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LONDON, MONDAY, FEB. 3.

THE TRAGEDY AT LISBON.

The horror at Lisbon is the offspring of events which have been chronicled in these columns from time to time.

The name of liberty could not justify a crime so abhorrent, and in this case it is even doubtful whether freedom was on the side of the assassins.

The late King and his Prime Minister, Franco, professed to be animated by a reforming zeal and the highest patriotism in governing without a Parliament since the dissolution of the last one by royal decree, nearly a year ago. They defended the step as absolutely necessary to purge the country of political corruption, and preserve it from bankruptcy. It is claimed that parties in Portugal existed only for the spoils of office, and that Parliament had become merely a battleground for rival forces of graft and plunder.

Franco, who came to the front as the head of a so-called Liberal ministry, found his measures blocked by a combination of other parties, and secured the sanction of the King to a dissolution of the chambers, in May last. Since then he has placed the royal finances in order, and effected economes in many branches of the public service. In cutting off innumerable sinecures, he made powerful enemies, who have fomented public disorder. A more questionable policy was the increasing of the pay of the army and navy, which was characterized as a bribe, but the loyalty of the military was necessary to his regime. It was Franco's plea that the suspension of Parliamentary Government was only an emergency measure, and that the chambers would be re-convened when warranted by the condition of the country.

The new King is only a boy, and his proclamation was written or inspired by Franco himself. The Premier is more than ever master of the country, and the revulsion of feeling caused by the assassination may rally to him a greater measure of public support. A prolonged dictotorship, however, is impossible in a country which is accustomed to popular Government, and in the end he will have to give way unless he can command a majority in a Parliament.

The situation derives added interest from the intimate relations of the British and Portugese Governments. It is said these are cemented by a treaty which may now require Great Britan to interfere in the internal affairs of Portugal.

THE CARE OF THE BLIND.

Like the Province of Ontario, the State of New York recognizes it as a duty to provide for the education of blind children. Some three hundred of these unfortunates are being cared for and educated at the expense of the state. The facilities are inadequate, and it is found that three hundred others attend no school of any kind, and are growing up in ignorance and helpfulness, so that unless something is done for them they must in time become numbered among the helpless blind—a class for whose care or education the state makes no provision whatever. The matter has been taken up by the Association for the Blind, which is moving to have the education of the afflicted children made compulsory. The secretary of this association, Miss Hott, who has given the subject much study, is a firm believer in the needfulness and justness of compelling the education of the blind by law, just as the education of children of normal physical type is much a matter of compulsion. It is a fact that may not be generally known, that the education of blind children along with those who have their sight has in some instances been successfully carried on in public schools; indeed, many blind students consider this the natural and proper plan. Miss Holt's theory is to minimize the amount of blindness, compel blind children to go to public schools, and at the same time make the latter suitable places to receive the few blind children which there would be when proper preventive measures are enforced. The effect of this method would be to keep the blind children in their own homes, "thus preventing their being institutionized, thinking themselves a class of defectives, who need the special treatment, while all they really need is a strong body and special methods for reading and writing."

So far as this Province is concerned the institution for the Blind at Brantford has thus far met all requirements, being always open to as many as desire admittance. But here, as in New York and everywhere else, parental affection and a prejudice against such public institutions, often result in the keeping of blind children at home, greatly to their disadvantage and injury. Such institutions as that at Brantford must of course be maintained, for it would be most unfortunate were there no place provided for the care and training of children so sorely afflicted. At the same time, in view of the prejudice against "institutionizing" that seems to be by no means uncommon, the suggestion of Miss Holt, providing, as it does, a means of educating blind children without taking them from under the parental eye, is entitled to some consideration.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The absence in the King's speech of any reference to the House of Lords probably means that no definite move against the Upper Chamber will be made by the Government during the present session. Likely enough the plan of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannnerman is to give the peers a little more rope, in expectation that they will take advantage of it, and make easier the ending of conditions that have become well-nigh intolerable. The unusually large number of evidently popular domestic measures forecasted in the speech gives strength to this supposition. Some of these are avowedly in the interest of the working classes, and should the Lords deal with them as they did last session with the education bill and the Scottish small holders' land bill, the result would be to intensify the popular feeling against the Upper House. Both these measures are to be reintroduced this session, and it may be taken for granted that they will meet the same treatment as before.

Of the promised labor legislation, the bills for better housing, and for establishing an eight-hour day for miners, while intended to meet the demands of the masses, are not likely to find much sympathy in the House of Lords. Then there is the question of universal old-age pensions, in the direction of which the Government proposes to make a beginning. Although Mr. Chamberlain, who may be presumed to be still influential in the Unionist party, was one of the first advocates of old-age pensions, it is not certain that the Tory peers will be prepared to follow him in so radical a measure. The promised bill to increase the effectiveness of local option, and otherwise multiply restrictions upon the liquor traffic, has already alarmed "the trade," which is looking to the Lords for protection.

The Irish legislation promised in the speech, particularly the bills for the compulsory purchase of grazing lands, and relating to assessment and taxation of land, being designed for the betterment of the condition of the Irish peasantry, can hardly be expected to be acceptable to the landlords; indeed, it is almost too much to expect that a Liberal ministry could prepare legislation of that kind which would successfully run the gauntlet of a hostile majority in the Upper House.

It would seem, therefore, that while no legislation affecting the House of Lords is just now contemplated, the present session will witness a contest between that body and the Government, which will be a preliminary to the real struggle.

It is unfortunate that the health of the Premier is not such as to permit him to take an active part in this important session; nevertheless, the principles for which the Liberal party and Government are fighting will be in good hands, whether Mr. Asquith, Mr. Morley or Sir Edward Grey is placed temporarily in the leadership.

REDISTRIBUTION IN ONTARIO.

[Toronto News.]

It is expected that a measure of redistribution will be introduced at the approaching session of the Legislature. Nothing has transpired to suggest that anything like a gerrymander for party purposes is contemplated. It is even hinted that the British practice will be followed, and a committee representing both sides of the Legislature appointed to consider the details of the measure. It will be remembered that the redistribution made by the Ross Government a few years ago was substantially fair to both parties, and the Federal redistribution of 1903, while attacked by the Opposition in some particulars, respected municipal boundaries, and upon the whole held the balance even between the two parties. Indeed, in this respect our political methods have shown a great improvement in the last quarter of a century, and if rumor is to be trusted, Mr. Whitney will adhere to the better fashion.

DEATH TO THE RAT.

[Toronto Mail and Empire.]

In his work on British mammals, Sir Harry Johnston says: "The brown rat is one of the few mammals it would be virtuous to completely extinguish." The New York Tribune declares it to be "the most universally detested animal on the face of the earth." It carries death and disease; it destroys birds and poultry, grain and fruit, books, clothing and furniture; it undermines houses, and causes fires by gnawing matches. It terrifies women and attacks children, and not one single useful function does it fulfill, such as even toads and flies are credited with. To support its rat population Canada is unwillingly taxed millions of dollars. It is time we made an end of it.

THE EVILS OF DIVORCE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

Not a few of the matrimonial failures are due to the fact that a good many women get married merely to keep the public from supposing they have never been proposed to.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

[Hamilton Spectator, Con.]

In very many respects the treaty relationship with Japan is a good thing for Canada. To lose the advantages it offers by an abrogation brought about through the passing of the Bowser bill in British Columbia, would be a distinct loss to Canadian trade. Unlike the Pacific coast province, the rest of the Dominion seems to be pretty well satisfield that Japan's assurances to Hon. Mr. Lemieux, though they are but verbal, will be honestly lived up to and will meet the situation complained of. In any event, the feeling is that Japan should have a chance to make good; if she fails there will still be opportunity to resort to the drastic measure. And if in the meantime the Premier is forced by British Columbia to choose between two chances—the loss of the treaty or the loss of a province—the voice of the rest of the Dominion would unanimously suggest the latter.

TO COUGH PROPERLY.

[Health.]

Few people know how to cough properly. It never occurs to the ordinary individual that there is a right way and a wrong way of doing it. Yet it is a matter of no small importance.

If every sigh means a drop of blood out of the heart, as people say, every cough means some greater or less proportion of time knocked off one's life.

Most people cough as loudly and forcibly as they can. But it is rather costly noise, for the single reason that it tears and inflames the lungs. The lungs consist of an extraordinarily delicate sponge-like tissue, which sometimes gets inflamed and choked with phlegm. When we try to get rid of this substance we cough. But obviously, if we remove it violently, we must necessarily injure the delicate lung tissue. Therefore, train yourself to cough as gently as possible.

HIS PATRIOTISM.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

He lifts his hat when the flag goes by,
When "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played he stands;
He hires a lawyer whose pay is high
To keep him out of the marshal's hands.

He bellows, "My country, 'tis of thee,"
With a feeling and fervor that few men show,
He breaks the laws when they chance to be
In the way of the profits that tempt him, though.

A picture of Lincoln hangs in his hall,
He sighs as he mentions the martyr's name;
But, greedily wishing to "get it all,"
He wrongs his land and he brings it shame.

FUELISHNESS.

Oh, by the way, whatever became of that man who was going to make fuel out of ashes?—New York Evening Post.

He? Oh, he's now engaged, like the rest of us, in making ashes out of fuel.—Indianapolis News.

This bit of repartee may be classed as mere fuelishness.—Petropolis Post.

TIME AND THE MAN.

[James Bryce, in Pall Mall Gazette.]

Someone may suggest that if Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte and Bismarck and George Washington and Abraham Lincoln had not appeared to do the work they did, others would have arisen equally capable of doing it, though perhaps in a different way. To this suggestion there are two answers. One is that it is pure conjecture. The other answer is that history shows us many occasions when the great man was needed, and when the need of him was acutely felt, and yet when he did not appear. The greatness of some men is largely due to favoring conditions. Other men, perhaps more brilliant, achieve less than their powers seemed to promise, because they were not quite in key with their own age. Perhaps they were ahead of it.

AN UNFLATTERING REASON.

[Exchange.]

A Scottish parish minister was one day talking to one of his parishioners, who ventured the opinion that ministers ought to be better paid.

"I am glad to hear you say that," said the minister. "I am pleased that you think so much of the clergy. And so you think we should have bigger stipends?"

"Aye," said the old man; "ye see, we'd get a better class o' men."

TO FACILITATE WEDDINGS.

[Washington Post.]

As an incentive to matrimony the next census should show how many women there are in this country who faithfully and diligently labor to support their husbands.

AS TO AGE.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"What!" exclaimed Miss Gaddie. "Surely you're not going to marry Mr. Roxley? Why, he's old enough to be your father."

"Very likely," snapped Miss Bright; "but I beg you to remember that I'm old enough to be his wife."

MOST SUICIDES IN VIENNA.

[Vienna Corres. Pall Mall Gazette.]

Among all the European capitals Vienna has long enjoyed an unenviable pre-eminence for its number of suicides.

Unfortunately the figures for last year tend to enhance this reputation. The official records show that 356 men and 108 women committed suicide, as compared with 315 men and 110 women in 1906, a total increase of 39. Besides this, there were no fewer than 739 attempts at suicide, 441 by men and 298 by women.

The preponderance of men over women appears somewhat striking—three to one—but taking the cases of actual suicides and attempts together, this proportion is reduced to less than two to one. Illness and mental disorders were responsible for more than a fourth of the total suicides; unhappy love affairs accounted for 25, poverty for 32, and dissatisfaction with their surroundings for 35.

The highest number of suicides took place in April, 61, and the lowest in May and September, with 31 each.

NICE GRADATIONS.

[Argonaut.]

When Napoleon I. left Elba, the Moniteur, the official organ of the Restoration, marked his progress across France with the following amusing remarks:

The cannibal has left his den.
The ogre of Corsica has just sailed.
The tiger has arrived at Gap.
The monster slept at Grenoble.
The tyrant has crossed Lyons.
The usurper has been seen at Dijon.
Bonaparte is advancing quickly on Paris, but he will never enter the city.
The Emperor has arrived at Fontainebleau.

His Imperial Majesty made a triumphal entry into the castle of the Tuilleries, in the midst of his faithful subjects.

FINERY IN EAST AFRICA.

[Frank G. Carpenter.]

One of the great troubles that the British Government had while building the Uganda Railroad was to keep the natives from stealing the telegraph wires. The women use such wire as jewelry. They bind it around the legs from the ankle to the knee. They wrap it in great coils around their necks, and they make it into round disks, which they tie to the lobes of their ears. They steal all sorts of railroad bolts and nuts for personal ornamentation, and brass wire and pieces of bronze are so much in demand that they will pass current as money. All the way here I have seen natives loaded with wire of one kind or another. Some had little more than the wire on them, and the clothes of most were conspicuous by their absence. About the only cloth worn along the Uganda road is small pieces of cotton. Some of the men wear breechcloths, and some of the women have short skirts. Farthur up the line I understand they wear nothing, and at the terminal stations both men and women go about as naked as when they were born.

VON BUELOW MAY HAVE TO RESIGN

Enemies of the Talented German Chancellor Are Busier Than Ever.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—It is current gossip among officials and diplomats here that Chancellor Von Buelow will soon retire from office. He has held his post seven years despite the machinations of a strong party at court composed of disappointed office seekers and men and women of the nobility whose lax principles he has censured. Without a following among his own class and constantly menaced by court intrigue, he has now aroused a fury of hatred among the Socialists, who hold him responsible for all their wrongs.

Born the son and heir of Bernhard Ernest Von Buelow, minister of state when Prussia was a separate kingdom, and secretary of state for foreign affairs under the German empire, the chancellor is an aristocrat of the old, dominant feudal class and unalterably opposed to Socialist aims. He seems to have no conception of the possibilities of power in their ever-increasing ranks and he makes no effort to placate them in granting even a small measure of their just demands. The exquisite tact and charm of manner characteristic of the man in his social relations he throws aside in dealing with Socialists, although it might do much toward conciliating them.

His Life Romance.

The Harden exposure left Von Buelow unscathed. But the fact remains and is known throughout Germany, that his marriage to the young and lovely Princess Marie Camporeale was achieved only after an elopement from Count Charles Von Doenhoff, the rich but aged husband to whom she had been wedded by her impoverished, ambitious parents. It occurred in 1875, when Von Buelow was secretary in the German embassy at Rome, he being then 26 years old, strikingly handsome and with a patrician manner and bearing, a scholarly cultivation and taste, and a passionate love for music that made him one of the most sought-after men in Rome.

The young princess was one of the best amateur musicians in Rome, as she now is in Berlin. She was lonely in the big palace with a huband old enough to be her grandfather, and she and Von Buelow began to see a good deal of each other in singing and playing together. They soon conceived for each other the most genuine, sympathetic and permanent of attachments. It was a "grande passion," such as only great souls are capable of approaching. They recognized it as such, declared it openly and, shortly afterward the princess left Rome, with Von Buelow, without any attempt at secrecy. The husband afterward divorced his wife so that her union with Von Buelow could be legalized, which was done 11 years after the elopement.

Won His Way Up.

Few people at court in Germany in those days would have given much for Von Buelow's chances of advancement in diplomatic life. But the appealing charm of his wife, even then only a mere child, and their fidelity, combined with Von Buelow's undoubted talents, kept him in imperial favor.

He was transferred to St. Petersburg, then to Vienna and in 1878 was made secretary of the important and famous Berlin congress, going thence to Paris as secretary of legation, and finally back to Rome, this time as ambassador. Both he and the countess were received with the greatest cordiality and there was never the slightest question of their position among the leaders of the most exclusive set in society.

The Von Buelows have led a congenial, irreproachable life. They still sing and play together that being the relaxation in which the chancellor finds the greatest pleasure. They read much together and one is seldom seen in public without the other.

But when Von Buelow has attempted to regulate court morals, his enemies have had a weapon ever ready to use against him.

His opposition to the marriage of the crown prince to Cecille, daughter of a Russian grand duchess, whose escapades have been the talk of Europe for a quarter of a century, turned the crown prince and princess against him and their influence, especially that of the crown princess, who has proved a model wife and mother—has gained rapidly upon the Emperor in the last year. That is now combined with all the other antagonistic forces at court and throughout the empire against the chancellor.

MONTH OF JANUARY.

January is called from janua, a door, and its god was Janus, whose two faces over the gate looked both ways, one in and one out, as we today look backward and forward. The most inspiring vision in prophetic Scripture is the final one from the open door, which no man could shut; of a new heaven and a new earth wherein all old things and evil things are passed away and all things have become new. This is the prospect before us, as we, at this season, look forward joyously to lengthening days. There is certainly enough in the world that needs changing. As the Yorkshire preacher said, enlarging on the passage about those who had turned the world upside down, "Firstly: Te woorrald is oopsaad daan. Secondly: It's got to be turned rait saad oop; and, thirdly, and most important of all: It's us that has the doin' on it." By the time everybody is busy about this job, the vision will be well on her fulfillment. But the job is a big one.—Montreal Witness.

The Berlin Tageblatt publishes the following from Constantinople: "One of the leading members of the London house of Rothschild is negotiating with Turkey to raise a loan of £3,200,000, the consideration for which is to be a monopoly of the sale of matches in Turkey. Austria has assented, and the agreement of Britain is now being sought."

KEDAH FUNNY LITTLE STATE

The Life of a Prisoner in Malay Municipality Is Comic Opera Existence.

Penang, Feb. 1. — Just enough of western civilization and methods have now been engrafted on the Malay state of Kendah to make a fine opera-bouffe conglomeration of it. What a funny little state it is is shown by the reports of G. C. Hart, its adviser, and Dr. A. L. Hoops, state surgeon, who have been connected with it a little over a year in those capacities. The area of the country is 3,045 square miles, its population about 219,000, mostly Malays and some Chinese. It lies adjacent to Wellesley Province, in the Malay Peninsula.

The report of Dr. Hoops telis the queer pranks westernizing has played with Kedah's prison system. Under the old regime, it appears, imprisonment was one of the lifetime social states, a sort of distinction that afforded all that a native Kadahan might desire. Dr. Hoops says of the prison of Alor Star, the capital, where fully half the prisoners were serving time because they had been forgotten after being incarcerated:

Could Leave Jail.

"There was no fixed work for the prisoners, the bulk of whom were allowed to leave the jail in the morning, and stroll about the town until the midday meal, smoking, sitting in shops, and conversing with their friends. A few were engaged in stone breaking, but were not compelled to do any more than they felt inclined. At my first visit to the jail I found both doors open; there was no warden on duty either there or inside. A prisoner who was leaning against a tree in the street, enjoying a cheroot, kindly volunteered to call one from his house to show me round."

"The warders," the report continues, "were mostly without uniforms; dirty, insubordinate, and, with the exception of the head and second warders, ignorant of their duties." Indeed, so attached were the prisoners to their free-and-easy penitentiary that one man, who had been in confinement for 27 years, on being twice turned out, remained howling at the gate until let in again."

Dr. Hoope rather spoils this example by describing the man as a "lunatic Chinaman," but even one answering that description will nowadays be less anxious to stay at the prison, for since the arrival of Mr. Hart, the old prisoners have been tried, and many of them discharged, while for all prisoners he has established a labor system, in which the minimum task is seven cubic feet of stone-breaking per man per working day of eight hours.

A Comic Opera Capital.

Alor Star seems to have been badly chosen for a capital, for it is on low, swampy ground, liable to be flooded when there are heavy rains, while the water supply is from the sewage-polluted and muddy river. The dispensary in this comic opera capital is a better building than the hospital, which is an "attap shed in the last stages of decay, raised slightly off the ground, and with a constant accumulation of sewage under it." Dr. Hoops is improving the sanitation in Alor Star and other places, but in the meantime he does not encourage in-patients.

The report of Mr. Hart shows that the first year has been spent in organizing the various central offices and getting the heart of the administrative machine into working order. The staff is inadequate, and the means of communication between important points in the state are quite insufficient. This it is hoped to remedy as the territory develops, and gradually a thorough police system will be organized.

Revenue From Opium.

The revenue of the state comes chiefly from the contract for the opium farm, which is leased to capitalists along with the Penang opium farm, so that there is no friction between the opium farmers and less incentive to smuggle the drug across the frontier of Wellesley Province. Rice is grown in sufficient quantities to export, and ten rubber concessions have been granted, there being specially favorable soil for rubber culture. Mineral wealth lies also in the state, and on the eastern boundary, toward Rahman, the prospects are said to be very rich, indeed.

A great blow to Gedah was the death of Rajah Muda last May at the age of 37. Mr. Hart describes him as "one of the most brilliant Malay princes of the age," whose ability, courtesy and generosity would have made him a remarkable man in any country." His funeral was the occasion of a remarkable demonstration of respect, both by natives and Europeans.

The present sultan is the brother of Rajah Muda, but he is a weakminded man without the late Rajah's grasp of western ideas and languages, and he is surrounded by a group of violent reactionaries, so that the assistance given to the European advisers is now by no means so ready as when Rajah Muda was appointed president of the state council. The presence of the advisers in Kedah came about through the extravagance of the sultan, for the state became bankrupt in 1904, after a series of weddings of members ow the ruling house. Rajah Muda procured a loan from Siam, and the advent of western advisers followed, to endeavor to turn a native state into the order of western organization.

A libel suit is generally nothing but the penalty for violating the gossiping speed limit.

Discretion is what makes a man prefer an obscure life to the pomp of a hero's funeral.

In the morning the great problem is as to whether or not the fun was worth the headache.

FATE DOGGED POOR WOMAN

Regarded as "Ogress," Is Accused of the Murder of Several Children.

Paris, Feb. 1. — The court at Bourges acquitted Jeanne Weber, who had become known throughout France as "The Ogress," and ordered her to be set free immediately.

This is the last act of one of the most extraordinary judicial tragedies in the history of the country.

Nearly two years ago Jeanne Weber was denounced by her sisters-in-law and the neighbors as a murderess. The crime of which she was accused was the horrible one of having strangled two of her own children and two of her little nephews. In each case the child had died after it had been alone with Jeanne Weber.

The newspapers gave the woman the title of "the Ogress," and, as French newspapers often do, prejudged the case and found the woman guilty. During her trial all sorts of terrible stories about her past were published, but not one of these stories could be proved, and eventually, after a long trial, Jeanne Weber was acquitted and set free.

She was obliged to change her name, as no landlord would take her in, for nobody with children would live in the same house with her. For a few months she lived unmolested in a wretched lodging in Paris. But one day a former neighbor recognized her in the street, followed her home, denounced her, and she had to go again.

She decided on suicide, and threw herself into the Seine, but she was rescued, and the magistrate before whom she was taken gave her money to go out into the country, where she could live unmolested.

But a strange fatality dogged her footsteps, and two months ago, in the house of a woodcutter, where she had taken refuge, a small child died of convulsions.

At first there was no excessive fuss. A doctor saw the little body, signed the necessary paper, and the child was buried. Then it was discovered that the woman on whose knees the child had died was Jeanne Weber, and her persecution began again.

The unfortunate woman was imprisoned again, and subjected to ferocious cross-examination by the examining magistrate, who declared himself convinced of her guilt.

The body of the dead child was taken from its coffin, re-examined by several doctors, and it was proved that the child had died from natural causes. Yet there was another trial, and the Bourges tribunal acquitted Jeanne Weber.

"HACK" WINS EASILY

World's Wrestling Champion Defeats Rogers for Title.

London, Jan. 3.—George Hackenschmidt, the world's champion wrestler, easly defeated Joe Rogers, the English challenger for the title, at the Oxford usic Hall in this city Wednesday afternoon. The Russian Lion took the contest, which was a catch as catch can struggle, best two out of three falls, with but little effort. The first fall went to Hackenschmidt in 7 minutes and 35 seconds, and after a ten minutes' rest he grappled with Rogers again and secured the second and winning fall after 6 minutes and 45 seconds.

The Oxford was crowded from floor to ceiling when Hackenschmidt and Rogers took the mat. The former was a strong favorite, but it was generally thought that Rogers would make a good showing. At the beginning there were exchanges of a give and take character. Hackenschmidt, if anything, appearing the more anxious. For a minute or two there was little to choose between the two, but Hackenschmidt took the aggressive and soon got behind Rogers and rolled him over with an arm hold.

In the second bout it was apparent from the start that Rogers had decided to act on the defensive and wait for a possible, though very improbable, moment of slackness on the part of Hackenschmidt, who, however, took the aggressive from the start, again got his man down and won the match.

Hackenschmidt will now complete his arrangements for a visit to the United States, where he is practically matched to meet Frank Gotch, the American wrestling champion.

The match between Hackenschmidt and Joe Rogers aroused considerable interest in this city and vicinity, because of the fact that Rogers, although English born, has lived for many years in New York. His showing against Hackenschmidt was nothing compared with that made by Tom Jenkins, the American titleholder, in the bout with Hackenschmidt at Madison Square Garden two years ago. In that contest the Russian threw Jenkins in two straight falls, but the time consumed was nearly four times as long as in the London bout yesterday.

Admiral Walker believed heartily in marriage for sailors. He always urged sailors to wed. Strolling in New York one day he met a young ship broker. Admiral Walker hailed the young man delightedly. He slapped him on the back, wrung his hand and cried: "Congratulations on your marriage. No more sewing on of buttons, now, eh?" "No, indeed," said the ship broker sharply. "I wear a belt now. It keeps me so busy raising the money to pay my wife's bills that I have no time to sew on buttons."

Wisdom would never be gained if there was no one in the world big enough to thrash you.

The water of the natural brine springs at Droitwich, is twelve times stronger than sea water.

SPORTING TALK OF INTEREST

Continued From Page Seven.

Herz had become a "squealer" or had merely lost his head because of heavy losses.

A well-known broker who raced several horses here last year is anxious to buy the 2-year-old filly Nasturtia, by Nasturtium—La Gascon, who won impressively at New Orleans on Monday. He hunted up W. F. Mathews, who, with his brother, A. F. Mathews, owns the filly, and made an offer of $7,500 cash for her, but after considering the matter the young turfmen decided not to part with Nasturtia just yet, as they believe that she will develop into a second Noasulga, the 2-year-old filly that came up from the Crescent City last spring. The Mathews boys bought Nasturtia at the fall yearling sales at Lexington for $500 and think they have a bargain. She is eligible for this year's Futurity, Spinaway and Great Filly Stakes, and will be saved for the metropolitan campaign. Nasturtia ran three furlongs on Monday in 0:34 4-5, the fastest time for the distance made by any of the 2-year-olds this winter. The last furlong was run in 0:11 4-5 over a track that was not fast. Over a much better track Nasturtia recently showed a furlong in 11 seconds. She is in the hands of Bobby Shannon, who is also training Bellwether, Park, View and Jersey Lady for the Mathews boys.

Including the races run last Saturday Burlew & O'Neill led the owners at New Orleans with $14,789, W. H. Fizer & Co. were second with $10,929, and L. A. Cella third with $9,100. Notter still led the jockeys with 38 winners, 28 seconds and 16 thirds, followed by V. Powers with 32, 25 and 24 respectively, McDaniels being third with 28, 21 and 23. At Oakland, S. C. Hildreth assumed the leadership in the list of successful owners with $16,125. Keene Bros. were second with $15,425, and R. F. Carman third with $12,815. Walter Miller headed the jockeys with 72 winners, 44 seconds and 36 thirds, being unplaced 106 time. G. Burns, second in the list had ridden 27 winners, while E. Lynch was third with 26.

Walter Miller has left Oakland for Arcadia track, together with several of Thomas H. Williams' horses. He began riding there on Monday, but failed to land a winner, although he got two of his mounts inside of the money. His stay will not be permanent.

The first thoroughbred foal at James B. Haggin's Elmendorf Stud at Lexington this year has arrived. It is a bay filly by Greenan Dawning. There are about 300 mares at this establishment, and it is predicted that more colts and fillies will be bred there this year than ever before.

Baseball sharps who remember the Brotherhood war in 1890 are particularly interested in the Pulliam controversy just now if only because of the attitude of James H. O'Rourke, of Bridgeport. In 1890 O'Rourke was one of the most rabid Brotherhood leaders, who said that the players of the National League were in the right when they deserted their employers and jumped the reserve rule in their contracts to form the Players' League. But time works wonders, for O'Rourke is now the advocate of a blacklist rule which would banish all players who jumped contracts two years ago to the Tri-State League, which was as much of an outlaw league organizations as was the Players' League eighteen years ago. O'Rourke is a "magnate" now, which has probably caused him to change his views as to the "downtrodden baseball slave."

President Navin, of the Detroit Club has backbone. He says that Ty Cobb, the star outfielder of the American League champions, who has refused to sign a contract unless he can yet $15,000 for three years, will have to accept the club's terms or get out of baseball. Navin says that Cobb has been treated with extreme fairness in regard to salary for this year, and that the latter's stand is both unreasonable and unfair. Cobb can sign a one-year contract for $5,000, but declares that this is not a square deal. Navin is backed up in his policy by Millionaire Yawkey, who is still a half owner of the club.

The Boston Americans may have a "Criger battery" this year. Lou Criger, the star catcher of the Red Sox, has a young brother who is said to be a crack left-handed pitcher. Manager McGuire has looked the young man over and will take him to Little Rock next month for a try-out.

Spike Robson, the English featherweight, who was matched recently to fight Jem Driscoll for the championship at the National Sporting Club of London on Feb. 24, has backed out, and is on his way to this country, presumably to make a match with Owen Moran. Robson's place will be filled by Charley Griffin, of New Zealand, said to be a coming man at his weight. In England Driscoll is recognized as the featherweight champion of that country, but Moran, who defended the title in his recent mill with Attell, says that he is the real champion, despite the fact that Driscoll is pronounced his superior by good judges.

Among the authors from whose works selections have been made for a new anthology of contemporary verse is Alfred O. Williams, of South Marston, near Swindon, England. Mr. Williams is employed at the forge in the wagon department stamping shop at the Great Westernn Railway Company's works, Swindon. He is an entirely self-taught man, and worked on a farm in his youth. He is well read in Greek, Latin and French literature, and his contributions to the anthology consists of the translation of an ode from Anacreon and an original ode.

Some people make a virtue of necessity, while others make virtue a necessity.

How to Cure Stitch in the Back

This is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping. In treating a "Stitch" it is necessary to keep the back warmly covered to prevent sudden chill, and to freely apply a penetrating liniment like Nerviline. Through all the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates, and quick as a wink the pain and stiffness disappear. To prevent congestion returning, a second or third rub with Nerviline is advisable, and then a Nerviline Porous Plaster should be put on the weak spot. Those who have employed the Nerviline Treatment say it is quicker and more efficient than anything else.