

Old World Topics

Discussed by Cable Correspondents--Varying Views of the Transvaal Situation--The Crisis at Its Height.

Prospects of a Kaffir Rebellion—Anti-British Feeling in France Evoked by the Leda Incident—Relations of Germany and Austria-Hungary Not the Most Cordial—The Ozarewitch's Morgantic Sons.

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT EXPECTED.

London, Aug. 14.—While no decisive news has yet been received from Pretoria, it is evident that President Kruger and Mr. Chamberlain are making slow approaches and will ultimately meet after a series of attacks. The British proposal for a joint inquiry into the effects of the franchise law may not be accepted in set terms, but the Boers will accept full information and accept hints from Sir Alfred Milner or else a new scheme for enabling the uitlanders to obtain immediate representation will be produced and enacted. Today's dispatches point to the latter alternative; but a specific settlement of chief questions at issue is almost a foregone conclusion. President Kruger's inertia causes delay, but he has met his match in keenness and patience. Mr. Chamberlain knows what he wants, and is determined to have it.

Military preparations continue, fresh relays of men and material of war going out to the Cape and Natal, but no offensive display is made of this menace of active campaign work. Barely enough is done to emphasize the fact that moral coercion is persistent and inflexible. Mr. Chamberlain has played his game adroitly throughout this position and called check in the speech from the throne. There cannot be a drawn game when the ministry is united, and opposition silent, and the nation bent upon having the white community in the goldfields emancipated without sham or humbug.

BAD SIGNS.
Another correspondent cables: When Mr. Chamberlain proposed a joint inquiry, the Boer was looked upon as settled, but the report that the Transvaal Government had refused to join in such an inquiry has created not only excitement, but intense surprise. Even those papers which have shown themselves controlled by the coolest heads, are betraying a loss of patience and temper. Even those papers which have been hot and strong against the government are now abusing President Kruger and his foolishness. There is no mistaking the bad signs. There is no mistaking the Commons before it closed its session on Wednesday. There is no mistaking the meaning of hastening the embarkation of troops for the Cape. People feel the crisis has reached its height. Excitement is keen. Every bit of news from South Africa is eagerly read and discussed everywhere. The impatience of the populace is evident, and notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, notwithstanding their best to preserve peace, there is not the least doubt—so bitter is the public feeling against the Boers—that a declaration of war would be hailed with enthusiasm. This is what the silly season has brought by ear. What the Londoners are calling the Boer breakdown is scheduled for today, when a great open-air meeting of Boers will be held to pray for peace and after wards appeal to the president Kruger to make some more concessions for the sake of peace. Whether a pacific solution will begin is doubtful, but these are the lines along which it is looked for.

MUST BE SETTLED SOON.
It is but a short step from the momentary reference to the Transvaal in the Queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament and the final statement in the House of Commons of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the last governmental utterance of the session, to a declaration of war, and it cannot now be long before the issue is known. When a united cabinet, speaking through the mouth of the sovereign, declares the position of the Queen's subjects in the South African Republic is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon to that republic was founded, and the unrest caused thereby is a constant source of danger to the dominions in South Africa, it needs no soothsayer to explain that the ministers therein explicitly declared the Transvaal must submit to demands made in the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, and that the Queen's name or accept the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, and that the ministers are merely conducting a great game of bluff, and it may be taken for granted that, failing the acquiescence of President Kruger to the British demands, they mean to compel acquiescence at the point of the sword.

The Irish element in parliament, some persons say, continues its best efforts to embarrass the government's negotiations in regard to the Transvaal. The United League, at a meeting held in South Mayo last week, after a speech by Mr. Michael Davitt, passed resolutions of sympathy with the Transvaal "in its course of resistance to the dishonest attacks of Rand capitalists and their allies in the British ministry."

THE KAFFIRS.
It is two months since the first batch of so-called special service officers were sent to South Africa, and it was generally supposed at that time that they were primarily intended to fight the Boers. Now it transpires that their mission was to organize the white colonists throughout South Africa to deal with a Kaffir rebellion, which is expected to be one of the first results of a war between England and the Transvaal, and what is more serious still, to cope with a possible insurrection of the Dutch sympathizers with the Boers within the British borders. It is probable that the tangled situation will be a protest from the Cape Government against the presence of these special service officers in a colony in which the government holds its power by virtue of the support of the Dutch voters. Com-

plaints from the latter are reaching Town of the presence and activity of imperial army officers, who are enrolling white men in a volunteer corps, from which the Boer sympathizing Dutchmen are carefully excluded.

Gen. Butler, the officer commanding in South Africa, says the orders are to prepare for the eventuality of a black uprising. The Dutchmen are protesting their loyalty and denouncing the implied results to them by their exclusion from the volunteer troops. They admit that there is danger of a Kaffir rebellion and claim the right to help guard against it. But, although they are British subjects, the British Government is afraid to trust them.

COMPLICATIONS.
The special correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, which is extremely anti-Kruger, cables from Cape Town, admitting that "a new phase is added to the situation by the action of the English settler residents, who have instituted a boycott on all Irishmen on the ground that they doubt the Irishmen's loyalty to the British Government. I learn from a trustworthy source that the Cape Colony contains a large proportion of English who side with the Afrikaners. Everywhere, indeed, the strongest reasons accumulate why the British soldiers should not fire the first shot, and for different reasons it is to the Transvaal's interest even if it means to fight against British encroachment to postpone the date of rupture." The Times' correspondent in Pretoria cables that the "reason" the Boer Government is delaying as much as possible is in order that there may be time for the grain to grow, "for the summer rains will help the Boers, give grass for their horses and at the same time impede the British advance."

THE LEDA INCIDENT.
The shooting of a French fisherman by the British torpedo boat Leda for refusing to surrender when caught fishing within the British limit, is exciting violent animosity against the large British colony in Boulogne, whence the fishing vessel hailed. An organized attack was made on several Englishmen returning from the Casino in Boulogne last night, and was joined in by the soldiers. The Englishmen, who were taken by surprise, were roughly handled. English visitors, who are the principal source of livelihood of Boulogne, are leaving the city in large numbers despite the assurances of the authorities that further disturbances will be guarded against. The incident has aroused a bitter anti-English feeling along the French Atlantic coast, where, it is estimated, 200,000 English visitors are now staying. Comments of the French official press are dignified, but the hostile organs are taking up an inflammatory strain.

THE IRISH PARTY.
The Irish parliamentary organization had been a dead letter throughout the session of parliament just closed, scarcely a dozen of the members attending regularly. Their hands have been weakened by dissensions and the collapse of all popular organization in Ireland. Dillon, Dr. P. O'Connor, Edward Blake and Davitt were the only leaders who attempted seriously to promote the Irish cause in parliament during the session, and there is no prospect of any better showing for Ireland in the British House of Commons unless a general election next or the succeeding year results in returning once more a united party. The only national organization now existing in Ireland, outside of Redmond's Independent League, which has only a few branches outside of Dublin, is William O'Brien's United Irish League, which he is pushing vigorously, and at the present rate of progress it will be a ruling factor in selecting the new party candidates at the general election. O'Brien will not return to parliament himself, but will support Dillon for leader. There has been a healthy feeling in the house since Dillon resigned, which is the best evidence of the apathy and disorganization prevailing in the Irish parliamentary party, as now constituted.

LADY CHURCHILL.
The engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to young Lieut. G. M. Cornwallis-West, brother of the Princess of Wales, is meeting with the most violent opposition. The Marlborough family is quite furious at her, while Lieut. Cornwallis-West's family is denying the engagement everywhere, and has cut Lady Randolph Churchill dead. All influence is being brought to bear in the matter. The Prince of Wales even went to seek it over, and he also spoke to Lady Randolph Churchill on the subject; but, nevertheless, the engagement has not yet been broken off.

THE OZAREWITCH'S MORGANTIC SONS.

A letter received here from St. Petersburg, discloses the fact that the late Czar, Grand Duke George, who died suddenly at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, July 10, had four sons by a morganatic marriage with a woman who had been employed as a telegraphic clerk, though she was the descendant of a royal Caucasian house. According to the letter, Czar Alexander III, father of Grand Duke George, hearing of the marriage, said: "One must not deny a dying man anything." Even then it was thought that suffering was incurable. In conclusion the letter says that possibly the present Czar will make his morganatic nephews counts.

BAD FEELING.
A Berlin correspondent says: Germany's relations with Austria-Hungary are the theme of much newspaper comment at present. The fact that Prince Hohenlohe, contrary to custom since he became chancellor, has not met Count Goltzowski, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, this year,

to talk over the foreign policy of the two empires, and the further fact that Emperor Francis Joseph in passing through Aussee did not deign to get off the railroad train to welcome the German chancellor, but contented himself with hurriedly greeting the chancellor from the car, and chatting with him only seven minutes, are regarded in political circles here as a proof that the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary, despite the continuing of the nominal alliance, have ceased to be really intimate. Newspaper comment and popular feeling throughout Germany have been for some time MOST BITTER.

because of the growing ascendancy in Austria-Hungary. It is asserted that Emperor William shares this view, since the persecution of the German element has become a part of the settled system. A large and influential portion of the press has reiterated these sentiments, and the government organs do not confirm or deny the above statements. Several facts have come to the surface which tend in the direction indicated. Thus, the Prussian Government has forbidden the lengthy stay, especially in the frontier districts, of Czechs and other Austrian Slavs. The Austrian press protests against the measure. The Saxon ministry of the interior has issued a decree that all communications sent to Hungary must bear only the German names of towns to which they are sent. To this the Hungarian press strongly demurs, and is also much stirred up over the seizure of William's court chaplain, Rogge, to unveil the German monument at Hermannstadt. The ceremony is regarded as a protest against the Magyarization movement in Hungary.

THE SAMOAN QUESTION.
Samoa is still occupying a good deal of attention, and the German press is full of comment, the bulk of the criticism, however, being directed against Britain. The Kreuz Zeitung says: "Samoa per se is not an object of sufficient importance for Germany to make it a crucial point of her policy, but it is an object whereby she can measure how far political solidarity is advisable with Germany." The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, in a bitter editorial, charges both England and the United States with showing systematic animosity towards Germany in the Samoan trouble. The paper charges that the foreign office for yielding every point to these powers, and says it would have been wiser to renounce from the start all claims to Samoa, and to have insisted on equivalents elsewhere.

The Cologne Gazette, however, in an inspired article, takes these faultfinders severely to task, and ridicules the notion that Germany is making enemies of all the powers over every trifling thing. The paper charges that Germany is up trouble with the United States in order to render impossible the conclusion of commercial treaties—and for their own selfish ends.

From semi-official reports it appears that the German claims for property destroyed in Samoa during the troubles are not nearly so large as hitherto believed, namely, 3,000,000 marks. The recent utterances of Baron von Stengel, of the Munich University, who was second in rank in Germany's delegation at the peace conference, regarding the Hague gathering, are almost unanimously disapproved in Germany. The National Zeitung says Baron von Stengel's private views are his own, and must not be confused with the views of the government.

IMPROVED FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

A clear sign of the improved Franco-German relations is found in the fact that a commission of German and French army officers is now engaged in the geodetical measurements of the frontier, for the purpose of bringing the official measurement of both countries into complete accord. Prince Frederick Henry, eldest son of the Prince Regent of Brunswick, has attained his majority. He is the tallest of the Hohenzollerns, measuring a trifle over 6 feet. A duel between two officers of the Tenth Uhlan Regiment, Count Solms and Count Schuilenburg, was fought last week near Konitz, Prussia. Count Solms was mortally shot in the abdomen. The motive for the duel was jealousy. Both participants were among the emperor's favorites.

DAMAGES BY HAIL.

Throughout the week hail and lightning have done great damage to life and property, especially in East Prussia, the Rhine Province and Wurtemberg. Lightning destroyed nearly every house in Oora, in the Province of Posen. Near Thorn, West Prussia, an entire forest was burned, and at Oberkinge three bricklayers were killed. In the Berlin district of Charlottenburg a party of excursionists were struck by lightning, and two of them were killed. Near Myslowitz hail destroyed the entire crop, and great damage was done by hail at Seedorf, Pula, Rheld and Linmenau. The crops were destroyed also at Starolenka, Gluschin and Tulce, in Posen.

OOM PAUL WAITING.
President Kruger still seems to be waiting on events. The latest telegrams are more assuring, but nothing decisive is known as to whether Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint inquiry will be accepted. The fact that the semi-official German papers are beginning to print pretty plainly that the Transvaal can expect no help from Germany may combine with the British Government's steady preparations for war to hasten a satisfactory settlement. In any case, no military movements would be made until October.

A rumor is current that Great Britain has secured a concession from Portugal providing that in the event of hostilities in South Africa, Great Britain would be permitted to land troops at Delagoa Bay and march them into the Transvaal. This rumor, however, lacks confirmation, and is generally discredited.

COPYRIGHT IN SPEECHES.
The decision of Hon. Sir Ford North, judge of the chancery division of the high courts of justice, investing copyright in speeches in reporters, has provoked an unusual flood of comment, generally adverse, as likely to render still more complicated the vexed question of copyrights. There is little doubt that the decision will be appealed against, as legal opinion by no means universally supports Judge North's judgment.

CABLE NOTES.
Electric cabs have now been introduced in Berlin. One hundred soldiers of the Ninety-second Regiment, stationed at Brunswick, were poisoned by eating stale German preserves. The condition of a score of these men is most serious. A large and influential part of the German Yoke for the legal regulation of syndicates and trusts. The government press says that the

Phone 1046 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. Phone 1046

We close Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. This half-holiday is for the benefit of our employes, and shoppers can assist in the early closing movement by making their purchases early in the day.

OUR SEM-ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE

Continues this week. So far it has been a success, and a satisfaction to the hundreds of customers who have taken advantage of the special discounts. We begin the week with a new list of specials for quick selling. Fall stuffs are already arriving, and big as the big store is, we still want room.

Dress Goods Section, Special

We have just opened a special line of Black Crepon, only one lot, special effects, Handsome Cloth and Camel Hair Plaid, new fall goods, at per yard, 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1.25. One lot of Fancy Dress Stuffs at one-half price: \$10.00 Dresses for \$5.00, \$3.00 Dresses for \$1.50. One lot of Plain Covert and similar makes, one-quarter off: 60c Goods for \$4.50, 50c Goods for \$3.75. Handsome Black Striped Crepon, regular price \$5.00, special price, 50c; during discount sale, 44c. Fancy Black Dress Goods, makes such as Priestly's and Gold Medal; one-eighth and one-quarter off regular prices.

A New Blouse for Civic Holiday

The Blouse Season has been an enormous one with this store. All White and Colored Muslin, Pique, Percale and Print Blouses this week at Bargain Prices: White Lawn Blouses, tucked; regular \$1.25, for \$1.00. White Lawn Blouses, insertion trimmed; regular \$1.40, for \$1.10. Regular \$1.25 for \$1.00. White Pique Blouses, regular \$1.10, for 85c. 300 Muslin, Lawn and Print Blouses, worth from 70c to 90c each; sale price, 50c. 125 Muslin and Print Blouses, worth \$1 to \$1.25; choice for each 75c. 11 only Handsome Plaid Silk Blouses, regular price \$3.75 each; sale price, \$2.99. 20 Blue and White Polka Dot Blouses, were \$1.25 each; sale price, 94c. 75 Pink, Green and Blue Blouses, regular value, \$1.25, for 75c.

Hosiery and Glove Department

3-Clasp Black, Tan and Terra Cotta Kid Gloves, regular 85c a pair, all sizes, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE, ONE-QUARTER OFF. Jammes' Celebrated 3-Clasp Kid Gloves, in cream, white and gray, price \$1.00, DISCOUNT SALE, ONE-EIGHTH OFF. All Children's and Ladies' Fancy Cotton, Lisle and Cashmere Hosiery, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE, ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Carpet and Curtain Department

5 pieces All-Wool Yard Wide Carpet, prices, 65c, 75c and \$1 a yard, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF. 70 pieces Tapestry Carpet at 40c, 50c, 60c, and 75c a yard, DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF. 5 pieces only, Best English Brussels Carpet \$1 and \$1.15 a yard, DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF. 275 pairs Lace Curtains, from \$1.50 to \$3.50 a pair, DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF. 125 pairs Fine Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains, from \$5 to \$18 a pair, DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Blouse Jewelry

A lot of Blouse Sets, one-quarter off: Sale price 35c, for 25c. Sale price 40c, for 30c. Sale price 50c, for 35c. Sale price 65c, for 45c. Belt Buckles, one lot: Regular 25c, for 19c. Regular 35c, for 26c. Regular 75c, for 50c. 20 pieces Velling, in black, white, with black dot, royal and white, one-quarter off regular price. 60 dozen Handkerchiefs, embroidered and hemstitched, one-quarter off regular prices.

Skirts and Hats

20 only White Pique Skirts, regular \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3 each. Sale price, one-quarter off. If you buy a \$3 Skirt the clerk will return you 75c. 6 only Crash Skirts, 75c to \$1.25 each; sale price, 50c to 75c. 25 only White Pique Sailor Hats, trimmed with velvet; regular price, 90c each. Sale price, each, 25c.

Fall Goods

New Felt Cowboy Hats, trimmed with corded silk and eagle quill, in light gray, caetan, navy, royal blue and black, at from \$1.25 to \$2.25. 175 Sailor Hats, with from 50c to \$1; different colors, also white. Sale price, each 25c.

Staple Section

Scotch and Fancy Gingham, in plaids and stripes, regular prices, 8c, 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF. Fine Scotch Gingham and Zephyrs, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c a yard, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF. Fancy Dress Muslins, including all the finest French Organdies, at 8c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c and 45c a yard, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF. 1,000 yards Fancy Gingham, regular price 12 1/2c a yard, during the sale, 8 1/2c. 200 White Honeycomb Quilts, regular price \$1.25 each, special 75c. 50 White Houseworn Quilts, extra size, regular price \$1.50, during the sale, each, 95c. 6 pieces 62-inch Unbleached Table Linen, pure flax, our regular price 45c a yard, DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF. 3 pieces only, Bleached Table Linen, 64 inches wide, regular price 69c a yard, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF. 4 pieces only, Bleached Table Linen, 68 inches wide, regular price \$1.25 a yard, during the sale 95c. Bleached Table Cloths, sizes 8x4, regular price \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 each, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

government intends to take up the matter soon. The French Government has issued a prohibition of any further fights between bulls and wild beasts, owing to the brutal exhibition recently given between a bull and a lion. It is announced that Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, president of Union Theological Seminary of New York city, will succeed Dr. Fairbairn, in the Haskell lectures at Oxford University. A brilliant series of fetes in honor of Van Dyck opens in Antwerp today. A superb collection of his pictures has been gathered from galleries throughout Europe, the works being loaned for the occasion. The streets of Antwerp are elaborately decorated with garlands and bunting.

THE FRENCH PLOTTERS

Telegrams Discovered That Led To Their Arrest.

M. Querin Still Holds the Fort—Serious Consequences Likely to Follow

Paris, Aug. 14.—The arrest of Paul Deroulede, father of the League of Patriots, and a number of members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic Leagues, on Saturday, is the sensation of the day in Paris. All our men are ready. The second telegram was dispatched the following day, saying: "It is useless to come." The attempts at an insurrection against the government had in the meantime failed. Later, during the trial of M. Deroulede, traces were discovered of a fresh plot and of consultations at which the question was discussed whether the attempt should be made to change the form of government before or after the Rennes court-martial. The government thereupon, judging that the time for action had arrived, ordered a number of arrests. Curiously, all of which apparently have not yet been effected. The military of the interior declines to give the names of the prominent persons already captured or who are to be taken into custody. According to rumors current in official circles the affair is likely to produce serious results. It is stated that the government possesses precise and detailed instructions from the Duc d'Orleans to his agents. It is pointed out that when the arrest of Deroulede was made no outsiders knew that the partisans of the Duc d'Orleans were mixed up in the affair. Enough Prince Victor Bonaparte was closely watched by the Orleansists for several months, they fearing that he might disturb their schemes. A police commissary called at 4 a.m. at the residence of M. Thiebaut, on the Quai Voltaire, and a number of policemen surrounded the house. But M. Thiebaut escaped by a balcony to an

adjoining house. The police have seized the Brapeau (newspaper) office. The house of Andre de Buffet, representative of the Duke of Orleans, and vice-president of the Young Royalist League, was searched and a number of papers were seized. Buffet was arrested at Feignier, on the frontier, as he was about to cross into Belgium.

M. Maillard, of the Petit Parisien staff, has been arrested on a charge of urging soldiers to plebiscite on the form of government. The police have sealed the doors of Jules Cuierin's residence, in which he still defies them. At Nancy a man named Cisson was arrested on a charge of espionage, and has been condemned to three years' imprisonment, 500 francs fine and to be deprived of civil rights for a decade. Of the seventeen warrants of arrests issued only fourteen were executed.

CHILD MARRIAGE IN MICHIGAN

Combined Ages of Bride and Groom, 28—Secured a License—Are Now Under Arrest.

Pontiac, Mich., Aug. 14.—Walter Bastedo, aged 15, and Myrtle Demain, aged 13, were arrested Saturday afternoon, and are now in jail. On Monday they came here supposedly to attend the circus. Bastedo's father having given him 75 cents for that purpose. Instead of seeing the circus, Bastedo went to the county clerk's office, giving his age as 20 and that of the girl as 18. They then proceeded to the office of Justice of the Peace Linabury, where they were married. Both are residents of Seymour Lake, and were arrested on complaint of Bastedo's father. The girl lived with a Mrs. Seeley, her father and mother being divorced and her mother having married again. Bastedo and she had been acquainted three weeks only.

Pimples And Boils.

The nasty little pimples that come on the face and mar the beauty, as well as the painful boils which often cause so much suffering, are simply evidences of the bad blood within coming to the surface. When you take a bottle or two of Burdock Blood Bitters these all disappear, because the impurities which caused them are completely removed from the system by the powerful blood purifying properties of B.B.B.

Miss Agnes Bowman, Perry Station, Ont., writes: "I have been a sufferer from boils and pimples on my neck and face for many years. Last December I began taking Burdock Blood Bitters, and after finishing two bottles they all disappeared and have not bothered me since."

ALLIGATOR LOOSE IN CENTRAL PARK

Housemaids, Thinking It Is a Sea Serpent, Badly Frightened.

New York, Aug. 14.—Keeper Snyder, who has charge of the elephants in the Central Park Menagerie, has now been assigned to the sea serpent department of the place. Superintendent Smith sent Snyder to the Lohengrin Swan Lake, at the south end of the park, to catch what was reported to him to be a deadly sea serpent. The animal was seen crawling out of the lake on to the lawn. Its mouth was open, and some of the nurses said that it was steering in the direction of a very plump little boy, who was making mud pies near the water's edge. In a moment he was grabbed by the nearest nurse. Then all the other nurses seized their charges and ran towards the arsenal, where they found Mr. Smith.

"It's a sea serpent, sure!" cried one of the nurses. "It was spitting fire out of its face," screamed another, "and I believe it lives on babies." To appease the girls, Mr. Smith sent for Mr. Snyder. "See here, Snyder," he said, "I want you to go down to the lake and catch that sea serpent that's scaring all the children." Snyder grabbed a little because he had made arrangements to give one of his elephants an oil polish in the afternoon, but the sea serpent question was paramount, and he went down to the lake with a fishing line baited with a piece of bacon.

Just as he reached the lake he saw the "sea serpent." It was an alligator three feet long, which had lived in the lake for many weeks. It was sitting on the bank chewing a green apple thrown to it by one of the children. Snyder managed to get between the wild beast and the water. He tried to wind his fish line about its body, but the creature easily dodged him and got into the lake. The treacherous reptile has already eaten five ducks and several pickers belonging to the park commission. If captured alive it will be added to the population of the alligator pen, near the hippopotamus house.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured a bottle. It was more than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good. There is always room at the bottom of a woman's letter for a postscript. The world owes every man the right to earn a living."

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become ragged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—a box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the rarest herbs entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.