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Our Ale, Porter and Lager are recognized as the greatest health-giving tonics on the market today.

FROM LONDON TO INDIA IN 7 DAYS

Projected Railway Across Persia, at Cost of $90,000,000 to Work Marvels.

[Associated Press.]

London, Dec. 26.—It is proposed to build a railroad across Persia which will bring London within seven days' journey of Bombay, at a cost of $200, as against $300, and fourten days by the present London-Brindisi route.

The scheme is outlined by M. Zvegintreff, a member of the Russian Duma, who is at present in London. According to his statement a group of Russians interested in financial and railway enterprise has come to the conclusion the time has arrived to unite the lines of the European railway system with that of India, thus forming an uninterrupted thoroughfare between Western Europe and Southern Asia, and inaugurating a system which would only be comparable to the Suez Canal, Trans-Siberian and Trans-American lines. Such an enterprise could, however, be formed only by an international combination of financial and commercial men, while the leading interest should be Russian and English.

Financiers Organize.

The Russian promoters of the idea have therefore formed a Russian group, with the view of ultimately developing it into an international company, to study the question and afterward to build the line. This group represents some of the biggest banking, railway and commercial interests in Russia, and the necessary Russian financial banking is assured.

It is proposed to take from Baku, the most southern station on the Russian railway system, a direct line through Persia, via Seistan, to Nushki, on the Anglo-Indian system. The main line would follow the shortest route, with branches to the Persian Gulf and to Teheran, if it is found that the direct line would not go through the Persian capital. In the opinion of the group, this line must not be regarded as a tool for local political interests, and it is held that the line cannot be devided into sections controlled by different groups.

It must exist as a whole, and the company must have an international character, not only as regards the financing of the enterprise, but also as far as the board that will have to be constituted is concerned. For that reason, through the interests of Russia, England and Persia (the two first as owners of the two ends of the line and the latter as the owner of the territory on which the line develops), must be predominant, yet French, German and Belgian interests and the interests of any other group that may find it convenient to invest will be most heartily welcomed.

Sixteen Hundred Miles of Rails.

With regard to the Bagdad Railway, already under construction, this scheme affords no menace whatever to that line. At the present rate of construction the latter cannot reach the region through which this Persian proposes to travel for a period of at least eight years, and there is no reason whatever why the Bagdad Railway should not at that period profitably effect a junction with the international line now being considered.

The length of the line to be built to connect the existing Russian and Indian lines is only 1,600 miles, and a rough survey, which has been made, leads to the conclusion that for the sum of $90,000,000 the line could be completed. Adding to this the necessary rate of interested for the invested capital for four years (the period of construction) would necessitate the expenditure of another $12,500,000. This would mean a total expenditure of say, $102,000,00, of which the Russian group think quite sufficient for the enterprise.

As to the possible success of the enterprise from the purely financial point, it is hoped that given the possibility of taking passengers and mails from London to Bombay in eight days six hours, at the very moderate estimated speed of 28 miles per hour, or with a speed of 33 miles in exactly seven days, and with a daily service, the transit traffic would be developed from its very first days, especially if it is remembered that the English traffic, for the purpose of saving four and a half days, maintains a special service from Calais to Brindisi.

A ROYAL HUNT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—Grand Dukes Nicholas Nichollaevitch, Michael Nicholiaevitch and Serge Mikhailovich departed Monday for Skiernlewice, Russian Poland, where they will hunt with nine Austrian personages, among them Archduke Rudolphe, the crown prince of Austria. The highest importance is attached to the meeting.

The deaths through Alpine climbing for 1910 number 90.

NO LONGER BELIEVES MAN ONCE MONKEY

Prof. Wallace Says Darwin's Theory Fails to Explain the Soul.

New York, Dec. 25.—At the age of 87 years Prof. Alfred Russel Wallace, LL.D., F. R. S., co-worker and contemporary of Charles Darwin in the formulation of the Darwinian theory of man's evolution from the lower animals, has cast aside the generally accepted understanding of the evolution hypothesis in favor of the simple Biblical history of the creation of the first perfect man—a living being with an immortal soul.

"This theory of natural selection," wrote Prof. Wallace in December, 1900, in defence of the Darwinian doctrine of the origin of species through the process of natural selection, "has furnished a rational and precise explanation of the means of adaptation of all existing organisms to their conditions, and, therefore, of their transformation from the series of distinct but allied species which occupied the earth at some preceding epoch. In this sense it has actually demonstrated the origin of species, and by carrying back this process step by step into earlier and earlier geological times we are able mentally to follow out the evolution of all forms of life from one or a few primordial forms."

Today, after ten years more of scientific research, Prof. Wallace makes in the New York World this most important declaration:

"Nothing in evolution can account for the soul of man. The difference between man and the other animals is unbridgeable."

"An honest and unswerving scrutiny of nature forces upon the mind this certain truth—that at some period of this earth's history there was an act of creation, a giving to the earth of something which before it had not possessed, and from that gift, the gift of life, has come the infinite and wonderful population of living forms.

"I hold that there was a subsequent act of creation in giving to man, when he had emerged from his apelike ancestry, of a spirit or soul

"I believe that guidance which superintends the management of our bodies to be the guidance of beings superior to us in power and intelligence. Call them spirits, angels, gods, what you will; the name is of no importance. I find this control in the lowest cell; the wonderful activity of cells convinces me that it is guided by intelligence and consciousness.

"I cannot comprehend how any just and unprejudiced mind, fully aware of this amazing activity, can persuade itself to believe that the whole thing is a blind and unintelligent accident. It may not be possible for us to say how the guidance is exercised and by exactly what powers; but for those who have eyes to see and minds unaccustomed to reflect, in the minutest cells, in the blood, in the whole earth, and throughout the stellar universe—our own little universe, as one may call it—there is intelligent and conscious direction; in a word, there is mind.

"We must enlarge our vision. We must see more beings in the universe than ourselves. I think we have not to recognize that between man and the Ultimate God there is an almost infinite multitude of beings working in the universe at tasks as definite and important as any that we have to perform on the earth.

"Have you examined the feather of a bird? I almost think a feather is the masterpiece of nature. No man in the world could make such a thing, or anything in the very slightest degree resembling it. Someone has said that a single feather from a heron's wing is composed of over a million parts! The quill is socketed, held together by little contrivances in the nature of hooks and eyes; it is of a material so light that a finger can twist it out of shape but if it gets pierced or separated by any slight blow it becomes quickly reunited and restored.

"Evolution can explain a great deal; but the origin of a feather, and its growth, this is beyond our comprehension, certainly beyond the power of accident to achieve.

"I am convinced that at one period in the earth's history there was a definite act of creation, that from that moment evolution has been at work, guidance has been exercised.

Materialism is dead for all intelligent minds. There are laws of nature, but they are purposeful. Everywhere we look we are confronted by power and intelligence. The future will be full of wonder, reverence, and a calm faith worthy of our place in the scheme of things."

The deepest valley is in Palestine; it is at least 1,300 feet below the level of the sea.

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taken occasionally tone up the liver, move the bowels freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. 25c. a box at all druggists'.

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BRISTOL TYPE BEST CRUISER

One of the Most Useful Classes of Fighting Ships.

SAYS AMERICAN EXPERT

Is An Advance On Similar Ships Built For the Kaiser's Fleets.

New York, Dec. 26.—The New York Herald has the following from London:

"The commissioning of the cruiser Bristol, for the Canadian navy, at Davenport, marks the completion of the class of five medium-sized cruisers of the protected type which were authorized in the naval program of 1908-9. It is noteworthy that these vessels should be joining the fleet at a time when attention is being directed to the cruiser policy of the Admiralty in view of the forthcoming navy estimates, and therfore a brief review of the situation in regard to cruisers should be opportune at the present moment.

"With the entry of the Bristol into service Great Britain may be said to be reaping the first fruits of the revival of naval opinion in favor of the small cruiser, which took place just over three years ago. For some time previous to that date the attention of the naval world had been concentrated upon the building of armored cruisers of large displacement and power, culminating in the production of the Indomitable and her sisters, and, following the British example in this respect, all the great powers except Germany, had ceased to build any protected cruisers for about five years.

"Then it was that the Admiralty, having established a lead in battleships of the Dreadnought class, turned their attention to the equipment of the fleet with a new type of cruiser for service with destroyers and another type for scouting work and the protection of commerce. It was, of course, never intended that the Invincibles, although described as cruisers, should be employed upon work of this nature. The main reason why they were built was to form a fast wing to the battleship fleet, ready at any time to overtake the rearmost ships of a retreating enemy and hold on to them until the rest of the ships could arrive and bring about a decisive action.

Advantages of the Bristols.

"The first type decided upon by the Admiralty is represented by the Boadicea class, three of which are now in commission as parent ships in the first and second destroyer flotilla. The Boadicea is of 3,660 tons, her armament consists of six 4-inch guns, and she carries 450 tons of coal. In each of these particulars she is superior to the eight scouts which were launched in 1904-5. The second design adopted is that of the five Bristols, which are of 4,800 tons displacement, and carry two 6-inch and ten 4-inch guns in their armament—an advance, it will be seen, upon that of the Boadicea, which was considered insufficient for effective reconnaissance work. The Bristols have also much better seakeeping qualities than the Boadicea, and they carry 800 tons of fuel.

"In announcing the construction of the Bristol class, the secretary to the Admiralty stated that they were to replace the cruisers of the Edgar type, which had become worn out. It was also well known that they were designed as an answer to the cruisers Germany was steadily building in accordance with her navy law, which provided for the laying down of two each year. These cruisers have gradually advanced in size, but the last to be completed, the Koln and Augsburg, have a displacement of 4,280 tons, and an armament of twelve guns of 4.1-inch calibre, while their engines are of 20,000 horsepower, compared with 22,000 of the Bristol's machinery. They are therefore not so large or powerful as the British cruisers, especially if compared with the second batch, known as the Dartmouth class, of 5,250 tons, which will follow the five Bristols into commission before long.

"Turning to the larger question of the relative position of Great Britain in this class of vessels, critics of the Admiralty policy sometimes seek to prove that our supply is deficient on the ground that, owing to the size of our mercantile marine, which includes more than a third of the world's steam and sailing vessels, we therefore require a proportionately large number of cruisers for its protection. But the material point is not concerned so much with what commerce the navy has to protect as with the dangers which that commerce has to be protected from, and therefore in fixing our numbers it is necessary to take into account the strength of other powers.

"In 1914, as I pointed out in The Herald in October, Great Britain will have, exclusive of any ships the colonies may build, forty-eight protected cruisers of a total displacement of 324,115 tons, as compared with thirty-nine for Germany of 137,151 tons. The German total, however, will include a larger proportion of modern vessels, for, eliminating all over fifteen years, the figures would be Great Britain twenty-six and Germany thirty. In the last named total are included the four ships to be laid down within the next two years.

"From these figures it will be seen that while the British preponderance in 114 will be considerable, it is essential that new ships should be provided for the replacement of those which must be struck off the list in the years immediately following."

FEARED BURIAL ALIVE

Precautions to Prevent It Found in Lyman Denison's Will.

New York, December 26.—The will of Lyman Denison, of No. 64 East Seventy-eighth street, filed in the surrogate's office, shows that he feared the possibility of being buried alive, as he requested that his body be cremated as soon after his decease as possible, but said that if, in the judgment of his family, acting on the advice of a competent physician, the process of embalming would surely destroy all life that might possibly be in his body they might adopt that method of making sure of his death.

Mr. Denison, who died on December 12, left an annuity of $600 a year to his brother, Egbert C. Denison, of the Hotel Avon, and the remainder of his $50,000 estate to his widow.

A provisional census of Berlin and its suburbs shows a population of about 3,400,000.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR FOR RENT

You Can Get Two Rooms in Vienna for That Amount Per Annum.

Vienna, Dec. 26.—The Government taxes rents in this country, stipulating in some cases the amounts that ought to be charged, too. Hence landlords have to be good, to a certain extent, and tenants must not kick lest they offend the august Imperial Government and go to jail. Throughout Austria all living quarters must consist of a kitchen and a living room and, according to the lists just published, Vienna has 2 homes of this character for which no more than five dollars annual rent is charged. In other Austrian cities this low figure is even less a curiosity. Lemberg has 279 and Laiboh 145 homes renting at five dollars per year.

Nearly seven hundred Vienna flats, having from two to four rooms, rent for from five to ten dollars annually. Nearly 5,000 flats rent from ten to twenty dollars annually, while nearly 24,000 rent for from twenty to forty dollars per annum.

The tax commission found one flat, consisting of a kitchen and fifteen rooms renting for four hundred dollars per year. Another flat of the same price consisted of twenty rooms. The highest rent asked in Vienna for a home is ten thousand francs ($2,000), and there are only 170 flats at this price to be had. Of these 71 contain 26 rooms.

SALOON BURGLARS PROVE TO BE PUPS

Chicago Police Surround Place, Make a Raid and Get the "Ha, Ha"—

Chicago, Dec. 26.—It was two o'clock. The moon had not risen and the Canal street lights sputtered and fluttered, casting weird shadows in the alleys and corners. Adolph Stein, lying in his bedroom on the second floor of 100 Canal street, had just been awakened, and lulled by the clatter of a distant switch engine, was sinking again into the land of dreams when his ears caught a rasping noise that seemed to come from under his bed.

Stein sat up and listened. The noise came from his saloon below! His first thought was "robbers!" His second was "police!" So he stole across the room and picked up the telephone receiver.

Safe blowers in the saloon at 100 Canal street," shouted Desk Sergeant Kelliher, at the Desplaines street police station a moment later, and eleven men in blue climbed quickly into the patrol wagon and dashed away to do battle with the robbers. Stein met them a block away, the December air getting into his carpet slippers and under his night shirt and giving his teeth a good cue to chatter.

Nine policemen stationed themselves in advantageous positions around the saloon and Sergeant Brennan and a detective advanced to the front door and walked boldly in.

Hardly had they crossed the threshold when the intruders sprang upon them. But the sergeant did not fire and the detective lowered his revolver and swore industriously. For the trouble had been started by two yellow pups that had been locked up in the saloon by mistake and chewing the corner of a case of empty beer bottles they had struck terror to Stein's heart. A crowd of baggagemen from the Union depot had gathered to watch the fun after seeing Stein meet the police, and their chaffing added the last straw to the woes of the police and even the offer to "set 'em up" failed to arouse their spirits.

OPERATE ON A LION CUB

Surgeons Remove Tumor From "Patient" That Is Impatient.

New York, Dec. 26.—Henry Hudson, the 14 months-old lion cub in the Central Park menagerie, underwent an operation for a tumor in the throat, and the operating surgeons are hoping that they will not have another case of the kind for a long time to come.

The Hudson cub is big for its age and strong and lusty. He was born in the jungles of Central Park and is a great favorite with the children. Some time ago he devoleped a tumorous growth of the throat. He lost his appetite and made the night hideous with his howls. It was decided that the only thing to save the animal's life was an operation.

When "Bill" Snyder entered the cub's den, armed with sharp knives, needles and antiseptices, it was an angry, hungry lion that confronted him. Snyder had a sack in his hand. He proposed to envelop Henry's head in the bag and then tie his fore feet to the bars of his cage. The cub got the sack between his teeth and tore it to bits. He also made several savage lunges at the keeper, who had fed him from a bottle when he was not able to feed himself.

Another sack was procured, and this time Snyder was more successful. Snarling and growling the cub was dragged to the front of the cage, where his paws were securely fastened to the bars. Then he was muzzled and Snyder in a short time made an incision five inches long in the animal's neck and the tumorous growth was removed. The wound was then washed with peroxide and seven stitches taken to hold the skin together. The operation was a success.

SKATERS KILLED DEER.

Skowhegan, Me., Dec. 26. — For ten miles on the Kennebec River there was a race between a buck deer and over 100 Skowhegan men and boys on skates. The deer lost both the race and its life.

Up the river and back again, and around an island, the hunters went until the animal was killed with a polo club by Myron Smith and Lyle Moore. Moore and Smith, two of the fastest skaters in town, saw the deer crossing the river far above them. He was then about two-thirds of the way across The young men went in pursuit

When they were close upon the animal he turned up the river. Deer and men sped along for two miles. People on the banks saw the chase and notified others in the village. All the skates that could be found were brought into service.

GIFTS FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 26.—United States seamen from eight battleships, grateful to John D. Rockefeller and Miss Helen Gould for kindness to them, have sent Christmas gifts to both. A handsome flower stand was sent to Mr. Rockefeller, and a beautiful fern dish to Miss Gould. The latter in return is sending a shuffleboard with ten-pin attachment to the Naval Y. M. C. A. here.

Sunday newspapers are prohibited by law in Melbourne.

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Big Clearing in Millinery Section

Trimmed Hats, Wings, Ostrich Feathers and Shapes

If you need anything in Millinery now is your opportunity, while the stocks are fresh and assortment is best, to have your choice at greatly reduced prices, the value of the Hat or its beauty will receive no consideration now, as the stock must be cleared and cleared quickly. This week we are showing a splendid assortment of the newest models from our own workrooms at less than half the regular price; all this season's new and stylish shapes, trimmed in the latest fashion, large and medium-sized Hats, Turbans, Drooping Brims, Toques, mounted with wings or prettily draped. A large display table loaded with these to be cleared at less than half. Come early for your choice.

TRIMMED HATS LESS THAN HALF.

$3.50 Ostrich Feathers, $1.98

A wise investment, even if you don't need one just now. There are only fifty Plumes in the lot to be cleared at this price; black, pale blue, brown and pink; beautiful rich, full Feathers. Our regular $3.50 stock. The balance to clear at, each $1.98

Sale of Wings, 19c and 39c Pair

The balance of a great assortment of Wings, in black and almost any color you can think of; large Wings and medium sizes, many of which were very expensive and fit to adorn your best hat. We have grouped all into two lots and placed them on our 19¢ and 39¢ sale tables for a quick clearance. Some great bargains will be again found on these tables this week. Don't miss them. Per pair ..... 19¢ and 39¢

Untrimmed Shapes, $1 Each

Look them over, you'll find some of the most expensive Shapes on this table; Fine Beaver Turbans, Tams, Toques, Drooping Brims, Wide Brims, etc., all this season's stock; in black, navy, red, brown, green, pearl gray, tan, mauve, etc.; a great opportunity for the home milliner with above sale of Wings and Feathers to make up a pretty hat at only a fraction of the original cost with almost the whole winter ahead to wear it. Your choice of all Felt Shapes, each $1.00

Second Floor.

Hair Dressing and Manicure Parlors

Our appliances for the treatment of the scalp, face, hands and hair are the latest, and these parlors are equipped with every modern invention in this line, including electric appliances for the scalp and face massage, shampooing, hair dressing, massage and manicuring; an expert manicurist in charge.

Electric Scalp Treatment, 50¢. Electric Face Massage, 50¢.

Second Floor—Adjoining Ladies' Restroom.

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MAIL BOXES ROBBED

Young Man Arrested by the Police at Ingersoll.

Ingersoll, Dec. 26.—William E. Ackert of this town, 21 years of age, was taken into custody by Chief Chilton late on Saturday night in connection with the theft of parcels containing Christmas presents from post-office boxes. Ackert walked into a carefully set trap, and was nabbed before he had time to leave the post-office. When he was seen opening a box with a key a sign was given and he was hemmed in by those who had been watching. Chief Chilton, who had been working in connection with the others, was called in, and the young man's arrest followed. After a severe examination he produced a key to the box he had just opened. He admitted having taken a watch fob from a parcel in the box. He also confessed to taking parcels from another box in connection with which complaints were made to the post-office authorities. The key to this box was supposed to have been lost, but Ackert says he found it in the box. The key to the other box was supposed to have been lost about a week ago. The young man will come up for a hearing on Tuesday morning.

One is certainly more impressed than one was by the importance of airmanship for the purposes of war says the London Saturday Review. The airships really have proved this beyond the least doubt. Airships promise to be great in the art of observation, and everyone can realize the value of that in a campaign.

Your Good Looks

should be a source of pride to you. Sallow skin, pimples, blotches and eruptions call for immediate attention. It should be your aim to get rid of these disfiguring signs of impure blood — quickly, certainly, inexpensively. No outward application will purify your blood.

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help naturally from within. They cleanse the system and enable your stomach, liver and bowels to work as Nature intended.

Try a few doses and see how quickly you will be rid of impurities, and how your blood and your looks will be benefited. Thoroughly tried and proved good this family remedy is

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Useful for 500 purposes—Sold Everywhere.

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