty during his brief and brilliant sojourn here, nor how many elsewhere. He stands as a type of his class whose victims are legion. A handful of money may silence the wail of the victim or support a theatrical display of mock gallantry, but it can never mend the violated majesty of social righteousness."

"What are banknotes in the balance over against a blasted life? They might help to turn the dark tale of sin and shame into a cheerful episode of youthful affection, but the bitter drugs are there just the same and too often there is not even the meager tribute to save the victim from utter want."

CABINET CHANGES MEET

APPROVAL OF THE KING

Queen Presided at Meeting of
Society for Helping Families
of Soldiers.

London, Aug. 9.—It is officially announced that King Edward has approved the appointments of the Earl of Dudley as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; Charles Thomson Ritchie as Chancellor of the Exchequer; Aretas Akers-Douglas as Home Secretary; Austin Chamberlain as Postmaster-General and Sir William Wood Warrond as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as well as the appointments which follow: President of the Board of Education, the Marquis of Londonderry; First Commissioner of Works, Lord Windsor, in succession to Aretas Akers-Douglas; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, William Hayes Fisher, in succession to Austin Chamberlain (Mr. Fisher has been a junior Lord of the Treasury since 1895); Parliamentary Secretary for the Treasury, Sir Alexander Fuller, and Lord Hood, Vice-Commissioner of the Treasury Henry

ALLIGATORS
ATTACK CATTLETwo of Them Killed by the
Bull of the Herd.

A FLORIDA PLANTER'S STORY

Furious Fight Between the Saurians
and the Bovines—Horns vs. Tails—
A Desperate Struggle.

Fort Bassinger, Fla., Aug. 8.—Jim Carew, who lives ten miles above here on the river, has some fine cattle and the best of the lot he pastures in an isolated pen near the river. There were four cows, a bull and two calves in the lot the other morning, when, hearing a terrible din, he trotted out with his gun to see what ailed his pets. Three gators had managed to get into the inclosure from the river side, and while one was stalking a calf that he had managed to get to the water's edge, the other two were fighting the enraged cattle.

"Gator No. 1, the biggest of the lot and an ugly customer, was fighting the bull, while No. 2 was trying to keep out of the way of the frequent and furious rushes of the cows. No. 3 had the calf in charge. It was bleating loudly and this served to infuriate the cattle."

The fight between the bull and his antagonist was a furious and bloody one. The bull charged up to the saurian, when the latter nimbly darted aside and gave the bovine a terrible blow with its tail that staggered him. With a loud bellow of rage the bull turned quickly, and with good luck hooked the gator on the side, half turning him over. The saurian raged and bellowed and finally managed to get loose. He then struck the bull again a sounding whack, half knocking him down. Following this, he darted up and caught the bull with his jaws on the nose. The bull bellowed with pain and stamped on the gator's head. For a few minutes they plunged around and then the bull got loose. With more caution he plunged at the gator and managed to gore him badly, partly ripping his side open. The gator had enough now and tried to crawl away, but the bull kept on pushing and going till the gator was nearly dead. He then jumped on the bloody carcass, furiously stamping on it till it was a shapeless mass.

Meanwhile the cows were having a hard time with No. 2. But they managed things differently, and had affairs more their own way. They ran toward the gator and, watching their chance, jumped on him. This was done repeatedly, and the gator did not get a chance hardly to strike back. One cow ventured too close, and the gator's long tail came around with a thud and struck her fairly on the side, sending her a dozen feet. The others, enraged by this, followed their charges by trying to gore the gator. He kept out of the way by striking at them and trying to seize their noses in his jaws. One cow was caught by this means, and half thrown. As she stood there trembling and moaning with pain, the bull, who had just finished his victim, heard her. He came up with a roar, and with the utmost fury pitched at the gator. The only salient feature of his coming was the half around, when the bull caught him on his horns, half lifting him from the ground. The gator clawed and bit at its antagonist, and the fight for several minutes was a warm and bloody one. Finally the bull triumphed, and got the gator under his feet, when he trampled him to death.

No. 3 was all this time trying to get the calf into deep water, but the little fellow was fighting as well as he could, and was bleating loudly. The gator had gotten him into two feet of water, when Mr. Carew appeared on the scene. He drew his gun and killed No. 3.

Gators seldom venture into a herd, but will take young cattle and calves from the water's side. These gators must have been very hungry. Mr. Carew thinks, to venture a fight as they did with the grown cattle.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Arscott, of Ann street, have gone to Cincinnati, Ohio, to visit Mrs. Arscott's brother, Mr. James Smithson, whom she has not seen for seventeen years. They will visit Buffalo and the Falls on their way home.