

MILLIONS EXPENDED

By Capitalists in Developing Cape Breton's Resources.

Sydney the Site of an Immense Plant Which May Flood All Countries With Low-Priced Ore—Why This City Was Selected for Such a Big Metal Industry—Sources of Raw Material.

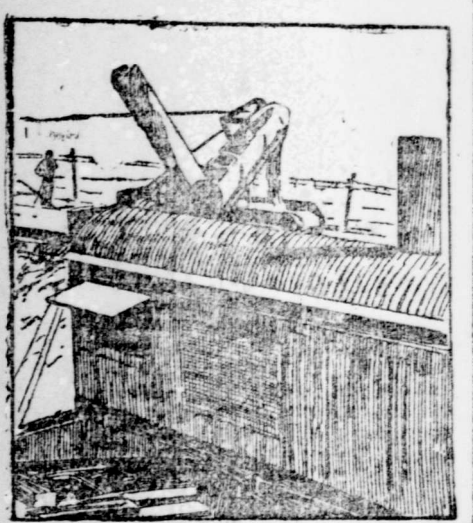
Smelting works, expected to revolutionize existing conditions in the iron and steel trade, are being established by the Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, Cape Breton. H. M. Whitney of Boston has been at the head of the enterprise. His chief lieutenants are Sir William C. Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway, R. B. Angers of the Bank of Montreal and Robert G. Reid, the prominent railroad man and real estate magnate of Newfoundland.

Sydney's main advantage as the site of this plant lies in its being the centre of a vast carboniferous area, with an immense deposit of limestone adjacent thereto. Next in importance in estimating its facilities is its geographical position, the nearest point to Europe of the mainland of North America and but 2,300 miles from Liverpool. "Hardly comes the existence of great beds of hematite ore at Belle Isle, in Newfoundland, only 400 miles away, and lastly the bounty which the Canadian Government pays in order to stimulate this industry—\$2 a ton on pig iron and \$1.50 on billets or other forms.

The coal beds of the Sydney district aggregate 200 miles of productive seams of a total thickness of 6,000 feet, making possible an estimated output of 3,000,000 for 1,000 years.

The hematite ore is obtained from Belle Isle. The deposit there is rich in quality and rare in convenience. Nowhere else in the world, it is claimed, can iron ore be produced as readily and as cheaply.

The blast furnaces are expected to turn out daily 1,400 tons of pig iron, an annual output of 511,000 tons, which at \$2 a ton will yield a



bounty of \$1,022,000. The steel mill is expected to produce 800 tons a day, or 292,000 tons a year, the bounty on which at \$1.50 a ton would amount to \$438,000, a total bounty of \$1,460,000 for the first year the plant is in operation.

With all these advantages in favor of the Sydney works, the claim does not seem extravagant, that the starting of the smelter there will cause a revolution in the iron and steel trade. The production of these commodities in the more western centres will have to be at a reduced rate of profit, as an expert authority asserts that Sydney will be able to produce them at \$3 a ton less than the price now ruling with the concerns which are likely to be its competitors. The same authority estimates that this will represent an annual loss to Pittsburgh of \$7,500,000, in view of the present and prospective output of that centre.

Agents for the looking of advance contracts and bids have already been set at work. Not only will the beaten path of the iron and steel industry but the ramifications of the lesser avenues of the metal trade, be kept in touch with the new concern. Every effort is to be instituted to place the product of the many ore mills before even the most remote and obscure of consumers.

The users of the raw material will, it is supposed, experience an unprecedented boom when the plant is finally placed in operation and its ore goes on the market. The reason for this belief is ascribed to their future ability to procure the metal at such a decidedly lower rate that better material may be used in the manufacturing process of the same article for less money without sacrificing the existing percentage of profit.

A shipbuilding plant is to be built before long for the construction of carriers for the company. The surroundings are favorably adapted to the successful and economical carrying on of the industry. The capital stock of the company, being very large (\$20,000,000), permits of the additional outlay required for the purpose.

Up to date the expenditures of the company have amounted to figures bordering on \$9,000,000. The greater part of the sum was spent in the installing of coke ovens, blast and steel furnaces. A strictly modern rolling mill was set up at a cost of more than \$1,000,000, while the preliminary work in the preparation of the site for occupation called for a like amount.

Piers, wharfs, foundries, machine shops, offices, stores, lines of electric light plant, water supply and sewerage plant, giant cranes and the multitude of other accessories are provided. Some 4,000 men are employed in all these separate departments besides 2,000 men stationed in the coal mines and 1,000 more at Belle Isle.

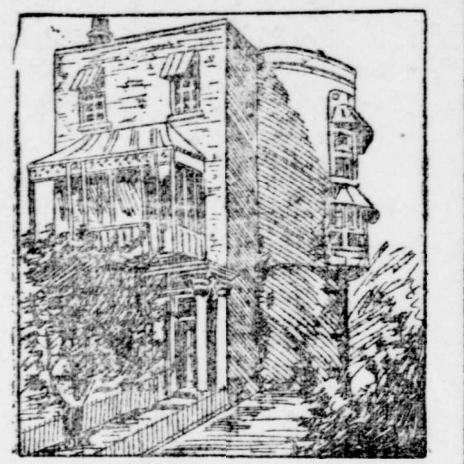
Unable to Say. Short-Jones wants to know when he may expect a check. Pyrusus (his partner)—That depends on whether his temperament is sanguine or otherwise.

BLEAK HOUSE.

The Broadstairs House Which the Authorities of the Place Purpose Using for a Dickens' Museum.

Bleak House, Broadstairs, which the authorities of that place purpose using for a Dickens' museum, is not the house described in the novel of the same name, but is full of associations with the great novelist just the same.

In an article published in The Pall Mall Gazette, in July, 1896, Charles Dickens, the younger, states that not a line of "Bleak House" was written in the "tall house near the coastguards' station, formerly



BLEAK HOUSE, BROADSTAIRS.

known as Fort House, although a good deal of "David Copperfield" was written there. The house itself is a somewhat singular looking structure, and the exposed situation has probably dictated its name. The name "Fort House," which it originally bore, seems to suggest that it stands on the site of some disused fort—even if it may not have been built out of the remains of a fort. The great circular projection looks uncommonly like a bastion, though it would not be safe to say that it ever has been one.

Dickens had hardly got into Bleak House when he began to perceive that Broadstairs had its drawbacks as a quiet retreat for brain workers.

Vagrant music (he wrote to his friend Forster) is getting to that height here, and is so impossible to be escaped from, that I fear Broadstairs and I must part company in time to come. Unless it pours of rain I cannot write half an hour without the most execrating organs, fiddles, bells, or glee singers.

This, however, is not the passage from Dickens letters which is most frequently quoted in Broadstairs. A letter which enjoys a larger local popularity is one addressed, at an earlier date, to Professor Fulton of Cambridge, U. S. A., in which the author gives a very graphic picture of his own life at this little watering place.

In a bay window in a one pair sits, from 9 o'clock to 1, a gentleman with rather long hair and no neckcloth, who writes and grins as if he thought he were very funny indeed. His name is Bob. At 1 he disappears, and presently emerges from a bathing machine, and may be seen—a kind of salmon-colored porpoise—splashing about in the ocean. After that he may be seen in another bay window on the ground floor, eating a strong lunch; after that walking a dozen miles or so, or lying on his back on the sands reading a book. Nobody bothers him unless they know he is very comfortable indeed. He is as brown as a berry, and they do say is a small fortune to the innkeeper, who sells beer and cold punch. But this is mere rumor.

In spite of his boldly expressed hatred of the Broadstairs barrel organs, Dickens acquired a considerable popularity in the place. In 1851 he gave a supper to the sailors who went to the rescue of a ship that was lost on the Goodwins, and that supper is still remembered by one or two surviving salts. "Old Charlie" was the name they called him by. Dickens' principal claim to the regard of the inhabitants, however, lay in the fact that he wrote an article about Broadstairs called "Our English Watering Place." This, according to Forster, caused great local excitement when it appeared. Broadstairs still remembers the article with gratitude.

CHRISTIAN DEWET.

Brief Sketch of the Last of the Great Boer Generals.

General Christian Dewet has had the honor of being the last Boer commander of high rank to fight for his country against the British. Since the capture of Cronje at Paardeberg General Dewet, until hopelessly hemmed in by the invading forces, proved a veritable nettle for Lord Roberts.



GEN. CHRISTIAN DEWET.

erts to handle. He has shown skill of a high order in his guerrilla tactics, greatly harassing the British lines, cutting communications, taking prisoners when least expected, and escaping neatly from carefully laid traps.

Military Uniforms. Military uniforms were not originally especially splendid. It was the Prussian army and then Napoleon who set the example of adorning the soldiers' dress all over with fur, gold lace and so on. The Napoleonic armies suffered from a perfect mania for showy trappings.

There are 41 cities and 333 towns in the State of New York, only two of the cities having more than 250,000 population.

WHAT ANARCHY IS

A Name for the Extremes of Idealism and Savagery.

Individual Perfection Which Needs No Government, in Striking Contrast With the Disciples of Murder and Lawlessness—Anarchy Would Abolish the State—The Difference Between Liberty and License.

There are two kinds of anarchy—the anarchy of individual idealism, which needs no government by force, and the anarchy of murder, which would assassinate all rulers and remove all restraint upon the lawless instincts of mankind. The anarchy of murder is the noisier and better known, and few people realize that the word anarchy can be anything but a synonym for violent crime.

A disciple of the gentler kind of anarchy describes it as a belief in the greatest amount of liberty consistent with equality of liberty. That exclusive government as the term is generally understood, meaning the subjection of the noninvasive individual to a will not his own. The state is looked upon as the embodiment of government in an individual or set of individuals assuming to act as representatives or masters of the entire people within a given area. In so governing, the state is alleged to violate the equality of liberty, and ideal anarchy would therefore abolish the state.

To ask an anarchist what he would substitute for government, says an advocate of the theory, is like asking a free trader what he would substitute for the tariff. It may be observed, however, that anarchism does not exclude under this definition the



BENJAMIN R. TUCKER.

right of the individual to defend himself against aggression or the right of individuals to organize on a purely voluntary basis for self defense.

This theory may appear to the idealist as something very pretty, but to the coarser being, who does not know the difference between liberty and license and would greatly prefer license if the distinction could be discerned, anarchy appeals as a religion of vengeance and unbridled passion. That the mill town of Paterson, N. J., with its heterogeneous population, should breed a nest of anarchists is therefore nothing strange.

The general rules by which anarchists are guided—they object to the word "government" because the world are understood to be the same and impress an outsider as being more inconsiderate of individual liberty, the alleged foundation stone of anarchy, than the Government at home. The gift of entering into the life of other countries he has long cultivated.

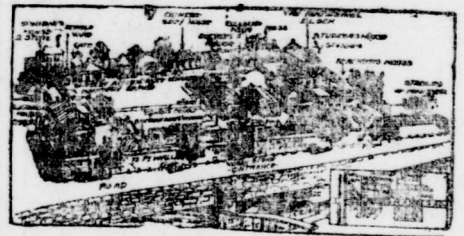
For twenty years Count Lamsdorff has been occupying important junior positions in Russia's Chancery, and has been systematically reading translations of newspaper cuttings in languages he did not understand, not merely editorials on foreign subjects, but whole Parliamentary debates, and the speeches of leaders of all parties.

One of the leading anarchists of the higher class is Benjamin R. Tucker of New York, a man of education and refinement, who is of course, opposed to the murderous element. In Mr. Tucker's opinion there are some 300,000 persons in this country in sympathy with the anarchist tendency, although the number is avowed "plumb liners" is quite small. These anarchists support quite a literature, and their publications have been always admitted to the United States mails without question. It is estimated that about \$400,000 is now invested in publishing plants devoted to the propaganda of anarchy. Various attempts have been made to exclude these publications from the United States mails, but hitherto the anarchists have been able to exert influence enough to prevent such action.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Compound at Peking, Where the Foreigners Are Bordered Situated on a Canal Just Within the Forbidden City.

The British legation at Peking, in which the foreign ministers have been in a state of siege since early in June, is situated on a canal just within the walls of the forbidden city, or that portion of the Chinese capital that is devoted to the uses of the emperor. The open pavilions through which the visitor passes to reach the reception hall and the ministerial black are roofs support. The columns, and are purely ornamental. In the teachers' house are quartered the Chinese instructors, who teach the attaches of the legation how to speak the language of Chung Kweh. The students' house is used as a dwelling by English candidates for diplomatic service in China. Here they reside while familiarizing themselves with Chinese customs and the peculiarities of the Chinese Government.



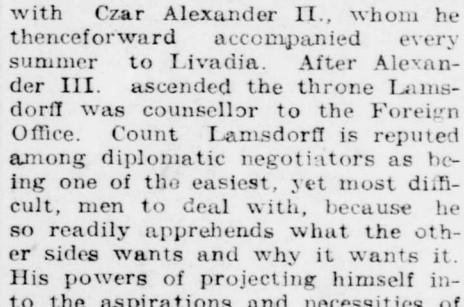
COMPOUND OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, PEKING.

ment. Dr. Bushel, who has been attached to the legation as surgeon for many years, resides in the doctor's house. In the southwest corner of the compound are the new quarters of the students, built to accommodate the overflow from the old structure. There are twenty-five buildings in the compound, the whole being surrounded by strong walls, which have enabled the foreigners to resist attack so long. The British compound was built after the war with the allies in 1860. The other powers neglected to fortify their legations, and hence when danger threatened their representatives were compelled to take refuge with Sir Claude Macdonald behind the friendly walls of Great Britain.

COUNT LAMSDORFF.

Sketch of Russia's New Foreign Minister Appointed to Succeed Mouraviev.

Count Vladimir Nicolajevitch Lamsdorff, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, entered the ministry in 1895, and in 1875 was made a First Secretary. Soon after this he was connected with Chancellor Prince Gortschakoff and came into association with Alexander II., whom he thereupon accompanied every summer to Livadia. After Alexander III. ascended the throne Lamsdorff was councillor to the Foreign Office. Count Lamsdorff is reputed among diplomatic negotiators as being one of the easiest, yet most difficult, men to deal with, because he so readily apprehends what the other sides wants and why it wants it. He is not a man to be hurried in to the aspirations and necessities of other countries is so unusual that he sometimes amazes the Ambassadors



COUNT LAMSDORFF.

by pointing out how a change in their designs would be popular at home. The gift of entering into the life of other countries he has long cultivated.

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SIR J. A. L. HOPE.

Sketch of the First Governor of the New Australia.

Sir John Adrian Louis Hope, seventh Earl of Hope, has been appointed Governor-General of the new Commonwealth of Australia. He is



SIR J. A. L. HOPE.

40 years old and has been Lord-Lieutenant of the Queen, Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Paymaster-General and Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household.

REASON FOR THE.

"If Harry doesn't do differently I shall never marry him in this world."

There were at the last count 4,473 telephones in use in Manhattan Street. This constitutes the largest system in the world.

SIR A. GASELEE

Commander of All the Forces of Great Britain in China.

The Lieutenant-General Has Been "Mentioned" Seven Times in Despatches During His Military Career—Noted So Much for Brilliance as for Safe Conductor—A Stickler for Facts.

Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, K.C.B., A.D.C., who commands all the forces of Great Britain in China, has been "mentioned" seven times in official despatches during his military career. This is an honor eagerly sought by every English officer, since it brings his abilities directly to the attention of the powers that be in the War Office. A "mention" often accomplishes for a gallant soldier, in the way of promotion, what political influence and social standing have not been able to secure for years. Yet with his seven "mentions" and continued rise in the service Sir Alfred has not been well known to the English public until the last five or six weeks. This may be due to the fact that in the field he has never shown as great a capacity for brilliancy of action as of safe conduct. He is conservative and methodical as a commander, but reliable.

Sir Alfred entered the army when he was 19—in 1863—as an ensign of the Ninth Highlanders. He evinced at the outset a strong liking for mastering army and service details. His reputation as a stickler for facts was won before he reached his majority. The first year of his service he took part in the northwest frontier campaign and made a name for himself among the men in the field. A little later the authorities at home were to know more of him. The opportunity came in the expedition against the Boers, which followed his connection with the Bengal Staff Corps and his campaigning with the Abyssinian expedition of 1897. The Boer campaign was exceedingly severe upon the troops and their officers, but Gaselee main-



tained his position, fought with true courage when fighting was necessary and returned to headquarters to find that he had received his first "mention" in the home despatches and that the Indian Government had voted him thanks.

At this time, while a great many officers of his age and standing were giving themselves to the pleasures of Indian life, Gaselee turned his attention to the study of Indian character. He entered into the spirit of the Indian or native troops, made them his confidants, and before he was 40 understood as did few foreign officers in India the peculiarities of the native and how best he could be campaigned with or against. That is why Lord Roberts called for him in the Kandahar campaign, which not only made the reputation of "Boer" but of the officers with him, Gaselee received more "mentions" and Lord Roberts let it be known that he considered him to be a master of army details and an officer of sound judgment. Word of this came back to England, and more honors were bestowed upon the "safe" man.

The Zhoob Valley expedition gave him new opportunities of showing his ability to make white soldiers successfully fight the native hordes of foreign lands. The Hazara expedition but added to this reputation and secured for him his "C.B." He was transferred to the Indian staff corps, and while there fought in the Basal campaign and that of the Waziristan. His "C.B." was given him for his part in the Northwest campaign of 1897. In this he had the command of a brigade. Probably, though, the honor for which he has cared the most has been that of "aide-de-camp to the Queen," given him in 1893. Now, at the end of 37 years' service in the army of the Empire, he receives the command of all the Imperial forces in China.

Just before the announcement of his transfer to China, Sir Alfred received orders to command the Second brigade of the Second division in the Afridi expedition. He was preparing for this service when it was deemed best by the authorities to have him in supreme control in China. He is now advancing on Peking with the reported intention of entering that city whether he is aided by the forces of other foreign powers or not. English journals generally commend his selection for the Chinese service.

Advertising in London 1667.

For I have passed through London, I have seen many of their bills fixed upon posts in the streets, to solicit men to afford them some service; which argueth, that either the trade decayeth or they are not skillful, that beg employment so publicly; for, Vixio vendibili suspensa, hedera non est opus. A good workman needs not stand in the streets. —From "The Surveyor's Dialogue."

Last of this Century's Comets.

The last of the great comets of this century visible in our northern latitude was that of 1882. Halley's Comet, of which the period is about 76 years, and which was formerly an object of terrifying magnificence, but in recent times seems to have lost much of its splendor, is due in 1911 or 1912, the exact time of its return not having yet been computed.

HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Makes a Fuss by Placing War Loan in America.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is chancellor of the exchequer and manages the financial affairs of the United Kingdom. The other week he wanted to borrow \$50,000,000 for war expenses, and he allotted one-half the loan to the United States. The money men of London are saying mean things about him because he did not place all the loan at home. They point to this fact as a justification for Sir Michael's nickname, "The Both." They say he is "tricky," and that home industries should have been exhausted first. But Sir Michael is not worrying. He has been too long a target for public criticism to care much what Bond street or that section of London called "The Bank" says about him. For thirty-six years—ever since he



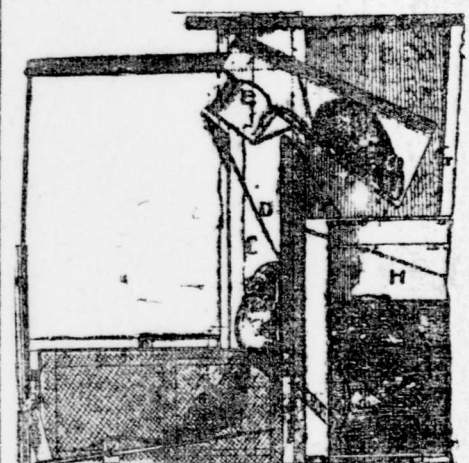
SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

was elected to parliament in 1864—he has been up and down, in and out, with the politics of the Conservatives. The man who has been chief secretary for Ireland, under home secretary and secretary for the colonies is not the man to tremble when financiers are wrath. Early in the Boer war the chancellor was prodded by the sharp prongs of the press because he held the purse strings too tight, but he did not respond for Sir Michael, despite his undignified nickname, is a most dignified man. Although a baronet, the chancellor is not in favor of spending the nation's money with a lordly extravagance. In short, he is what might be called the watch dog of Britain's gold, and a good one, too.

FOR CATCHING RATS.

A Novel Device Which Seems to Entirely Fill the Bill.

A new rat-trap has appeared upon the market which the inventor, S. Ruckenberg of Chicago, declares as far superior to anything yet brought out for the extermination of this pest. The trap is automatic in its action, each rat as it meets its doom setting the trap for another catch. The apparatus is quite simple in its operation, and, once set, requires little attention but emptying the catch, and an occasional replenishing of the bait. The whole affair is about two feet in height, of the same length, by about one foot wide. A reference to the accompanying cut will make the explanation clear to the reader. The food boxes, of which there are three, consist of compartments, one on each side and one on the top of the passageway (B). These compartments are completely inclosed, so that the bait is never touched by the rats. It can be used indefinitely, though a small quantity of loose bait must be strewn near the entrance to lure the rats in. The rat enters the passageway (B) through the trap door (A), and passes over a lever that closes this door, making him a prisoner.



NOVEL DEVICE FOR CATCHING OF RATS.

At the end of the passageway there is a mirror, which causes the rats fears by making them think he has company. He passes on toward the mirror and finds that the passageway leads upward, wire screening having been conveniently placed there to enable him to obtain a footing. He climbs up the shaft C, past the trap door D, which closes behind him, into the tin funnel E, again past another trapdoor, F, where he finds himself apparently near the outside, as there is a piece of glass inserted at G, through which the rat attempts to leap from the funnel. Instead of getting liberty, however, he gets death, for he falls into the water at H, and meets with an ignominious death by drowning. As he leaves the funnel he, by the release of his weight, causes the trapdoor at A to open, thus setting the trap again. This trap caught 133 rats in four days.

Cremation in the Stone Age.

A discovery has been made in Shetland which, if it proves genuine, will show that cremations as a form of disposal of the dead was practiced in these northern isles in the remote period of the stone age, says The London Echo. A croft in the parish of Quarff, Shetland, on turning up a mound on his croft came upon a stone slab about 18 inches from the surface, and on lifting this slab he discovered a stone lined chamber, in which were a skull and a bowl shaped vessel of stone or clay. Further investigations have brought to light more of these stone lined chambers, and in one of these was a jar with ashes. The ashes seem to support the contention that the dead were disposed of by cremation in that age. At present the "find" is undergoing the investigation of skilled authorities.

New York city consumes 5,200,000 tons of ice a year, of which 4,500,000 tons is natural ice.