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LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 21.

THE PROVINCE NOT LIABLE.

Hon. Mr. Beck has found it neces-
sary to issue a statement, in correc-
tion of one of his public utterances. At
Brantford the other evening Mr. Beck
declared in explicit terms that the
Government would guarantee the fig-
ures of its own commission. Here are
his words:"We say that we can deliver
power at the gateway of the munici-
palities at certain figures, and the
critics reply it cannot be done. Un-
less we meet these figures we have
submitted we will not enter into
contracts. If we do enter into con-
tracts we must give the rate stated
or the Government must make up
the deficiency. The commission
must keep within the estimate or
the Government must pay the differ-
ence."Mr. Beck's promise of a Government
guarantee gave rise to much com-
ment, as it was contrary to the Gov-
ernment's power legislation, which
enacted that in the event of the com-
mission's figures falling below the
cost of delivering power to any mu-
nicipality, the latter should be re-
sponsible for the difference. Mr. Beck
now admits that he made a mistake at
Brantford. A Toronto dispatch ex-
plains that the legal adviser of the
Government has examined the act and
expressed the opinion that Mr. Beck's
view was erroneous. It is somewhat
surprising that Mr. Beck should have
been unfamiliar with the very legisla-
tion which he is supposed to have had
the chief hand in framing. He cannot
complain if his error creates a suspi-
cion that he has not fully weighed
other factors of the problem. He de-
clares, however, that the hydro-electric
commission will accept no tenders for
the construction of the transmission
lines and other equipment, unless the
figures are within the estimates.The ratepayers of the city are still
largely in the dark. It is safe to say
that the aldermen who voted last
night to send the bylaw to them are
not in a position to throw much light
on the matter. They have not even
seen a copy of the contract which the
municipality is asked to enter into
with the hydro-electric commission.
They have not the faintest notion
what the cost of Niagara power will
be, delivered at the motors of local
consumers. They do not know what
effect the competition of the London
Electric Company or of producer gas
engines will have upon the municipal
enterprise. They cannot estimate even
approximately the financial liability
which the taxpayers will incur if the
scheme goes through. The shower of
questions addressed to Mr. Beck at
the committee meeting last night
shows how little the proposition is
understood by the civic managers who
undertake to recommend it to the
ratepayers.

DEATH ON THE RANCHES.

Cattle ranching in the Northwest
States may be a paying business, but
whether it will long continue to be so
is doubtful. It is attended during the
winter months with much suffering
and death among the herds. The loss
of stock from exposure and starvation
is enormous. A special commissioner
of the American Humane Association
has been investigating the conditions
attending the raising of range cattle,
and his report reveals a state of af-
fairs shocking in the extreme. The
assertions he makes are borne out by
reputable persons on the ground and
by photographs. According to Gov-
ernment reports 2,687,027 cattle and
over 2,600,000 sheep died from all
causes during the year ended March
31, 1905, over one-half of which per-
ished from exposure. The figures for
the past two years make little or no
better showing. It is therefore prob-
ably keeping within the mark to esti-
mate the annual loss of animals from
exposure in the United States at 2,500-
000, worth about \$24,000,000.The report in question contains
much information showing the im-
portance of the subject from an
economic standpoint. It also indicates
how the steady growth of population
in the range country is increasing the
death-rate to such an extent as to
make quite doubtful the future of the
cattle-raising industry. The large
arous once freely roamed over by the
cattle in search of food and water are
gradually being reduced in size by
fencing, and the animals are in con-
sequence being so restricted in their
movements that their always difficult
search has now been made, as the
report puts it, "little less than a slow
march to certain death." Vegetation
and water are becoming scarcer each
year, and the extent of the springround-up depends upon the mildness
or severity of the winter. The special
commissioner, whose investigation
closed at the end of last winter, found
that the average cattle ranger looked
for a loss of from 50 to 75 per cent
after his stock had experienced the
hardships of a winter's exposure,
poorly watered, scantily fed and sub-
ject to the cold and the piercing winds,
not to mention the mange, which
causes the protecting hair to fall out
and thus intensifies the suffering. If
not more than half of what is con-
tained in the report is true there can
be no doubt that cattle ranging as
carried on in the Northwestern States
is most inhuman, and if the report is
the means of leading to a speedy cor-
rection of the evils, their exposure will
have accomplished a good purpose.In the Canadian Northwest, ranch-
ing is carried on less extensively than
in the neighboring States, but limited
though it is thousands of cattle have
perished on the Alberta ranches in
the winter-time from exposure and
starvation. On our side of the line,
however, the effect of the growth of
population is to turn ranches into
farms, thus gradually lessening the
grazing area. The influx of immigra-
tion would therefore seem to have its
humane as well as economic value.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.

The United States is just now ex-
periencing the annual exodus of alien
laborers from its shores. This year
it appears to be of greater volume
than usual. Last week one steamer
carried from New York 3,220 steerage
passengers; another had over 2,000 on
board. The immigration for the year
is estimated at over 1,000,000, and it
is not unlikely the emigration will
total half that number.Although these emigrants take with
them millions of dollars to spend in
European countries instead of the
place where the money is earned,
their departure is regarded as not
without its compensating advantages,
from the fact that in the present in-
stance it operates as a safety-valve to
the labor market. Up to a short time
ago the demand for labor from all
over the United States was so great
that it was impossible to meet it. In-
dustrial establishments were filled
with orders, but were sorely hampered
owing to the lack of skilled help. The
sudden check to industrial activity,
however, is not the cause of the exo-
dus itself, but only for its unusually
large extent. Every spring sees many
foreign laborers cross the Atlantic to
obtain employment upon great con-
tracts of outdoor work, and towards
the close of the year finds them re-
turning home for cheaper living dur-
ing the winter with their families.
Many of those who are leaving this
season will probably never return.
Their object in coming was to earn
American dollars to take away with
them, but they cling to their old world
customs, and have no desire to become
citizens of the republic.The bulk of immigration into the
United States is from Southern Europe
and is made up of unskilled laborers
and their families, very few of them
being an agricultural class. The bulk
of Canadian immigration is from the
British Isles. These new-comers, as a
rule, come to stay in Canada, to make
their homes here, and grow up with
the country, and of the comparatively
few who return to the old country, the
majority come back again, bringing
their families with them.Str. Wilfrid Laurier was 66 years of
age yesterday. In less than a decade
he will qualify for the title of "Can-
ada's Grand Old Man."A local newspaper has recently lent
itself, on separate occasions, to spiteful
attacks upon two ladies of Lon-
don, who are foremost in public spirit
and good works. This is not decent,
and it is not journalism.Heard on the street: "I see that Dr.
McCallum, of the Asylum, has been
transferred to a smaller place. What's
the matter with him?" "Oh, he's a
Grit."A sale of debentures during the
present stringency means an addi-
tional burden on the taxpayers for
thirty years. The city should borrow
no more money now than is absolutely
necessary.It is easy for the producer gas peo-
ple to say that their plant will give the
city as lights at \$30 each per annum.
Will they put up a substantial cash
guarantee to that effect? If so the city
council would be obliged to consider
their offer, as a phase of the power
problem.

THE IDEAL WIFE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
"What is your idea of an ideal wife?"
"One who will cook the meals, do the
washing, look after the furnace, make her
own clothes, and—""And what?"
"Keep herself looking as young and as
beautiful as an actress who pulls down
\$400 a week in vaudeville."

LESSON FOR HUSBANDS.

[Ladies' Home Journal.]
The late Mary A. Livermore liked to tell
a story of a young friend of hers in Mel-
rose, for she believed that in this Mel-
rose lay a lesson for husbands.Mrs. Livermore's friend was passing a
month alone, her mate having been sum-
moned to Europe on a business matter.
"And you are very lonely without your
husband, now?" the elder said to the
younger woman one morning.

"A little lonely," was the qualified

answer.
"But surely," said Mrs. Livermore, "you
miss your husband very much, now he is
away?"
"Oh, no," she said. "At breakfast I
just stand his newspaper up in front of
his plate, and half the time I forget he
isn't there."

LOOKS AND SOUND.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
A teacher in one of the lower grades of
the public schools gave a talk to her pupils
the other day about proverbs. After cit-
ing several proverbs, such as the one about
the early bird and others, she told the
pupils that they were each to write out
some old proverb and bring it to school
next day.The next day when the teacher took up
the proverb proposition again, one little
girl handed in this: "Ferrick's change is
no robbery."
"Did you copy that from a book or from
a photograph?" asked the teacher.

THE LONGEST YEAR.

[London Chronicle.]
The longest year on record was the year
46 B. C. This year had 455 days, because
Julius Caesar ordered that it should
throughout the Roman sphere of influence
to clear away all the confusion which had
previously existed in reconciling the lunar
with the solar year, Julius Caesar, with
the help of Sosigenes, an Alexandrian
astronomer, undertook a thorough reform
of the calendar. He effected it by making
the year now called 46 B. C. "the year of
confusion," consist of 455 days, and the
succeeding year of 46 B. C. with the ex-
ception of every fourth year, which was
to contain 366 years. Thus was estab-
lished the Julian calendar as we know it to-
day.

A CANDID FRIEND.

[Toronto News.]
Duplication, involving as it does imposi-
tion, to private capital, and as imposing a
double burden upon consumers, the News
has not regarded favorably. To this gen-
eral position we adhere, and we do not
feel bound to follow Mr. Beck in his
shifts and turnings, to accommodate
ourselves to his political difficulties, or
to get panicky when she shows temper at
reasonable criticism. In short, the News
throughout has contended for regulation
or expropriation, and does not purpose to
shift its ground.

TRANSFORMATION.

[Washington Star.]
In June beneath the moon they strayed,
They two, when summer hours were gay.
The branches sang a serenade
As gentle breezes passed that way;
And oh, that night, how sweet and fair,
Looked like a goblet all of gold.
And stars were drops, split here and there,
Of beauty more than it could hold!
But what she said is quite forgot;
The town brings change and regret.
She passes him and sees him not,
Because he isn't in her set.
And as he seeks the cool, damp air,
And thinks upon her heartiness,
That moon, an oval shape up there,
Looks like a lemon, more or less!

JOY FOR BALD HEADS, IF—

[Pittsburg Dispatch.]
The bald-head row was all in a flutter
today because of the reported discovery by
the surgeons of the New York Skin and
Cancer Hospital of a means to check and
cure the complaint. Baldness is said to
have been successfully treated by the ap-
plication of a leucodescent light of 500
candle-power. While the surgeons are re-
ticent on the subject, it is said that when
the light is applied to the shiny sur-
face of the head of a man who keeps
his polished like a billiard ball, the hairs
begin to sprout like grass in the spring.
No doubt is entertained that if the light
will grow hair there is a fortune in store
for the discoverer. Any man who can ex-
hibit the head of a prominent citizen
known to have been painfully bald, show-
ing a long growth of glossy hair, with the
inscription, "Leucodescent grew this hair,
and we can prove it," is destined to be-
come the first billionaire. If the light will
do all that is claimed for it, it will bring
to the occupants of the front rows at the
comic opera, and woe to the humor-
ists.

CHEEK FROM OUR OWN SUBURBS.

[St. Thomas Journal.]
A Bridgeburg man dislocated his jaw
by yawning. This should be a lesson to
sleepy Londoners.

THE MODERN WAY.

[Judge.]
First American Father—I hear your
daughter is going to be married?
Second American Father—So I under-
stand.

NERVOUS.

[Life.]
"Yes, sir! I tell you the honest man has
nothing to fear."
"Is that the reason the whole country is
so frightened?"

EVE.

[Answers.]
Tommy had been punished.
"Mamma," he sobbed, "did your mamma
whip you when you were little?"
"Yes, when I was naughty."
"And did her mamma whip her when
she was little?"
"Yes, Tommy."
"And was she whipped when she was
little?"
"Well," inquired the child, his brain
cleared by the position he had just occu-
pied, "who started it, anyway?"

CHEER UP.

[S. E. Kiser.]
Cheer up, cheer up, men and brothers,
Though the winds are blowing chill.
There are trusting ones that love us,
And the sun that shone above us—
Yesterday is glowing still.Cheer up, cheer up, you that grumble.
Though the lark has flown away
Little children still are singing
And their laughter still is ringing
As you heard it yesterday.Cheer up, cheer up, you that sadly
Name the ills you have to bear;
There are prizes worth pursuing,
There is much you should be doing
While you dawdle in despair.Cheer up, cheer up, men and brothers,
As the worthy ever should;
If there's nothing in yourarder
Learn to work a little harder,
It perhaps will do you good.

HIS ADVICE.

[Washington Star.]
"Well, Uncle Josh," said the fond mother
after her daughter had trifled a few times
for the purpose of impressing their rela-
tive from the country, "what do you think
of it? Would you advise me to have
Daisy's voice cultivated?"
"Yes, I guess I would. Gilt it cultivated
awhile, and then have it seeded down.
Gosh, but you people seem to be warm-
blooded here. I'd freeze if I had to de-
pend on them steam pipes for heat."IRISH COMMISSION
REPORT IS ISSUEDInquiry Into Congestion of the
Emerald Isle Shows a
Dismal Picture.London, Nov. 20.—The Government
has just issued the voluminous evi-
dence taken before the royal commis-
sion on the congestion in Ireland, and
many are the gloomy and dismal
phases of life in the Emerald Isle
which can be picked out of its pages.The Rev. Thomas McAnran, a par-
ish priest of Killinaga, County Cavan,
supplies one which is typical of many.
He says that as soon as the youth of
the country are able to provide for
themselves they fly off to America,
thus leaving the aged and the young
children to look after the homes, with
the result that the lands are not
tilled as much as they should be, the
children are not sent to school, and all
depend for support on the credit given
by the local shopkeepers, waiting for
the American dollar.The further result is they become
loaded with debt, and if the shop-
keepers refuse them credit, they are
nothing before them but an emigrant
ship to America or the workhouse.
Father McAnran states that anything
that might be called land in Ennis-
killen, a rural district, is at present
under bullock, the people having been
banished in and after the famine
years to the mountains and Amer-
ica.There are marks of poverty all
around. The people are half fed
and half clad, the children are degen-
erate and the surface of the country itself is
a barren wilderness.

The Brighter Side.

But a brighter phase of Irish life is
to be seen in many parts of Ireland,
where the land question is no longer
a political but an economic one. A
few years ago Danish butter took the
place of Irish butter in the markets,
and the Danish pig won in death a
triumph over his living brother and
undersold him at his own sty door.Other countries were no less aggres-
sive, and it was useless for the dairy
farmer of Limerick or Cork to have
grass so rich you could grease your
boots on it when butter, that was its
outcome, was rejected by the buyers.
When the darkest hour seemed to
have arrived, Sir Horace Plunkett
took the burden of his countrymen
on his own shoulders. He found that
the reasons for the Irish being thrust
out of the markets of the world were
a scientific, practical knowledge. Science
had been at work both on the Danish
farm and in the French poultry yard.
It was soon understood how the Dan-
ish pig had routed the Irish pig.Irish farmers had co-operated, had
formed, practical knowledge, had been
them a great quantity of milk for pig
feeding, and afterward co-operative
bacon factories. Again the Danish
Government had come to their help
with technical instruction, expert ad-
vice and material support.INDO-AMERICAN
TRADE INCREASESImports and Exports Between
the Two Countries Show
Remarkable Growth.London, Nov. 20.—In the form of a
Blue Book the Government has just
issued a review of the trade with India
in which it is stated that the United
States, which in 1904 and 1905 sup-
plied less than 10 per cent of the total
importation of kerosene, now sends 54
per cent, her total being 28,835,600 gal-
lons, as against 22,321,800 gallons in
1905 and 1906. Of the total importa-
tions of bulk oil America supplied 47
per cent.Imports in cotton in 1906 and 1907
showed a decline of 43,217 hundred-
weight, the receipts amounting to
118,259 hundredweight, as against 161-
47 hundredweight in the preceding
year, and in 1902 and 1904 the imports
were only 15,279 hundredweight, so
that in three years they increased by
100,000 hundredweight. About 69 per
cent of the total quantity imported is
American, and of this \$1,829 hundred-
weight was received by way of the
United Kingdom direct.Shipments of tea to the United
States declined by 19.5 per cent.
Exports of raw cotton represent
23.94 per cent of the whole value of
Indian raw materials exported. The
trade is governed primarily by the In-
dian crop results and secondarily by
the relation of textile activity in Eu-
rope and the United States to the
supplies available in America and
Egypt.In all these respects the season of
1906 and 1907 was extraordinarily
favorable.
The value of hides and skins im-
ported into America in 1906 is esti-
mated at seventeen millions sterling.
Germany buys the largest quantity of
hides, but in skins the United States
continue to take three-fourths of the
exports, while the United Kingdom
takes about 13 per cent.In the district survey of reeled silk the
United States took 47,610 pounds,
France 519,173 pounds, and the United
Kingdom 210,823 pounds.The export of cloth increased from
630.5 lakhs of rupees to 825.87 lakhs
of rupees. Of this the United States
took 65.32 per cent, with a value of
539.48 lakhs of rupees, as against
377.3 lakhs of rupees in 1905 and 1906,
which marks an advance of 42.75 per
cent.In the previous year the consump-
tion of metals used for shipbuilding,
tin plates, galvanized sheets, steel cut-
lery, cycles and automobiles was un-
precedentedly abnormal, due especially
to the United States.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

Open, 8 a.m.
Close 6 p.m.
TODAY.FRIDAY IS OUR BAR-
GAIN DAY

When a Shopper Once Attends our Friday Sales

She notes the extreme moderation with which the different items offered are priced, and
finds ample foundation for the stress we put on this week-end event. Friday Bargain Day
includes every department in our establishment. Those so inclined can find most exceptional
bargains in everything needed for personal comfort, and the adornment and beautifying of the
home. In preparation to meet one of the largest day's business of a year ago, we have pre-
pared price attractions that this store has seldom, if ever, bettered.

BE SURE AND SHOP EARLY.

Friday
10 a.m. Extraordinary Sale of Laces Half
PriceEXTRA SPECIAL BARGAIN ANNOUNCEMENT of the greatest Lace Sale ever held
in London. A manufacturer's stock at your disposal, commencing at 10 o'clock Friday morn-
ing, in order to give everybody a chance. Hundreds of pieces to select from at ONE-HALF
REGULAR PRICE. See Window Display.German Valenciennes Insertion
and edging to match, a variety of
widths. Regular price 5c, 10c and
20c yard. Friday and Saturday
..... One-half price
English Valenciennes Insertion
and Lace, regular price 3c, 5c, 10c
and 15c. Buy these Friday and
Saturday Half price
French Val. Lace and Insertion,
regular 10c, 15c, and 25c. Friday
and Saturday, the price is
..... One-half
Imitation Linen Torchon Lace,
from 1/4 to 2 inches wide. Regular
price, 1 1/2c, 3c, 5c to 15c yard. Fri-
day and Saturday Half Price
Wide Val. Lace and Insertion, 2
to 5 inches wide. Regular 10c, 20c,
30c and 40c. Friday and Saturday
..... Half Price
White Gimpure Insertion and
Lace, regular price 25c, 50c, 75c
and \$1. Friday and Saturday
..... One-half
Cream Net Insertion and Lace,
Regular price, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and
\$2 per yard. Friday and Saturday
these beautiful laces at Half Price
Gimpure Applique in cream.
Regular price 75c, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4,
\$5. Friday and Saturday Half Price
Real Hand-Made Linen Torchon
Lace and Insertion. Regular 20c,
30c and 40c Half Price
Machine Knit Linen Torchon,
fine assortment of designs. Regu-
lar 15c, 25c, 50c and 75c
..... Half PriceImportant Bargain An-
nouncement of
BOOK SALESuitable for Sunday schools,
at less than half price.On sale Friday, 3,000 books,
well bound, attractive covers.
Regular 3c books, containing
the Pansy series, Religious
Tract Society books, Ballan-
tine books and a host of others
suitable for Sunday schools.
Friday, Bargain Day, less than
half price, only 17c
and take advantage
of this sale. It will not occur
again.

English Blanket Cloth

\$1 25 value for 95c a yard—
56 inches wide, beautiful,
heavy weight, smooth finish,
\$1 25 value. Friday 95c

\$2 Teddy Bear Cloth

For \$1.69

Fifty inches wide, nice white,
even curl finish, a special cloth
for children's coats, rugs, etc.,
\$2 00 value. Friday \$1.69

Swansdown Wrapperette

20c value for 15c. Extra heavy,
30 inches wide. Patterns and
colors suitable for wrappers,
kimonos, heavy house dresses,
etc. Friday 15c

\$4 Silk Petticoats

For \$1.95

A snap in Shot Silk Pett-
icoats, short lengths, assorted
colors, greens, browns and
reds; \$4 values. Friday \$1.95

\$2.50 to \$3.75 Waists

For \$1.50

Ladies' Luster and Cashmere
Waists, in black, white, ivory,
cardinal and brown. Three-
quarter and long sleeves, neat-
ly made, tucked yokes; \$2.50 to
\$3.75 values. Friday \$1.50

\$10.50 to \$15 Misses' Coats

About 30 to clear at .. \$7.95

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

HAS DAME NATURE
YIELDED TO ART?Professor Delage Artificially
Produces Life in the
Sea Urchin.Paris, Nov. 20.—A miracle that the
old alchemists never contemplated in
their wildest dreams, has just been
performed by Professor Yves Delage.
He has artificially produced life.Professor Delage has had photo-
graphed one of the sea urchins which
he obtained by artificial means, and he
has also given a clear account of his
experiments and the origin of the
ideas which have germinated into this
amazing result.Professor Delage, who is director of
the Government biological station at
Roscoff, on the coast of Finisterre, al-
most at the extreme northwestern cor-
ner of France, first announced his
amazing achievement in an address to
the Academy of Sciences in Paris.

Loeb of Chicago Discoverer.

The first idea on this line of dis-
covery came from Professor Loeb of
the University of Chicago, who ob-
served that if the heart of an animal
be placed in a solution of salt it con-
tinues to beat for many hours, al-
though when plunged into sterilized
water it very soon stops beating.The result of Professor Loeb's fur-
ther researches was told four or five
years ago. He succeeded in obtain-
ing the larvae of sea urchins from
eggs which he had fertilized artificially.
Professor Delage, who had been ex-
perimenting along the same lines, no-
ticed that among the artificially hatch-
ed larvae there were a few which
showed a tendency to transform them-
selves into adults, and he undertook
to carry the development further than
Professor Loeb had done.The process of training the King—of ageing
him, of getting him under her thumb—
does not seem to add to his good temper,
nor to his wife's.
Besides, report goes, the Queen's mother,
Princess Henry of Battenberg, is playing
to perfection the traditional role of the
mischief-making, interfering, mother-in-
law.
The Spanish royal party certainly had a
tiff, because the Queen positively refused
to attend a dinner the King gave at the
Ritz Hotel last Thursday evening. Some of
his relatives who happened to be in town
They were on the way to the wedding of
Princess Charles of Bourbon and Princess
Louise of Orleans at Wood Norton, the
Duke of Orleans' residence. Instead of
going to the dinner, Queen "Ena" and her
mother went to the theater, and only after
it did they join the King at his little
family party.To entertain the Spanish royal party for
two days at West Deane Park cost Mr.
and Mrs. "Willie" James \$40,000. It is ab-
solutely surprising everybody by the dig-
nified and ceremonious style he assumed.
Each night his host and five members of
the royal suite accompanied the King to
the door of his bedchamber. When the
King left his bedroom in the morning, Mr.
James awaited him at the door to escort
him downstairs.It was generally remarked that Alfonso
has taken on a very punctilious and con-sultation and liquefaction. This was ex-
traordinarily successful, for while for
five years at this laboratory at Ros-
coff, he had obtained only a few sea
urchins, yet since the month of June
he had produced thousands.When he came to examine his pre-
cious babies under a magnifying glass
they looked perfect; there were their
mouths, armed with the five pointed
teeth that are familiar to every
haunter of the seashore; but these sea
urchins had no appetite, never was he
able to detect them in the act of eat-
ing anything. They moved their spines
in the orthodox way and by combin-
ing these motions they crawled up
and down the glass walls of their
homes—but they never ate! Behind
those teeth there should have been a
stomach and a way in intestine, but
these juvenile sea urchins made no
use of these organs.

Nature Laughs at Effort.

When he at last admitted to him-
self that he has such a doubt, he felt
as if he heard Dame Nature laugh
with scornful chuckle, as if to say:
"Your art can make sea urchins, but
how are your sea urchins to live and
grow and reproduce themselves if they
have no stomachs and cannot eat? Ha,
ha!"So the victory of art over nature
was rather a hollow triumph after all.
But Professor Delage has not de-
spaired. The remaining three of his
interesting flock are still alive and
doing as well as can be expected
under the circumstances. He is con-
tinuing his experiments, confident that
he is on the right track and that he
will soon discover why artificial sea
urchins have no stomachs and how to
rectify the defect.

HAS KING IN TRAINING

Queen Victoria of Spain Is Improving
Alfonso's Manners.London, Nov. 21.—Queen Victoria is mak-
ing a man out of "her lord and master,"
King Alfonso is fast losing his boyish and
impulsive manners in company with any
save sovereigns like himself.