Like Another rder Case in bert County

an Struck on With Axe by Englishman

Over Land--Perator of Crime Arrested

the hospital. A man lineau, an Englishman wh axe with which the crime to have been committed

#### THROUGH AN OPEN WINDOW

es High Dive From Train-Travelling Fast.

N. S., Oct 12 .- James A. ving a colonist ticket from Sydney, C. B., arose from ep in the car he was travelnd made a sudden cxit open window, whilst the eding at the rate of 40 ir into Truro tonight. Conlafferty reported the vearrival here, having conas better to continue to the send relief, the high dive made about two and a distant. When the search proceeded to the spot they nan near the track beyond He was brought to Truro ed by Dr. Patton. No briken unless it be that fractured His forehead e badly bruised and disthe top of his head perbleeding in a dozen places ct with the gravel of the Letters bearing his name pockets. A broken bottle by his side on the track. may be judged tonight he though he is unconscious remain so for many uish came to St. John from rk, Maine, where he had yed with the Berlin and erview with W. J. Burgess.

rk here, whose brother is der arrest at Vancouver ity in the noted Truro exold-up, the latter states other was in no wise conthe robbery and will be r himself without difficulty. clerk stated that his accompanied when here of the robbery by a is is a new development. be investigated, though it friend will be able to prove r the suspected man.

## NEW YORK ROUTE

and Megantic Transferred— Winter Service.

AL, Oct. 12.—Speculation as ould become of the nev liners Laurentic and Meh have been on the Liveral service this season, has by the announcement that s will take the place of the Celtic on the New Yorkervice. The Cedric will be oston-Mediterranean ser-White Star Dominica 'ine Portland this winter acaining a bi-monthly service anada and Dominion, The as been running here this ne cabin ship. The Ottawithdrawn for the season Lawrence itely settled that the new ne Tortonia will ply be-ohn and Mediteranean po: ts

# PEARY'S REASONS FOR SAYING COOK DIDN'T REACH TOP OF EARTH

Submits Lengthy Statements in Support of His Contentions

RepeatsConversation He Had With Cook's Eskimo Boys

According to Them Cook Didn't Go Near the

Attainment of Goal a Physical and Mathematical Impossibility

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The following statement of Commander Robert E. Peary, which he submitted, together with the accompanying map, to the Peary Arctic Club in supoprt of his contention that Dr. Cook did not reach the North Pole, is now made public for the first time. The statement and map have been copyrighted by the Peary Arctic Club.

(Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1909, by the Peary Arctic Club, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington,

#### Introduction by Peary

Some of my reasons for saying that Dr. Cook did not reach the North Pole will be understoood by those who read Eskimo boys who went with him, and who told me and others of my party where he did go. Several Eskimos who started with Dr. Cook from Anoratok told me that Dr. Cook had with him, after they left ,two Eskimo boys or young men, two sledges and some shoo and Ah-pe-lah. I had known some changes as noted hereafter. them from their childhood. One was about eighteen and the other about nineteen years of age.

On my return from Cape Sheridan and at the very first settlement I touched (Nerke, near Cape Chalon) in August, 1909, and nine days before any possible claim that they were in a general way, where Dr. Cook had awed by him. been; that he had wintered in Jones Sound and that he had told the wnite men at Etah that he had been a long way north, and that the boys who were with him, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, said that this was not so. The Eskimos laughed at Dr. Cook's story. On reaching Etah, I talked with the Eskimos there and with the two boys and asked them to describe Dr. Cook's journye to members of my party and myself. This they did in the manner

(Signed) R. E. PEARY. SIGNED STATEMENT OF PEARY, BARTLETT, McMILLAN, BORUP AND HENSON, IN REGARD TO TESTIMONY OF COOK'S TWO ESKIMO BOYS.

stated below.

The two Eskimo boys, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Dr. Cook while he was away from Anoratok in 1908 and 1909, were questioned separately by Panikpah, the father of one of them (I-took-a-shoo), who was personally familiar with the first third and last third of their journey, and who said that the route for the remaining third as shown by them, was as described to him by his son after his return with Dr. Cook. Notes of their statements were taken by several of us, and no one of us has any doubt that they told the truth.

Their testimony was unshaken by cross-examination, was corroborated by other men in the tribe, and was elicited neither by threats nor promises, the two boys and their father talking of their journey and their experience in the same way that they would talk of any hunting trip. To go more into details: One of he boys was called in, and, with a chart on the table before him, was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. ook. This he did, pointing out with is finger on the map, but not making

y marks upon it. THE OTHER CAME IN.

As he went out, the other boy came in and was asked to show where he had gone with Dr. Cook. This ne also without making any marks, and indicated the same route and the same details as did the first boy. When he was through, Panikpah, the father of I-took-a-shoo, a very intelligent man, who was in the party of Eskimos that came back from Dr. Cook from the northern end of Nansen's Strait, who is familiar as a hunter with the Jones Sound region, and who has been in Commander Peary's various expeditions for some two boys.

Map of the Arctic Region and Annotations Thereon Submitted by Commander Peary, Concerning Dr. Cook's Route.

FOUR OR FIVE SLEEPS

could carry, so that they could not

After being informed of the boy's

narrative thus far, Commander Peary

suggested a series of questions to be put to the boys in regard to this trip

These questions and answers were as

Did they cross many open leads or

much open water during this time?

Did they make any caches out on the

Did they kill anv bear or seal while

out on the ice north of Cape Thomas

Did they kill or lose any of their

With how many sledges did they

How many dogs did they have? Ans.

Did not remember exactly, but some-

How many sledges did they have

when they got back to land? Ans.

Did they have any provisions left on

their sledges when they came back to

the land? Ans. Yes; the sledges still

had all they could carrry, so they were

able to take but a few things from the

From here they then went southwest

along the northwest coast of Heiberg

From here they went west across the

ice, which was level and covered with

snow, offering good going, to a low island which they had seen from the shore of Heiberg Land at Cape North-

west. On this island they camped for

The size and position of this island.

as drawn by the first boy, was criticised by the second boy as being too

large and too far to the west, the second boy calling the attention of the

first to the fact that the position of

the island was more nearly in line

with the point where they had left Heiberg Land (Cape Northwest) and

the channel between Amund Ringnes

This criticism and correction was ac-

cepted by the first boy, who started to

change the position of the island, but

was stopped, as Commander Peary had

as drawn by the Eskimos on the chart.

COULD SEE TWO LANDS.

and Amuid Ringnes Lands). From the

hand one of these two lands (Amund

indicated on the chart

Land and Ellef Ringnes Land,

Land to a point indicated on the map

(Sverdup's Cape Northwest).

dogs while out on the ice? Ans. No.

from the land out and back to it.

few items of supplies.

take more.

follows:

Ans. None.

ice? Ans. No.

Hubbard? Ans. No.

start? Ans. Two.

thing over twenty.

cache.

one sleep.

in February, 1908, were at Etah waen party writing upon the chart where, back. I arrived there in August, 1908. They according to the boy's statement, they had killed deer, bear, some of their dogs, seals, walrus and musk-oxen.

The second boy was then called in twenty dogs. The boys were I-took-a- gether, the second boy suggesting and the two went over the chart to-Finally, Panikpah, the father, was again called in to verify details of the portions of the route with which ce was personally familiar.

The bulk of the boys' testimony was not taken by Commander Peary, nor

Certain questions on independent lines from the direct marrative of the Eskimo boys were suggested by Commander Peary to some of us, and were put by us to the Eskimo boys. Still later, Commander Peary asked the Eskimo boys two or three casual questions on minor points that hat occurred to him.

During the taking of this testimony. developed that Dr. Cook had tol1 these boys, as he told Mr. Whitney and Billy Pritchard, the cabin boy, that they must not tell Commander Pearv or any of us anything about their journey, and the boys stated Dr.Cook had threatened them if they should tell anything.

#### THEIR NARRATIVE.

They, with Dr. Cook, Francke and nine other Eskimos, left Anortok, crossed Smith's Sound to Cape Sabine, slept in Commander Peary's old house in Payer Harbor, then went through Rice Strait to Buchanan Bay. After a few marches Francke and three Eskimos returned to Anoratok.

Dr. Cook, with the others, then proceeded up Flagler Bay, a branch af Buchanan Bay, and crossed Ellesmeer Land through the valley pass at the head of Flagler Bay, indicated by Cammander Peary in 1898, and utilized by Sverdrup in 1899, to the head of Sverdrup's "Bay Fiord" on the west side of Ellesmere Land.

Their route then lay out through this fiord, thence north through Sverdrup's "Heuerka Sound" and Nansen Strait. On their way they killed musk-oxen and bear, and made caches, arriving eventually at a point on the west side of Cape Thomas Hubbard. A cache was formed here and the

four Eskimos did not go beyond this point. Two others, Koolootingwah and Inughito went on one more march with Dr. Cook and the two boys, helped to build the snow igloo, then returned with out sleeping. (These two Eskimos brought back a letter from Dr. Cook to Francke, dated the 17th of March. The two men rejoined the other four men who had been left behind, and the six returned

to Anoratok, arriving May 7th. This information was obtained not from the two Eskimo boys, but from the six men who returned and from Francke himself, and was known to us in the summer of 1908, when the Roosevelt first arrived at Etah. The information is inserted here as supplements the narrative of the two boys.) mentary to

After sleeping at the camp where the last two Eskimo turned back, Dr. Cook and the two boys went in a northerly or northwesterly direction with two sledges and twenty odd dogs, one more march, when they encountered rough ice and a lead of open water. They fifteen years, came in and indicated did not enter this rough ice, nor cross the same localities and details as the the lead, but turned westward or southwestward a short distance and Then the first boy was brought in returned to Helberg Land at a point gone to the Pole and back, and the east along the south coast of the again, and with a pencil he traced on west of where they had left the eache entire time during which he could sound, killing three bears at the point

the map the route, members of our and where the four men had turned possibly have made any attempts to go The answers of the Eskimo boys to

Commander Peary's series of independent questions, showing that they kill-Here they remained four or five sleeps ed no game, made no catches, lost no and during that time I-took-a-shoo dogs, and returned to the land with went tack to the cache and got his loaded sledges, makes their attaingun which he had left there, and a ment of the pole on the trip North of Cape Thomas Hubbard a physical and When asked why only a few supmathematical impossibility, as it would plies were taken from the cache, the demand the subsistence of three men boys replied that only a small amount and over twenty dogs during a jourprovisions had been used in the ney of ten hundred and forty geografew days since they left the cache, and phical miles on less than two sledge that their sledges still had all they

loads of supplies. It is suggested that perhaps Dr. Cook got mixed and that he reached the pole, or thought he did, between the time of leaving the northwest coast of Heiberg Land at Cape Northwest, and his arrival at Ringnes Land, where they killed the deer, we must then add to the date of Dr. Cook's letter of March 17th, at or near Cape Thomas Hubbard, the subsequent four or five sleeps at that point, and the number of days required to march from Cape Thomas Hubbard to Cape Nortwest (a distance of some sixty nautical miles), which would advance his date of departure from the land to at least the 25th of March, and he prepared to accept the claim that Dr. Cook went from Cape Northwest (about latitude eighty and a half degrees North) to the pole, a distance of five hundred and seventy geographical miles, in twenty-seven days. killing the deer they then

travelled south along the east side of During 25 years of travel the district Ringnes Land to the point indicated on the chart, where they killed another deer.

the earth.

#### THEN WENT BAST.

They then went east across the south part of Crown Prince Gustav Sea to the south end of Heiberg Land, then down through Norwegin Bay, where they secured some bears, but not until after they had killed some of their dogs, to the east side of Graham Island; then eastward to the little bay marked "Eld's Flord" on Sverdrup's chart; then southwest to Hell's Gate and Simmon's Peninsula.

Here for the first time during the entire journey, except as already noted off Cape Thomas H. Hubbard, they the boys were clear, emphatic, and untime in this region, and finally abaneggs. Here they cut the remaining and killed many musk oxen. sledge off, that is shortened it, as it was awkward to transport with the boat, and near here they killed a wal-

given instructions that no changes or erasures were to be made in the route The statement in regard to the fresh eider duck eggs permits the approximate determination of the date at this time as about the first of July. (This From this island they could see two statement also serves, if indeed anything more than the inherent straightands beyond (Sverdrup's Ellef Ringnes forwardnes and detail of their narraisland they journey toward the lefttive were needed, to substantiate the accuracy and truthfulness of the boys Rongnes Land), passing a small is-land which they did not visit. statement. This, locality of Cape Vers is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as is mentioned in Sverdrup's narrative as Arriving at the shore of Amand Ring-nes Land, the Eskimos killed a deer as that region he obtained eider ducks'

eggs.) From Cape Vera they went on do The above portion of the statement of the Eskimo boys covers the period of into the southwest angle of Jones time in which Dr. Cook claims to have sound, where they killed a seal; thence gone to the Pole and back, and the east along the south coast of the

## STIRRING ADDRESSES ON GREATNESS OF CANADA

Rev. Norman L. Tucker Tells Canadian Club of the Things That Are Making Canada Great-Predicts Bright Future for St. John

sentiment, Rev. Norman L. Tucker of Toronto, as the guest of the St. John Canadian Club, told its members last evening of the greatness of Canada, the things that were making it great, and the things which must be preserved in the fulfilment of its destiny. The address was one of the most stirring yet delivered before the local

Ret. Mr. Tucker described the opening of New Ontario as having restored the back bone of the Dominion, making the population belt across Canada complete, and doing away with the plation of East and West. That Asia was to be the ground of the world's ast great development and that Canadians would be completely lacking in citizenship if they did not seize the opportunity of gaining in Asia, for Anala, the greatest trade of history, was another of the speaker's assertions "Canadian citizenship as the Foundation of Canadian National Life"

CLAIMED RELATIONSHIP. Rev. Mr. Tucker claimed relationship to St. John in opening. His greatgrandfather had been a member of one of three parties of which another division had been the founders of St. John -men more noble than the founders of Rome. His forecears had been of the limited Empire Loyalist party which had settled on the St. Lawrence River, at the mouth of the Richelieu. For St. John the speaker predicted happy and joyous future under the direction of those great corporations, one of which was represented here by his triend, Mr. Downie, who was, he infarred, one of St. John's most promment and most honored men. St. John was to become the outlet of the immense trade of the interior. No city could better deserve to be the home of a Canadian Club. No city had in the past contributed more to the citizenship of Canada, and none was in a position to do more in the future. "Referring to citizenship," he said, "he had in mind communities in which men had part and bore relations. citizen was a unit in a city or country

nation was the marriage of a people and a country, one moulding the other's outline, one moulding the other's character. Land was the first consideration of the true citizenship not corner lots, real estate timber limits or concessions, nor as something out of which to coin money, but as the place where we were born, where we had played under the eyes of our parents, the place of which we cherished our fondest memories; the place where we had wooed and won her who is the mother of our children and our great-

est boon on earth; the place where, we lived and worked. "Land had filled a large place in the sacred books; had in fact been written by God's finger in His own law. The Bible teemed with references to the Land of Promise the old land for which the exiled Jews had mourned. Yet how could the Jordan stand comparison with the St. Lawrence Gennesaret with the great lakes, and the low lying hills of Palestine with the gigantic peaks of the Rockies and Selkirks. Canada was the true Land of Promise, overflowing with milk and honey, dowered with the greatest cod fisheries of earth, its greatest highway of commerce, its greatest chain of lakes, its greatest mining districts in the Kootenay and Klondyke, its greatest salmon fisheries, its finest climate free from plague, pestilence and cyclone. Canada boasted, too, the noblest sons and fairest daughters on the face of

#### 25 YEARS OF TRAVEL.

to the north of Port Arthur and Fort William had seemed to him the most desolate country in the world, void of everything but rocks. North of all this was New Ontario. The people of Ontario had thought its resources exhausted five years ago, but one morning a curtain had been withdrawn, an dthe splendor of New Ontario had burst upon them. "There is Cobalt-have you eve

heard of Cobalt? An American who had peen asked where Toronto was had replied that it was the place where ne changed cars for Cobalt. People outside of Canada pictured the Dominion as a cone of which Cobalt was the pinnacle. Already there had been invested in

encountered open water. On this point noted on the map, to the peninsula known as Cape Sparbo on the map, to sell all these traditions, his citizenshakable. They spent a good deal of about midway on the south side of doned their dogs and one sledge, took musk oxen and, continuing east, killed President Allen, on behalf of the Jones Sound, Here they killed some \$10. to their boat, crossed Hell's Gate to four more at the place indicated on club, thanked Rev. Mr. Tucker in the North Kent, up into Norfolk Inlet, the chart, and were finally stopped by warmest terms for an address which then back along the north coast of the pack ice at the mouth of Jones he described as at once full of high ideals and splendid information. where they obtained fresh eider duck to Cape Sparbo, where they wintered

After the sun returned in 1909 they started, pushing their sledge, across Jones Sound to Cape Tennyson; thence along the coast to Clarence Head (passing inside of two small islands pear; thence across the broad bight in Harbor near Cape Sabine, where they found a seal cached for them by Pani-pah, I-took-a-shoo's father. here they crossed Smith Sound on the ice, arriving at Anoratok. (Signed)

R. E. PEARY, U. S. N., ROBERT A. BARTLETT. Master S. S. Roosevelt. GEORGE BORUP

A statistician bristling with patriotic | Cobalt \$300,000,000, but this town, built upon silver, was the least of the assets of New Ontario. In the forests of the north of it were to be had 300,000,-000 cords of pulpwood, convertable into

> equal to that of all old Ontario, a belt whose harvests would be gathered for 1,000 years. Through this country the G. T. P was passing as the Grand Trunk did through Old Ontario.

1,000 millions of money. When

rees were hewn down there would re-

main the best asset of all-the clay

belt of New Ontario, covering an area

DISPROVED STATEMENT. "New Ontario's meaning to Canada at large lay in the fact that it disproved the statement of the old geograph ers that there was opportunity in Canada only for two little nations of five of ten millions, one in the provinces of the east, one in the plains of the west. New Ontario had come in however to make a continuous populated strip

from ocean to ocean, solving the problem of the shortest possible route from the great capitals of Europe to the swarming east. New Ontario thus restored the back-bone of the nation. "It was to British Columbia the fairest and richest province of them all, to the Pacific coast line, that Canadians must most closely look. It was ment of the future was to be along commercial and industrial lines. People would in a nearby day refuse to be taxed any longer for Dreadnoughts. That great day would not dawn upon the Atlantic, but amid the marvellous possibilities of the far east. The raising of the Chinese to the status of western civilization would double the trade of the world. China held half the population of the world, and as Campbell White had said: 'Add six inches to the tail of the Chinaman's shirt. and you create a trade \$50,000, 000. Canada's destiny as the greatest nation in the world lay in her accepting the opportunity lying to her door the nearest of all, of becoming mistress of the Asiatic trade. As Canada was to become great through supplying Asia, so her own East was to have its future as the

supply house of her own West. If ten million acres now under cultivation in the West produced 250 million bushels of grain, how many bushels would the 200 million acres available produce?-Something in the thouhands of millions! The cultivated acres of the present gave employment to one million people. Then the 200 million acres would keep forty or fifty

millions in the West. St. John, Montreal and Toronto were to share in the trade which these 200 nillion acres contained in embryo. Montreal was reaching all over its island, and its half million population would soon be a million. In Toronto one could not secure a house, and couldn't pay for it if he did. Capital was unequal to the task of housing the people, and the mills could not supply the material. Each summer there were going into the West 150,000 people, mostly young men. There were perhaps 20,000 engagements and marriages among this number every year. This meant a car load of engagement rings from the East. The influx added \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 to East's exports every year.

#### BUILDING OF A NATION.

All this called for the building of nation, the greatest thing which body of men could attempt, something or the king,s head.) which gave them a sphere and an object in the creation, something immortal and strong. National life had him and his friends. As the latter are made the Jew immortal, and national life would, the speaker hoped, keep the British nation in command of all whether it may be his turn to be the seas, with a foothold in every port of the globe.

To keep it so, the manhood of tie nation was the vital thing, that manhood which had made it so that the greatest deeds upon this planet could summoned up in the wordd-Eng-

land, Scotland, Ireland. This spiritual superiority, the speaker contended, was due to Christianity and its principles, and the most important work of all for its maintenance was being done on the quiet by those humble men who overrun the country today, reaching out to the most vital part in our life in the Christian clergy. Canada, with British speed and literature, was called to reproduce ,amid her splendid opportunities the British nation in a way corresponding to her immense advant-

He hoped to see the day when i would be a criminal offense for a man ship and his manhood, at the polls, for

#### SHIFTS IN YALE LINE.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 11 .- 'Ham' Andrus, the big guard of Yale's 1908 not shown on the chart, but drawn on eleven, who came near losing his life clinch in the last round the sailor it by the boys), where they killed a in a drowning accident in Alaska a swung a right overhand chop which month ago, joined the Yale football the coast to Cadogan Fiord; thence squad today. Andrus has missed three champion went down flat on his back, around Cape Isabella and up to Com- weeks of training by reason of his demander Peary's old house in Payer lay in getting back to college, but he so dazed that his manager cut the is in splendid physical condition, and round short. has probably lost nothing in this re-

MONTREAL, Oct. 12 .- Thomas Cote, who resigned the other day as managing editor of La Presse, is not, as reported, to be the deputy minister of narine and fisheries, but is to replace Hon, Hector Fabre at Paris as the representative of the Canadian government. Mr. Fabre, who is advanced MATTHEW A. HENSON. in years, has asked to be relieved.

### DIP YOUR SHEEP

Stockmen and farmers who us animals—get more wool and bet-ter prices. More than half the cloth and flannel of the world is made of Cooper dipped wool. Tanks supplied at cost to all users of the Cooper Dips

COOPER'S POWDER DIP The leading sheep dip for 65 years. Used on 250 million sheep every year. Kfils ticks, lice, nits and eggs in one dipping. Does

not stain the wool, but increases

the yield and improves the quality. Price 25 gal. pkt. 50c. 100 gal.

#### COOPER'S FLUID DIP

For all animals. A highly con centrated, non-poisonous fluid dip of marvellous strength. Mixes readily with cold water, whether hard, brackish, or salty. The only pure liquid dip-no sediment. Goes farther than Coal Tar dips and therefore cheaper. Positive reme dy for scab, mange, ticks, lice, ringworm, eczema, sores, bites stings, etc. One gallon makes 200 gallons for general dipping, or 300 gallons for disinfecting.

Price-qt. can 75c. 1 gal. can \$2.00; 5 gal, can \$8.50.

### COOPER'S WORM TABLETS

A sure remedy for intestinal worms in Horses, Sheep, Cattle and These tablets offer the great advantage of correct doses and certain results. Dose-one tablet for lamb or shoat, two for sheep or hogs, three for horses

Price-10 tablets 20c postpaid, box of tablets, 200, \$1.00 postpaid.

#### COOPER'S "LAVENE"

The most effective skin dressing for horses, Cattle and Hogs. Cures worst cases of mange and ringworm at one dressing. Searches the skin and attacks the dis ease at its root. Improves the coat and renders hair soft and glossy. Is used by many of the best breeders in preparing animals

Price-Qt. can \$1.00; gal. can,

GANADIAN DRUG CO., Ltd., St. John, N. B.

#### BARCELONA STILL IN THROES OF TERROR

Bomb Explosions and Other Outrages are Now of Daily Occurrence.

SARAGOSSA, Oct. 12. - The news brought here from Barcelona is again very serious. The city is evidently

passing through a fresh reign of terror. The situation as regards the whole of Spain is disquieting. Not a day passes without bombs exploding in the Barcelona streets, but

the government suppresses all news of these continued outrages. When the Imparcial published a "rumor" that three bombs had exploded the whole edition was promptly suppress-The Barcelona law courts are extremely busy making up for lost time.

An army of police, detectives and civil guards are distributed throughout the building, for annonymous warnings declare that the anarchists have designs on it. Warnings received predicting the hour and place of bomb explosions are almost always fulfilled. The agitation has undoubtedly increased since the arrest of Senor Francisco Ferrer, ex-director of the Anti-Clerical Modern School in Barcelona. Placards have appeared in the streets at Barcelona and even Madrid demanding "La liberted de Ferrer o a la cabeza del Rey!" (Ferrer's liberty Houses are searched daily in the

hope of finding fresh evidence against innumberable, nervous tension ist at the highest pitch. No one knows marched off to the dungeons of Montjuich. Suspects are, without a shred of

evidence or even an actual charge, being deported and exiled wholesale. Sixty were dispatched by the last steamer to Fernando Po, in West Africa. Others are arbitrarily sent to small towns in the remotest parts of the peninsula.

It will be extremely difficult for the premier, Senor Maura, and his henchman, Senor la Clerva, minister of the interior-who is called "the Spanish Trepoff"-to deal with Senor Ferrer. Senor Romeo, the well-known Madrid journalist and correspondent of a London newspaper, has been in prison for some weeks, and yet no charge has been formulated against him. He may well remain there for months.

#### Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12 .- "Gunboat" Smith, a seaman from one of the U. S. cruisers anchored in this harbor, scored a knockdown in a four-round bout tonight with Jack Johnson, a negro heavyweight. Coming out of a

#### WEAK MAN RECEIPT

Any man who suffers with nervous debility, weak back, failing memory or deficient manhood, brought on by excesses or dissipation may cure himself at home with a simple perscription that I will gladly send free in a phain scaled envelope, to any man who will write for it. Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3022 Luck Bullding Detroit, Michigan.