

SACRIFICED TITLE FOR SHOP GIRL WINS RICHES AS MINER

Coins \$30,000 in Colorado Copper—Welcomed on Business Visit to Berlin by all Friends.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 1.—It has come to light that in Berlin City, Frederick County, Colorado, Hans Frederick Barnes is really Count Hans Frederick von Hochberg of the illustrious Pless family of Germany and a nephew of Princess Marie von Saxe-Weimar, and for many years a playmate of Crown Prince William. The Count has given up his title to wed a shop girl, and he has further relinquished all claim to his inheritance and has become an American mine promoter. In less than one year he has accumulated over \$30,000 in cash and a fourth interest in a copper mining company which is producing ore.

This young scion of German nobility created a sensation in court circles some time ago when he handed in his commission as First Lieutenant in the Royal Foot Guards and then came to this country, where he was engaged as chauffeur at Tarrytown, N. Y., and later married at Ossining, N. Y., Louise Carow, whom he had known in Germany as a shop girl.

The Count, with his young bride and baby, are now living in Barnes City, Colo. Count von Hochberg has done that which no other mine promoter in America has done—he has sold stock to Germany's royal family. Several of his wealthy and titled relatives have invested in his mining company, among them being Prince Henry of Reuss, his great-uncle, and Duke of Pless, his uncle. It is said the Crown Prince also has stock in this company. At any rate, it is estimated that at least \$70,000 in stock has been sold by Von Hochberg to the German nobility, and he has another plan on foot, when more stock will be taken by the young man to be offered to his wealthy relatives for sale at par.

The mine promoting scheme, in which the Count is now engaged, was responsible in some degree to his renunciation of the name of Hochberg for the name of Barnes. The story that leads up to this mining adventure begins more than a year ago. The Count had been selected for a military career by his family and was once in daily attendance at the Imperial Palace as an officer of the Kaiser's personal bodyguard. However, the Count's military duties were not so tiresome but that he could ramble around Berlin. In one of his ramblings he met Louise Carow, who was working in a shop, and became infatuated with her. Some time elapsed, then a scandal came to the ears of the Count's noble father. It was intended that the young Count should marry a Princess in June of last year, and preparations were being made for the wedding. The father of the nobleman became enraged and demanded to know what he intended to do, but young Frederick said calmly: "I will marry the girl."

The Count's father then determined to send him to America to travel. He came to New York City, and then determined he would no longer accept the kindness of his father, so he secured a place as chauffeur with Maxwell-Briscoe at Tarrytown, N. Y.

In the following August he cabled to Louise-Carow to come to him. She came in September of the same year and they were married at Ossing. The story of the marriage, of course, spread broadcast in Germany, and soon realized the count. Many business offers came to the Count. A playwright quickly wrote a play around the story of the Count and his shop girl bride. It was submitted to the Count with a proposal that he take the stellar part, but this offer was rejected.

Soon after an offer came to drive an automobile up Pike's Peak. Such a feat would be a big advertisement for the company, and since it was fraught with danger the price offered was great, but his wife would not consent to this risk of his life.

Count Frederick continued to act as chauffeur, yet with his bride he was very happy. Then the mining fever seized the Count. It happened in this way: Noah Barnes had read of the romantic and sensational career of Count von Hochberg. Barnes was a mining man from Colorado, and it dawned upon him that to secure his name and co-operation would mean much for the success of his mining concern. Barnes visited and convinced Von Hochberg, and when Barnes returned to his Colorado camp the Count was his companion.

While prospecting the German nobleman came across veins of copper, which he staked off, and it afterward became the property of a holding concern. Mr. Barnes, an experienced mining promoter, organized the Cottonwood Creek Copper Company. The company was chartered under the laws of the State of New York with a capital of \$300,000. The Count was made secretary of the concern and his name and photograph were displayed prominently on all the prospectus.

The following spring the company was able to put stock on the market. During the winter the Count was busy with his pen, writing pamphlets, the greatest of which was "Colorado's Golden Glories," which depicted in eulogistic terms the rich opportunities for investors in mines. Special attention was paid to his own company. All of the Count's literary efforts were printed in Germany, for the company was desirous that they should fall into the hands of readers in Germany, a field quite unexplored.

Stock was sold on the New York curb and a dividend of 5 per cent. was guaranteed on a \$115,000 issue of stock. In the spring the Count determined to sail for Germany. His wife and child went with him. He stayed at the Kaiserhof in Berlin, but his wife remained with her relatives.

His old friends flocked to see him and

the hotel was the scene of many brilliant gatherings. Count Frederick called to see his relatives, where he was kindly received except by his father, Count Holko von Hochberg, Lord of Rohstock Castle and royal director of music at Berlin.

In congeniality several weeks were spent. His father's offers in the army also called on him. After he so suddenly left the army he was disgraced, and for a time was threatened with court-martial, but this embarrassment was avoided by Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German Ambassador at Washington, who communicated with his government and straightened out all things before the Count started for Germany.

Suddenly the Count announced to his friends his connection with the new copper company. He showed them the prospectus. A promise was required of him not to use the family name on mining stock literature. He agreed to do this. However, \$70,000 shares of stock in the new company were taken by his relatives and friends. It is not known what legal steps were resorted to to separate Count Frederick from his family name, but that the renunciation was made is apparent from the 1906 edition of the Almanach de Gotha.

After the stock was sold Count Frederick returned to America with his wife and child, but he returned as Hans Frederick Barnes. Hans Barnes is the most prominent citizen. He is loved and admired for his grit in marrying the shop girl by all the miners in his em-

CANADA'S FORESTS.

The Dominion Must Husband Her Timber Resources.

Canada's forest area has been variously estimated at from eight hundred million to three hundred million acres. The latter is the latest estimate, and was given by Dr. B. E. Fernow, the recently appointed dean of the faculty of forestry at the University of Toronto. He is one of the best authorities on forest subjects on the continent, and for years was head of the United States Bureau of Forestry. His estimate, he thinks, "will cover the commercially valuable timber land area, actual and potential." At this estimate the forest area of Canada is "not much more than one-half of the commercial forest area of the United States."

Mr. R. H. Campbell, Superintendent of Forestry for the Dominion Government, gives a rather larger estimate. He has calculated the forest area of the Dominion at about 535 million acres, divided as follows:

	Acres.
British Columbia	182 million
Man, Sask., Alta. and unorganized territories	180 million
Ontario	40 million
Quebec	120 million
New Brunswick	7 1/2 million
Nova Scotia	5 million

"Inexhaustible" used to be a favorite word to describe Canada's forests. But the drop from the old figure of 800 million acres to the present ones given above shows clearly that the more Canada's forest wealth is investigated, the less are people inclined to use that word. Great as this wealth may be, it is for Canada to husband her resources, and make her forests a permanent asset. In order to do this, she must carefully protect her forests and see to their being reproduced, that a future supply of timber may be ensured from them. This would mean the careful management of these lands on scientific and business principles, and these it is that the forestry movement is seeking to introduce throughout the Dominion.

HIGH FLYING CLOUDS.
Their Study Has Attracted Many Observers in Recent Years.

The science of clouds has attracted many devotees within the past few years and photography has greatly assisted in advancing it. Clouds, like stars, become far more interesting to the novice observer of nature when he knows the names attached to them. While the grandest and most imposing form of cloud is the domed and pinnacled cumulus, which frequently accompanies thunder storms, the most beautiful is the feathery cirrus. Cirrus clouds sometimes exist at enormous elevations.

While their mean height is about 29,000 feet—the height of Mount Everest—they have been measured at an elevation of 49,000 feet, or more than nine miles. They move with great velocity, about 90 miles an hour on the average, and in the winter sometimes more than 200 miles an hour.

Temperament and Training.

Tests and observations made at the Yale psychological laboratory have suggested some important principles to be observed in training for the development of bodily strength. It appears that the nervous and the phlegmatic types of temperament require different methods of physical exercise. The phlegmatic temperament indicates much reserve energy in both muscles and nerve cells, while the nervous temperament possesses less reserve power, but greater ability to use the energy at hand. In the development of strength the mental factors are more necessary than the muscular. One great lesson taught by these tests is that individual temperament should be carefully studied before prescribing systems of exercise.

IN THE UPPER AIR.

Ballooning Leads to Discoveries Regarding the Flight of Birds.

The growth of ballooning has led to many curious investigations touching the atmosphere and its inhabitants. By the use of anchored balloons with registering instruments some of the experiments of deep-sea sounding have been repeated aloft. At Strasburg sounding balloons have been sent to a height of nearly 26,000 yards, and 19,000 to 20,000 yards is not an uncommon height. One of the astonishing things said to have resulted is the discovery at a height of 14,000 yards of an isothermal zone, in which, contrary to experience up to that height, temperature



does not diminish with recession from the earth.

One of the most interesting studies is that of the flight of birds. The observation of aeronautes appears completely to dispel the old-time notions that some birds soared to stupendous heights. Humboldt having credited the Condor with over 7,000 yards, and others believing that birds of passage flew at heights of 3,000 to 5,000 yards, and is exceptional cases 10,000 to 12,000 yards. Balloon voyaging, however, establishes the fact that birds never rise to anything like these distances above the earth. Professor J. Poeschel, of Frankfurt, records as altogether unusual the passage of a balloon in which he was through a flock of birds at night at a height of 2,200 yards. The birds dashed against the basket of the balloon and generally acted as if they had lost their bearings.

Bird flight at the great elevations formerly assumed is now regarded as physically impossible. The rarefaction of the air is too great to permit of flight without terrible exhaustion, especially as breathing would be difficult. Besides, the cold is too extreme at a height of 10,000 yards, for instance, the thermometer dropping to 60 degrees below.

The observations of balloons show that the vast majority of birds keep within 1,000 yards of the earth, and the



vast majority of these, indeed, within a couple of hundred yards, even in long flights. Crows, however, were frequently observed at a height of 1,400 yards, a hawk was once encountered at 1,900 yards and an eagle is on record at 3,000 yards.

Moving Pictures for Medical Students.

In one of the New York hospitals moving pictures have been made of operations, as well as of the peculiarities of locomotor ataxia. This is the following example set in Vienna, where moving pictures have been made of celebrated surgeons performing critical operations. The purpose in both cases is, of course, to enable students and practitioners to study the peculiarities of diseases and the methods of distinguished operators.



BERLIN AND PARIS FEMALE CAB DRIVERS.

The larger cut on the upper right hand corner shows Frau Von Papp, the first female auto cab driver of Berlin, who has just given up her position because she felt her health giving out under the strain of her duties.

The lower cut on the left shows one of the women cab drivers of Paris. There were formerly 46 of these, but now their number has dwindled to less than that. Several of the cab drivers have quit because they married "fars" they have picked up.

Saved From the Surgeon's Knife

When the system becomes so disordered that all the wheels of health clog up, the usual result is acute constipation and piles. A good remedy must be used immediately, otherwise an operation may become imperative. Probably no remedy has proved more successful in curing piles than Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They give instant relief, restore natural conditions, and prevent the hemorrhoids from returning. Nor is proof lacking. "I suffered about the limit of human endurance," writes Miss Lueders, of Cornwall, Ont. "I was employed in a factory here, but had to give up work till I got cured. I read about Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and after using them two weeks was cured. I can highly recommend them as a perfect safeguard against piles." Every person is benefited by Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they regulate the system, make you feel well and cheerful. Better try these good pills, 25c per box, or five boxes for \$1.00. At all dealers in medicine.

TRADE NOTES.

From the United States Consuls of the Far East.

Attention is called by Consul-General Michael of Calcutta to the large and growing trade of Rangoon, Burma, where the United States is represented by a consular agent. The imports at that port during the six months ended September 30, 1907, amounted in value to \$16,000,000, an increase of \$1,179,330 over the same months of 1906. In the six months ended September, 1907, British India's imports amounted to \$199,850,206, and exports to \$319,509,698. Bengal and Bombay provinces do three-fourths of the entire importing by the six provinces, including Burma.

Consul Wilbur T. Gracey of Tsingtau, China, says that copies in English of the Chinese bankruptcy code of 1905 can be obtained from booksellers in Shanghai and Hongkong. The code was the work of certain Chinese students educated in Japan and was revised by Wu Ting-fang.

The boom in India cotton yarns in Shanghai has run out, and the high

hopes of India mills are dampened. Japan has forced her yarns into notice, and China is also more largely supplying the home market. India is looking westward for a market.

At the examinations held in Pekin for official degrees men who had studied in American universities were awarded the highest honors. Out of a large number examined only seven were given the highest degree obtainable, and of these five were graduates of the University of California, while the two others had studied in Jaupen.

A British consular report from Corea states that prospects for beet sugar culture in that country are bright. Experiments show a yield to the acre of twelve tons of beets with 10 per cent. of sugar. Farmers are financed by the sugar companies and get 50 per cent. of the yield.

Mysoore State is forging ahead in internal improvements in the way of railways, electric trains, mills and factories, improved agricultural development, utilization of water powers for electricity, the opening of manganese and gold mines and in the education of the people. Makers of American mining, electrical, agricultural and saw mill machinery should exploit this State.

While the Beijing electric street railway lines in Tientsin, China, do not as yet pay much, the Chinese are riding on the cars in ever increasing numbers, and in a few years the company expects to make handsome profits.

The Chinese Ministry of Finance will establish a bank in Tibet to issue notes for circulation there.

China freely buys old horseshoes as the best class of iron for making fine tools and cutlery. The constant beating received by the shoes under the feet of the horses gives them a peculiar temper not obtainable in any other way. Shantung is by far the largest market for this class of iron in all China, says Vice-Consul Volmer of Tsingtau.

The Burma Agricultural Department continues to devote a good deal of attention to the introduction of American tobacco into that province by distributing Havana and Virginia seed.

Nearly all the plumbago exported from Ceylon comes to the United States. We took 15,495 tons out of 35,813 tons (total), the largest export of any year in the history of the trade.

The Onoda Cement Company of Tokio is erecting a cement works at Paozul-kai, China. There is plenty of suitable limestone there. The company has received a grant of 1,488 acres of land. This is a chance to sell American cement making machinery.

Consul Hunter Sharp of Kobe, Japan, reports that the Daii sugar refinery, situated on the coast of the Straits of Shimonoseki, near Moji, turns out from 200 to 250 tons of refined sugar a day, using a Buffalo made vacuum machine. Its full capacity is 400 tons a day. The product goes to China and Corea. The size of the plant is to be doubled.

Japan has contracted with the German steel trust for 20,000 tons of rails.

Engineering Hint From the Beaver.

Human science owes many a debt, especially on the practical side, to the instinct of the lower animals. One of these obligations is cited by an eminent authority. Engineers frequently build dams straight across streams, the object being, in some cases, to save expense by sparing material. But the beaver arches his dam against the current, and experience has shown that this form of dam is best to resist floods and the impact of floating ice. Acting upon the knowledge which is instinctive with the beaver, and which human calculation approves, the Great Bear Valley dam, in California, and some other dams in that State, have been constructed and so made that their stability depends upon the resistance which their arched form presents.

Making the round of the shops of London West End during the winter sales is recommended as the best possible tonic for feminine ailments.

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RAILWAYS OF NEW YORK.

Graphic Statement of the Importance of City's Transportation Business.

Of all public services in Greater New York, save perhaps the furnishing of water, the people are most dependent upon the railways. The supply of electric light or gas may be interrupted, the cleaning of streets may be neglected, the police control may be inefficient, the machinery of government may be incompetent or corrupt, but the immediate effect upon the people is not sharply felt. But let the wheels of transit stop for one hour and outcries pour forth from hundreds of thousands of throats; let them stop for a day and business halts; conceive them to be stopped for a week and there would be commercial and municipal paralysis, with its deadening effect felt in every part of the civilized world.

The traction companies of Greater New York pay out every year, before their stockholders get a cent, half as much money as it costs to support the entire city government—to pave and clean its streets, to maintain its sewers, to protect its property from fire, to preserve its health, to provide schools and teachers, to maintain its police and the militia, to care for the dependent and criminal classes, to furnish water, gas and electricity, to administer its parks, to pay its officers and employees, to provide courts of justice, to maintain its public buildings, to pay the interest on its debt—in short, to meet all the requirements of the annual budget. No other single industry gives occupation to so many persons or supports so many families. None other contributes so much directly to the support of government. No other public utility enters so closely into the daily life of every individual. None other exhibits to the public so constantly and so completely every detail of its business—its tracks, its equipment, its power facilities, the efficiency of its management and employees, the extent to which it meets the demands of service—all these are exposed daily to the inspection and criticism of over 4,000,000 people.

Figuring each cash fare or transfer as one passenger, over 4,000,000 persons are transported every day, or twice as many

each year as are carried by all the steam railroads of the United States. The lives and safety of these hundreds of thousands more on the streets and public places are dependent upon the watchfulness and care exercised by the managers and employees of these great corporations—a direct and incessant human responsibility not borne by individual corporations or governments anywhere in the entire world.—From a speech by T. S. Williams of the B. P. T.

The Lazy Lad.

Young Albert was a lazy lad. And idled away his days. He was not really very bad. But he had a crafty way. He would not work, and even had a great dislike for play. On journeys he could never go. He tried and tried in vain. But he was always late, and so at home he would remain. Because he was so very slow. He always missed the train. Once he took up a slice of bread. And looked at it in doubt. And when he asked him why, he said. "The butter is so hard to spread. I'd rather go without."

And when the Christmas sleigh bells rang. And Santa Claus cried "Whoa!" And when the reindeer swiftly sprang. Across the winter snow. His stubbing he would never haug. Because it tired him so.

It made him tired to go to bed. It made him tired to rise. It made him tired to lift his head. And tired to shut his eyes. He would not wink, because, he said. It seemed like exercise.

And so through life young Albert went. A lazy, lazy lad. He never earned a single cent. And never wished he had. Oh, he was very indolent. And yet not really bad. Arthur Macy, in February St. Nicholas.

LORD'S DAY ALLIANCE ACTIVE.

Very busy with the good work, but not more efficient than the old reliable Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns and warts in one day. Fifty years' use proves the great merit of "Putnam's." Use no other.

Lady Havelock, wife of Sir Arthur Havelock, died at Bishoptown, Torquay, on the 4th inst.

If You Sleep Poorly, Read This!

Sleep is the golden thread that binds together the well being of the whole system. Without sleep there can be no continuance of bodily or mental vigor—good work becomes impossible. A poor sleeper is in great danger—something is wrong—perhaps digestion, but soon enough the blood will grow watery, and anaemia will set in. Don't resort to narcotics or sleeping powders—they are a curse. Go straight to the cause of the trouble, build up your worn out system, supply it with the nourishment that Ferrozine contains in such concentrated form. There never was a poor sleeper that Ferrozine couldn't cure. It's Nature's plan that Ferrozine uses, and that's why it succeeds. Being an exhilarating, strengthening tonic it gives assistance to the organs of digestion and assimilation—this means a large supply throughout the whole body. Good blood and good health go hand in hand. Where there is good health there is no sleeplessness. It's simply by blood-making and system building, that Ferrozine cures—simple enough, isn't it? You can't help being restored to robust health with Ferrozine—it's good for the run-down, the nervous, those who are pale and weak. Used by thousands every day because it is the best tonic made. Sold in 50c boxes or six for \$2.50 at all dealers.