

ENGLISH TRAIN WRECK

Shrewsbury Express Derailed by High Speed on Sharp Curve.

Sixteen Persons Killed and Many Injured—Train Crew's Disregard of Standing Order Caused the Disaster—Was Bound From Scotland to Bristol—Cars Were Mass of Tangled Wreckage.

Shrewsbury, Eng., Oct. 16.—A train made up of passenger coaches, bound from Scotland and the North of England to Bristol, left the rails as it was entering the station here at an early hour yesterday morning. Sixteen persons, including two passengers, were killed, and many others were injured.

The London & Northwestern Railroad, on which the train was running, curves sharply as it nears Shrewsbury, and there is a standing order that the engineers must not exceed a speed of ten miles an hour at that point.

Disregard of the order is believed to have been the cause of the accident. The engine, and all the cars with the exception of the last one, left the rails, and when the officials from the railroad station reached the spot, the cars were a tangled mass of wreckage, beneath which were the bodies of the dead and the injured. Fortunately, the wreck did not catch fire, and the doctors and salvage crews, who soon reached the scene, did not have this added danger to fight in the darkness and pouring rain, which, however, retarded the work of rescue, and several hours elapsed before the last body was taken out.

The killed included the engineer and fireman, and the guards and postal clerks, who were in the mail car immediately behind the tender of the engine.

COL. DAVIDSON RESIGNS.

Promotion of Sir Henry Pellatt Over Him Causes Surprise.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Col. John I. Davidson, for several years in command of the 48th Highlanders, has resigned from the militia owing to the promotion of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry M. Pellatt, his junior, to the command of the garrison.

To those who understand military matters and watched the church parade a week ago last Sunday it is not surprising to find that Col. Davidson has sent in his resignation.

Col. Davidson has been connected with the militia since 1883. He raised the 48th Highlanders in 1881, a regiment which wears the Davidson tartan, and is allied with the Gordon Highlanders.

He commanded the regiment for six years, and at the expiration of his command left the corps in the highest state of discipline and order. Lieut.-Col. Davidson has since commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade to the satisfaction of everyone not only under his command, but all those inspecting officers who have had the opportunity of seeing the brigade in the field or on parade.

TO EDIT SCHOOL READERS.

Dr. Goggin Will Prepare Set For Use Throughout Province.

Toronto, Oct. 16.—Hon. Dr. Fyne, Minister of Education, has decided to prepare a new set of public school readers for the schools of the province.

The work will be entrusted to Dr. D. J. Goggin, who will be authorized to consult from time to time with a committee of teachers, whose knowledge of public schools and whose literary attainments will ensure the preparation of a highly desirable series.

In addition to this committee, the members of the advisory council and other educationalists will be shown advance proofs of the books during the course of preparation, so that expert advice and opinion will be taken advantage of.

Immigrant Forgers.

St. Catharines, Oct. 16.—The name of W. J. L. McKay, County Crown Attorney of Orangeville, was forged to the register of the Village Inn at Grimsby and to a check for \$40 in payment of Walter Northrop's hotel bill.

Northrop has been arrested for the deed and will be given a hearing at Grimsby Thursday before William Allen, justice of the peace, and Reeve Mitchell.

Keep Yellow People Out.

Ottawa, Oct. 16.—Hon. Joseph Martin of Vancouver, commonly called "Fighting Joe," is in the city on Supreme Court business. He states he was in Vancouver at the time of the riot, and the newspaper reports were not at all exaggerated.

"There is only one solution to the Asiatic trouble on the coast, and that is to keep the yellow race out of the country," says Mr. Martin.

Literary Tenants of Islington Tower.

Canbury tower in Islington, now encompassed by London streets, is all that's left of the priory of the canons of St. Bartholomew, which once stood in the midst of a "pleasure land," as they used to call such private parks. In the days subsequent to its monastic history many persons of literary fame were tenants of the tower, among them Ephraim Chambers, originator of the modern encyclopedia; Speaker Onslow of the Georgian era; Woodfall, the printer of the "Junius" letters; the famous publisher Mr. Newbery (whose children's books are so well known), and also Oliver Goldsmith. Islington was a rural suburb, with pleasant country lanes, in which Charles Lamb dwelt and where he accomplished the feat of tiring out a dog in a persistent walk.—Westminster-Gazette.

FIFTY YEARS POSTWOMAN.

Carried the Mails Before the Days of Two Cent Letters.

One of the most glaring instances of faithful services unrewarded is that of Miss Mary Hughes, of Almewch Port, Anglesey, who is known in that district as "Mary Hughes Post." Before the days of the "penny post," she was the bearer of her Majesty's mails for the district, and she continued these duties for fifty years, delivering her letters, and in later years parcels as well, twice on week days once on Sundays, in Almewch Port and Almewch Port. After the introduction of the parcels post, which entailed a great strain upon her, she was assisted by her niece.



MISS MARY HUGHES.

On the latter's death, the work was too much for her, and she was reluctantly compelled to give up.

No pension, however, has been granted to the veteran postwoman, and now, in her seventy-sixth year, she has to accept assistance from the parish on other source of income being open to her. Nevertheless, the poor old lady makes no complaint. She is most amiable and uncomplaining, notwithstanding the fact that she suffers greatly from rheumatism—a legacy left her from her postal days.

BRITISH MORE HUMOROUS.

Prof. Chas. Zueblin Says British More Quick-Witted Than Americans.

Prof. Charles Zueblin, who occupies the now famous chair of sociology in the University of Chicago, has expressed the deep indignation of his compatriots by informing them that the British as a nation are infinitely more humorous than the Americans. The statement is received with resentful incredulity for it is a truism in this country that no British can appreciate a joke.

This article of national faith Prof. Zueblin now assails with the observation that, though Americans call the British slow, and poke fun at the joke of "Crunch," yet the British audience is far more spontaneously quick-witted than they. Often it takes an American audience, he testifies, five minutes to perceive the point of a joke.

The melancholy reason of this deficiency, according to him, is that Americans are absorbed in the race for success, and are rapidly losing human attributes. Americans, and especially Chicagoans, no longer have any serious interests, they have grown indifferent to religion, and in everything that does not directly bear on the problem of getting on in life. An exchange of ideas on profound questions between Americans is rare, and even when "rock-bottom" subjects are discussed it is only in a convenient conventional way. One of the saddest results of this self-absorption, says Prof. Zueblin, is the dwindling capacity of his compatriots for joy of friendship.

The strictures thus passed on the national characteristics are being discussed in the most solemn tones of indignant dissent.

Suckles Young Tigers.

In one of the traveling menageries now on tour in England one of the tigers the other day gave birth to a fine litter of cubs, but died soon after.

The proprietor has the good fortune to possess a large female collier and



COLLIER Suckles Young Tigers.

placed the little tigers in her kennel. She at once took to her little charges and has proved an excellent foster mother, suckling them carefully and evincing the greatest pride in her strange family.

There is every prospect that the whole litter will now be successfully reared.

Must Mind Their H's.

The manager of one of London's tube railways has entered upon a campaign which has no parallel save in President Roosevelt's attempt to reform the spelling of the English language.

The guards have been informed that they must pay due attention to the aspirate in names of stations they have to announce.

For instance, they have had their attention called to the fact that "Ig-hate" and "Ampested" do not exist on their route, and have been advised that they must make an effort, no matter at what risk to their vocal organs, to sound the elusive "H."

Some passengers have found a good deal of amusement in noting the strenuous endeavors of the guards to wrestle with the "H" difficulty, which to most Cooks their training has made almost insuperable.



A Baker's Triumph

The Mooney Baker cannot produce anything better than

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

The very best of flour, butter and cream—the most modern plant, the very best baker in Canada. A biscuit superior to any other you have ever tasted. Say "Mooney's" to your grocer.

Nothing but Mouth.

Two friends, A and B, were very fond of bragging. A said to B, "There is in my village a giant whose head touches the heavens and whose feet reach the earth."

B said: "In my village there is a giant much larger. His upper lip pierces the heavens and his lower lip covers the earth." A, taken back, asked, "Where, then, is his body?" B answered, "He had nothing but mouth."—From the Chinese.

The Farmer's Wife

Is very careful about her churn. She scalds it thoroughly after using, and gives it a sun bath to sweeten it. She knows that if her churn is sour it will taint the butter that is made in it. The stomach and digestive and nutritive tracts are performed processes which are almost exactly like the churning of butter. Is it not apparent then that if this stomach-churn is foul it makes foul all which is put into it?

The evil of a foul stomach is not alone the bad taste in the mouth and the foul breath caused by it, but the corruption of the pure current of blood and the dissemination of disease throughout the body. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes the sour and foul stomach sweet. It does for the stomach what the washing and sun bath do for the churn—absolutely removes every taint or corrupting element. In this way it cures blotches, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous swellings, and all the ailments arising from a foul stomach.

If you have bitter, nasty, foul taste in your mouth, coated tongue, foul breath, are weak and easily tired, feel depressed and despondent, have frequent headaches, dizzy attacks, gnawing or distressing stomach, constipated or irregular bowels, sour or bitter risings after eating and poor appetite, these symptoms, or any considerable number of them, indicate that you are suffering from biliousness, torpid or lazy liver with the usual accompaniments of indigestion, or dyspepsia and their attendant derangements.

The best receipt known to medical science for the cure of this above-symptom and conditions is a medicine called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is absolutely true that if you will mail a postal card request to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free copy of his booklet of extracts from the standard medical authorities, giving the names of all the ailments entering into his world-famed medicines and showing what the most eminent medical men of the age say of them.

French Families For Alberta.

London, Oct. 16.—(C. A. P.)—The Archbishop of Douce, France, yesterday interviewed Mr. Bruce Walker regarding the emigration of 500 French families to the Province of Alberta next spring. The archbishop, as expected, will shortly visit Alberta for the purpose of selecting land.

M. C. R. Indicted.

Sandwich, Oct. 16.—The Michigan Central Railway was indicted by the grand jury here yesterday for criminal negligence at Essex, and for carrying high explosives. The case will be reached Friday.



PASTRY BISCUIT Beaver Flour

Makes light white bread, dainty appetizing biscuits, retaining all the healthful properties of the best wheat. Makes the daintiest luxuries, Pastries and Cakes—so tempting that one bite invites another—yet so wholesome. 35 Cents per 50 lb. sack and get it. Dealers write for prices on all kinds of Flour, Coarse Grain and Cereals. T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham.

BREAD CAKE

Mixed in a special mill for Canadian housewives.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

LABORER AND HIS HIRE

WHY BRITISH OFFICERS CANNOT LIVE ON THEIR PAY.

Increased Efficiency of All Ranks—Arms a Serious Profession—No Longer an Alternative to Idleness—Military Life Involves Heavy Expense—Pay Wholly Inadequate to the Position.

The manoeuvres of the First British Army Corps mark not only the term of Sir John French's command at Aldershot, but also the close of the drill season, which has been remarkable for the freshness which has characterized the schemes set by senior officers and by the keener which all grades have apparently displayed in carrying out the heavy tasks frequently allotted to them.

It does not need a very close observer to be convinced that a sense of reality, born of interest in their profession, is permeating all ranks of the army, but it may perhaps require something more than a superficial study to detect in how great a degree this condition of things is due to the enormously increased efficiency of the British officer.

It is beyond all doubt that the officer of to-day, whatever his regiment or rank, cannot be charged with eating the bread of idleness, and that he has responded to the call made upon his industry and intelligence with an alacrity and zeal alike admirable. The profession of arms nowadays is not only a serious profession, but is one which precludes almost absolutely outside interests being pursued contemporary with it.

Former Years.

In former years, when a young man regarded the army merely as an agreeable and decorative alternative to complete idleness, it was quite logical that he should put the state to no expense for his maintenance, and quite excusable that he should make frequent tugs at the parental purse strings for those expenses which his allowance was obviously unable to defray. But nowadays, when the regimental officer, from the colonel to the probationer, has to devote all his time and energy to his work, when, for some years of service, at any rate he is no longer able to take any part in the management of his paternal estate, or even in the conduct of political, or other outside affairs, it seems a little hard that he should be charged for his services to his country.

It is, of course, admitted that an officer can live in comfort on the pay and allowances which service in India prescribes, and that there exist certain, such as that of military attaché, which enable their fortunate holders to husband their private resources very satisfactorily, though the cost of living in several European capitals is very considerably higher than in London. It is, however, impossible for a subaltern in an infantry regiment of the line to live in comfort without a private income of £200 a year, while for a cavalry officer the minimum figure would probably be three times that amount.

Curtailed Expenses.

An immense deal has been lately done, and to a point rightly done—in the direction of curtailing regimental expenses, but when due discount has been allowed for this the necessary cost of life in a cavalry corps is a serious matter, especially when it is remembered that the officers are for the most part drawn from that social section which is suffering under the weight of agricultural depression.

But probably the case of an officer in the Guards is one which presents the utmost pecuniary difficulty, unless substantial reinforcements are forthcoming in the form of fixed allowance and occasional cheques. It must be remembered that in the Foot Guards the system of messing for the battalions scarcely exists. It has been lately arranged that the subaltern officers residing in barracks can be provided with breakfast, while a generous and time-honored allowance is made for the King's guard at St. James' Palace; but, with these inconsiderable exceptions, the young Guardsman has to provide for himself at a club or restaurant.

The Guards' Club replaces very agreeably all the comforts and conveniences of a mess, but the prices which a first-rate and very select club is compelled to charge differ sharply from those which are possible under conditions in barracks. The young officers whose home is in London, or who can spend his leave under his father's roof, if, of course, able to make important economies, and with care should be content on an allowance of £300 a year; but if he has to look only to his own resources for "board and lodging" throughout the year, nothing less than £500 a year would be at all adequate to his requirements.

Even the large increase of purely military work involves a certain increase of expense. Life in camp, staff rides, the drill-marching for the frequent and exacting examinations, the study of Continental battlefields, the countless other items can be added to the matters of necessity for an officer in the Guards who wishes to advance, and which fifty years ago were wholly unknown.

Of course, the most expensive corps are to be found in the three regiments of Household Cavalry—which by-the-by, an expert recently pronounced to be the hardest working units in the army, as they have to keep themselves up to the highest standard of military efficiency with a vast amount of purely ceremonial duty to boot. No parent or guardian would dream of placing a youth in one of these regiments unless he could sustain the initial expense of £1,000, roughly divided equally between barracks and outfit, with a minimum allowance of £1,000 a year.

It may, indeed, be said of the Household troops generally that, excepting in a few isolated cases, their expenditure is really but little in excess of what is absolutely necessary, and that in their services the state continues to make a very pretty if rather one-sided bargain.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Futures Close Higher—Live Stock—Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, Oct. 15. Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day 3/4 to 3/8 up, corn 1/4 to 3/8 up. At Chicago, December wheat closed 1/4 higher, December corn 1/4 higher, and December oats 1/4 lower.

Winnipeg Options.

Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain futures to-day: Wheat—Oct. 11 1/2 bid, Dec. 11 1/4 bid, May 11 1/8 bid, 62 1/2 asked, 63 1/4 asked, 63 1/2 asked, 63 3/4 asked, 64 1/4 asked, 64 1/2 asked, 64 3/4 asked, 65 1/4 asked, 65 1/2 asked, 65 3/4 asked, 66 1/4 asked, 66 1/2 asked, 66 3/4 asked, 67 1/4 asked, 67 1/2 asked, 67 3/4 asked, 68 1/4 asked, 68 1/2 asked, 68 3/4 asked, 69 1/4 asked, 69 1/2 asked, 69 3/4 asked, 70 1/4 asked, 70 1/2 asked, 70 3/4 asked, 71 1/4 asked, 71 1/2 asked, 71 3/4 asked, 72 1/4 asked, 72 1/2 asked, 72 3/4 asked, 73 1/4 asked, 73 1/2 asked, 73 3/4 asked, 74 1/4 asked, 74 1/2 asked, 74 3/4 asked, 75 1/4 asked, 75 1/2 asked, 75 3/4 asked, 76 1/4 asked, 76 1/2 asked, 76 3/4 asked, 77 1/4 asked, 77 1/2 asked, 77 3/4 asked, 78 1/4 asked, 78 1/2 asked, 78 3/4 asked, 79 1/4 asked, 79 1/2 asked, 79 3/4 asked, 80 1/4 asked, 80 1/2 asked, 80 3/4 asked, 81 1/4 asked, 81 1/2 asked, 81 3/4 asked, 82 1/4 asked, 82 1/2 asked, 82 3/4 asked, 83 1/4 asked, 83 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