

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1909.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

This week the bicentenary of the birth of Samuel Johnson, compiler of the dictionary which bears his name, and which, however faulty in etymology and marred by prejudice, has permanently associated his name with the English language, will be celebrated by the people of his native town, Lichfield. And not by Lichfield alone, but by all the English-speaking world. Johnson, who was born on Sept. 18, 1709, was a remarkable man, a strange combination of genius, eccentricity, nobility and coarseness. He had inherited a serf-taint, and the ravages of the disease distorted and scarred his features and seriously affected his eyesight. Poverty compelled him to leave Oxford without a degree, and for thirty years afterward his life was one of constant struggle. He was hypocondriacal, and his erratic and startling behavior when in company was sometimes alarming to strangers. He was morbidly notional and subject to strange obsessions. Before he was twenty-six he married a widow of forty-eight, not remarkable for beauty, wealth or talents, and the union proved a happy one. Johnson's expressions of affection for her long after her death being sincere and touching. At twenty-eight he set out for London as a literary adventurer, where he endured much hardship. Johnson says, "No man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money." He had to do much writing of the hack sort for very little. He had to bear much insolence, but he made ample return in kind. He knew how to use hard words, and he was troubled with no scruples as to inflicting even physical pain upon his tormentors. One of his biographers says:

His manners had never been courtly. They now became almost savage. Being frequently under the necessity of wearing shabby coats and dirty shirts, he became a perfect sloven. Being often very hungry when he sat down to his meals, he contracted a habit of eating with ravenous greediness. Even to the end of his life, and even at the tables of the great, the sight of food affected him as it affects wild beasts and birds of prey. His taste in cookery, formed in suburban ordinaries and alms-houses, was far from delicate. Whenever he was fortunate, to have near him a hare that had been kept too long, or meat pie made with rancid butter, he gorged himself with such violence that his veins swelled, and the moisture broke out on his forehead.

Of his literary struggles in London let his biographers tell; for that our space is insufficient. His dictionary was begun in 1747, the two folio volumes being completed in 1755. For that seven years' work he received 1,500 guineas; and the money was all spent before the work was finished. It brought him much fame, but little reward in cash; and twice in the year following its publication he was jailed for debt, to be liberated by his friend Richardson. Until 1762 he supported himself by literary toil, making a meagre living. Then a pension of £300 a year was settled on him by the Government, and thenceforward he enjoyed comparative comfort.

Of Johnson's literary works, it may be said that they are more talked of than read. Johnson's fame is largely the work of his worshipper and slave Boswell, whose biography of his master is a work unsurpassed of its kind. The Johnson of Boswell's pen is worthy of study by every English-speaking student. In it they learn of Johnson the man, the genius, the prodigy, and see him through eyes of admiration such as were focused on few great men. It is good reading. To those who wish a briefer work, Leslie Stephen's "Life of Johnson" will prove most readable, and instructive. Macaulay's Britannica article, to be found in his Essays, is also recommended to those who would study Johnson.

Speaking of Johnson, a recent writer says:

His knowledge has been pronounced to be all embracing, yet even the proverbial school boy of to-day can catch him tripping every now and again; his judgment was biased by petty prejudices; he was a Tory, dearly loving a lord, yet who can forget his rebuke to Chesterfield in remembrance of the affront about the dictionary? Who can forget the helping hand he lent to Goldsmith in his distress, his kindness to younger brothers in letters, his hatred of shams and pretense. If he was ungrateful to Mrs. Thrale because she married without his consent, do not forget his household of queer dependents whom he never deserted, or his loyalty to Savage, his companion in days of poverty.

It is to Johnson's credit that he made English conversation a fine art, for it was in his club that English speech first dealt with things above hunting and the gaming table. But of all this how much we know were it not for the despised Boswell. He has been held up to ridicule for more than a century for the undignified method he used to get his material, yet his work stands to-day the most living of all biographies, and without it Johnson would be to us nothing more than a name.

A QUEER DELUSION.

In discussing the buying power of the West's crop which is expected to yield a surplus of \$100,000,000, the Mail and Empire says: "This hundred million dollars will not be put into the savings banks. It would be very unfortunate for the country if it were." Our contemporary appears to harbor that old delusion that money deposited in the savings banks is money "tied up," and which remains so much withdrawn from the country's financial activities. A man's reflection would dispel this illusion from any intelligent mind. The keen bankers of the country do not accept deposits to lock them up in their vaults and keep them idle. The bankers

in this particular part of their business act as the collectors of capital for investment in the commerce and industries of our country, as the responsible intermediaries between the small depositors and the men who wish to use the capital in the activities of the world. Every dollar which remains idle in the bankers' hands lessens so much his opportunities for profit. It is to his interest to get that money out of his vaults and in use in some sound investment as quickly as possible. He makes a profit by this collection of capital at one end and advancing it for active use at the other. He serves the depositor by furnishing a ready return for his savings with perfect security, while his trained financial judgment and strong position in the world of business enable him to place the money with safety so as to leave him a margin of profit. When a man sells a merchant a basket of eggs or a crock of butter, the goods are not withdrawn from sale or use. No more is the money deposited in the banks. The merchant sells the butter and eggs, his trade skill enabling him to find a market for them which yields a profit. The banker "sells" the deposits which he has accepted, likewise for profit. A bank is a money store and the banker is a seller of money, much as the merchant is a seller of goods. The merchant is the intermediary between the manufacturer and producer on one side and the general public on the other. The banker is the intermediary between the capitalist and the small depositor on one side, and the men who conduct the world's activities and require money on the other. There is no mystery about the matter, and it is hard to understand why any public journal should declare that "it would be very unfortunate for the country" if it were deposited in the savings banks. Far from such a statement being true, we think every intelligent Canadian will feel that it would be exceedingly fortunate if the farmers of the Northwest were able to place such an amount in the savings banks of the country. Such an increase of capital thus rendered available for the country's commerce and industries would speedily make its good effects apparent.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This suffragette performance in Great Britain has passed the joke period. A good many of the shrews have earned a place in the prisons.

Galt water commissioners have been hunting for leaks in the system. They placed a meter on one manufacturer's service and found that he was using at the rate of 1,312,500 gallons a year, for which he paid \$10.

Now that Peary has been interviewed by forty newspaper correspondents, we shall probably learn some more particulars of his polar experiences. As yet, however, they do not seem to have obtained any startling information.

The man who yesterday sent anonymously to the Finance Minister \$2,000, of which amount he said the Government had been defrauded, is evidently the possessor of a conscience that is very much alive.

How many of our readers are aware that King Edward is a clergyman of the Church of England in good standing, being prebendary of St. David's in Wales, under a salary of \$5 a year, and entitled to preach one sermon a year in the Cathedral?

It is morally certain that there are many among the visiting manufacturers who attended the meeting of the association here this week who will go home to compare their present places of business with Hamilton, to this city's advantage. Have the Greater Hamilton Association people their eyes on such men?

There are 100 cases of typhoid fever at the Red Cross hospital in Cobalt, and it is estimated that 400 cases are being treated outside the camp. The cry is still for more nurses. Twelve more arrived yesterday and appeal is made for 40 additional ones immediately. The carelessness which has led to this plague deserves to be severely reprobated.

On Thursday of next week Guelph's new waterworks system will be formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor. The original water plant installed in 1879 cost \$173,048. Last year a new source of supply was tapped at a cost of \$125,000. It is expected that the charges for water to the ordinary household will be reduced to \$8.96 a year.

The law that provides for the destruction of seized liquors, while public institutions and private citizens have to pay good money for such for proper and legitimate use, is a fool law. And if the city is forced to pay for such liquor, because illegally seized, it may lead some people to reflect upon the absurdity of such a provision. It is much like the law which formerly prevailed requiring smuggled goods to be burned!

It was hardly to be expected that the Hamilton Herald would feel kindly disposed to the C. M. A. banquet speakers who made reference to those disloyal people who devoted themselves to the betrayal of their own city's interests and to attempts to injure the men whose investment and enterprise contributed so much to the growth and prosperity of Hamilton.

"No rogue ever felt the halter draw, with good opinion of the law."

interests of the district. And the industry is as yet only in its infancy. And all the Lake Erie counties are capable of developing grape growing to a high degree of success.

A Michigan farmer has obtained an injunction restraining Lillie Burden, a 30-year-old school teacher, from making love to his 17-year-old son. The teacher reported that the boy was dull, and proceeded to give him personal instruction after school hours. The father is one of these long-headed men who knows how it used to be in his young days, and he doesn't propose to take any chances that his son's young affections shall be trifled with.

A Pennsylvania woman died recently at the age of 102 years. She ascribes her long life to the virtues of tobacco which she smoked for three hours daily for 75 years. This is just one of the cases upon which extremists might differ. Did the smoke-curing process really lengthen her life, and had she begun smoking at 17 instead of 27, and being more thoroughly smoke-cured, would she have lived 25 years longer? Or did the use of tobacco cut her off before her time? Here is a question for a debating school.

In 1904 Canada manufactured 908,000 barrels of cement, and consumed 1,004,988 barrels. Last year it manufactured 3,465,961 barrels, and consumed 3,134,338. That is an enormous increase to be made in five years; and we are only at the beginning of the cement era. Cement is largely to take the place of timber henceforth. This gives importance to the great cement merger just organized with a capital in stock and bonds of \$38,000,000. The official announcement appears elsewhere, and it would be well for those interested in a good investment to give it perusal.

A contemporary which has been giving some attention to the great growth of the western Provinces and the large amount in money and valuables brought in by settlers, presents this statement of tabulated dollars of the added wealth to Canada of a year's operations:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Settlers: \$70,000,000; Wheat: 140,000,000; Other grain: 70,000,000; Live stock: 20,000,000; Railways: 20,000,000; Investors, etc.: 10,000,000.

This is a very large sum of money; and some estimates place it at \$400,000,000. Even if we discount it 25 per cent, the showing is one to give satisfaction.

The Globe points out that thousands of youths in Toronto are ruined by betting and gambling in connection with horse racing, and it denounces the law that permits such a condition of affairs to continue. Now the Globe is on the right track. An appeal for a law to suppress the evil is much more in point than objections to chartering race associations while permitting and protecting those in existence in carrying on the demoralizing practice of gambling. Hon. Mr. Murphy's criticism appears to be bearing good fruit in the better direction of the Globe's efforts in the interests of morality. More power to it!

Hamilton's high water rates are, by both of our local contemporaries, pointed out with pride as evidence of the wastefulness and futility of public ownership and operation of public utilities.—Hamilton Herald.

This is untrue, so far as it refers to the Times. The "wastefulness" or otherwise of such waterworks management is a matter of men and methods. As to "futility," that is a term requiring explanation. But that such a monopoly as the waterworks can be made to yield revenue under municipal management, nobody disputes; it is simply a question of putting on the screws. That the rates are inequitable and unjust and such as, if imposed by a private company, would be rebelled against, is equally true.

Many esteemed contemporaries are quite sure that Lord Rosebery has ruined his career and his political future because he has broken with his party. This is what many said of Chamberlain when he broke with Gladstone; and yet the most useful part of Chamberlain's career followed that break.—Hamilton Herald.

Humbug! It is one thing to sympathize with Chamberlain in the sad affliction that has fallen upon him and dimmed his once keen and bright mind, it is quite another to represent the pitiful vagaries which are now traced to that mental collapse as the best work of that mind. Not even to "save the face" of the followers of those vagaries could such an absurd—and, to Chamberlain, insulting—claim be allowed.

Attorney-General Foy, in refusing to Louis J. Felker a fiat to carry her case against the Hydro-Electric Commission to the court, makes very clear the Government's intention to entirely dispose of the people affected by the Commission's course of their civil rights, supposed to be guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not to be doubted that having closed the courts to the appeals of the injured, Mr. Foy may be able thus to wrong and rob them as he will; it is a case of unscrupulous might against civil and moral right. But it is to be doubted if there is a burglar or horse thief in our penitentiaries to-day who has been guilty of a wrong half so grievous or so destructive of liberty and justice as that to which Hon. Mr. Foy has by his ruling in this matter given his official approval. It would be hard to find in the history of Russian misgovernment and tyranny anything involving a greater outrage upon freedom and justice. That it is "legal," according to Mr. Foy's view, does not render it less reprehensible.

Our Exchanges

THE MODERN FLAT.

Rensselaer—Does your wife find fault with the size of the flat? Yorkville—There isn't room for complaint.

NOT VERY. (Toronto Telegram.)

Won't it be awful if the G. T. R. moves the new Union Station to Hamilton and transplants the Yonge street bridge to Belleville!

THE PUBLIC TROUGH. (Toronto Star.)

Veterinary experts agree that drinking from horse troughs ought to be prohibited. The practice of feeding at a public trough is similarly denounced at election times.

SHE BACKED OUT. (Life.)

"What decided her not to get a divorce?" "There was another woman in the hotel willing to take her husband as soon as the decree was made absolute."

STRATHCONA. (Brantford Courier.)

Lord Strathcona in his 90th year crosses the ocean, takes a jaunt out West, and lands up at the Manufacturers' banquet, Hamilton, just to have a little fun. He's Canada's grand old man.

TURNED UP MISSING. (Punch.)

Curate (to Mrs. Budge, who has advanced crockery for a local tea)—I trust, Mrs. Budge, everything has turned up safely!

Mrs. Budge—Puffeekly, sir, everything—barring one spoon as come back short.

THE ESQUIMAUX. (Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

Happy people, without churches or preachers, judges or lawyers, doctors or druggists, books or newspapers, pink teas or bridge parties, bath rooms or barber shops, tyrannical customs or annoying conventions!

SAM'S SHARE. (Toronto Globe.)

The Toronto News says that "it is estimated that Alberta has four thousand million tons of anthracite coal, mostly owned by prominent Liberals." Surely the News has overlooked the magnificent holdings of Samuel Barker, Conservative M. P. for Hamilton.

LEFT BEHIND. (London Advertiser.)

Lord Rosebery says he has not left the party, but that the party has left him. He is right. He has been standing still while the party has been moving with the times. If he still calls himself a Liberal, he is like the raw recruit who complained that everybody else in the line of march was out of step.

A GOOD SCHEME. (Louisville Courier-Journal.)

"In Shakespearean days they used to label the Shakespearian, they hung out placards stating that 'This is a wood, or 'This is a castle.' We don't need to do that now."

"Still, we might use the scheme to advantage. It would help sometimes to see an alleged Thespian bearing the legend, 'This is an actor.'"

EXPRESS COMPANIES. (Kingston Standard.)

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association in session at Hamilton intend to ask the express companies to reduce the minimum charges on express packages from 25 cents to 20 cents. If instead of quietly asking, the Association will get after the Government to the end that the Government may get after the express companies more real progress will be made.

WHITNEY'S ATTACK ON LIBERTY. (Winnipeg Free Press.)

Mr. Whitney, having in view an object which he regarded as in the public interest, made it possible to reach it in the briefest manner possible, by bringing by Act of the Legislature, the plowing of legal impediments in the road. Whatever the motive behind it, the legislation was grossly improper; and the resultant storm of criticism was proper and desirable.

AN OMINOUS QUESTION. (New York Tribune.)

At a luncheon the Italian prima donna, Mme. Cavalleri, described a French actor vividly. "She is charming, but she is fickle," said Mme. Cavalleri. "On her wedding day—she is now divorced—her infatuated young husband bent over her and murmured fiercely: 'The first time you deceive me I'll kill you.'"

"She laughed softly, looking up into his sombre eyes. 'And the second time what will you do?' she said."

PROFANITY. (Oakville Record.)

The paragraph in our issue of last week in this column about profanity on our streets has called forth words of commendation from many sources. Let us reiterate that there's too much profanity on our streets altogether. One cannot walk along the street in the evening without having his or her finer feelings injured by the cold-blooded swearing and filthy conversation that some young men and boys fairly revel in. We wonder that our chosen wisemen do not endeavor to have a stop put to this sort of thing.

DID IT IN THE DARK. (Montreal Gazette.)

The Manufacturers' Association committed what might be termed a tactical blunder in formally excluding the press while they discussed the recommendation of a tariff committee. This will arouse a feeling of suspicion in the minds of many people touching this common sense idea. Why should the manufacturers feel it necessary to go into secret session in order to discuss the appointment of a body which will have no power to change a single letter or figure in the tariff schedules, but can only investigate complaints and suggestions and report to the Government? If the association had followed its secret session by announcing that it did not favor the proposal, all would have been well. Then the people would have been satisfied that it was "a little bit of all right." But the unfortunate truth is that the association came out of its secret session to commend the idea. We hope that this will not kill it. The manufacturers should understand that the tariff is a

public question—a people's question—and that the people like it to be discussed in public.

FROM SUDDEN DEATH. (Toronto News.)

The strain and stress of modern city life is reflected in the frequency of sudden deaths. The average business man of to-day does not live as if he wishes the petition in the prayer book to be granted. He works under high pressure, bolts his meals, and takes his pleasures too strenuously. He seems to have forgotten to rest or recuperate. His recreations do not re-create. The weakest part of the physical machine feels the strain. Often it is the heart, and in such cases the end may come unheralded. Perhaps physicians should insist even more than they do on the adoption of the less complex life.

W. C. T. U.

Hamilton Union Held Annual Meeting—A Good Year.

The annual meeting of the Hamilton Union, W. C. T. U., was held on Thursday in the parlors of the First Methodist Church, Mrs. Nicola, the president, being in the chair. There was a large and enthusiastic attendance. Mrs. W. B. Smith gave a helpful bible lesson from the 5th chapter of Ephesians. Reports were received from fourteen departments and showed the year's work had been very progressive. Especially good work was done by those in charge of the mothers' meetings. The secretary reported eighteen regular meetings and one public meeting. The union suffered the loss of twelve members owing to removals and otherwise, but gained thirteen new members. The treasurer, Mrs. McCartney, reported the total amount raised \$205.17, with a substantial balance of \$70 in the treasury. \$10 was voted to the Day Nursery and an additional \$5 to the Lumbermen's Missions. \$25 having previously been given to this worthy object. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected.

MOUNT HAMILTON.

The residents on the brow of the mountain got a water supply for the first time yesterday, but it may be turned off again. There appears to be a scarcity of water at the foot of the incline. A little boy named Davidson, living on Wentworth street on the mountain, fell off a tree the other day and injured his arm. Dr. Morris attended to him. The road roller is much needed on the mountain now that the sewer trench has been covered in. The streets are very rough. The residents are anxiously inquiring when the street electric lights are to be put in position.

NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

Welland, Sept. 18.—Mr. R. Corey has applied for a franchise to operate an electric railway on the streets of Welland. It is expected to run from Port Colborne to Niagara Falls. The N. S. C. & T. Railway will at once start extending the line from Welland to Port Colborne, and it is expected to be in running operation this fall. The survey has been completed and a lot of the material ordered.

STREET RAILWAY STRIKE.

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 18.—The employees of the Omaha & Council Bluffs Street Railroad Co. voted last night to walk out and this a. m. all the lines in both cities are tied up.

BISHOP ILL.

Tokio, Sept. 18.—Bishop Seth Ward, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is still in hospital to be in a precarious condition. He is afflicted with paralysis of his entire left side and remains in a semi-comatose state. His son is with him.

Laborers Wanted.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will run another farm laborers' excursion to Winnipeg Friday, Sept. 24th. Fare \$10 from Toronto and all points west. Full particulars at ticket offices.

Conditions of Life.

Knicker—Water vapor will mean life is possible on Mars. Boeker—I shouldn't care to live there without something stronger.

HEMORRHOIDS SORES AND ECZEMA

Accompanied by Terrible Itching—A Complicated and Most Distressing Case—Well-known Remedies Failed to Cure—Doctor Thought an Operation Necessary—Then CUTICURA PROVED ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY

"I am now eighty years old and one morning, three years ago, I was taken with a hard pain in my right side. In two days I had an attack of piles (hemorrhoids), bleeding and protruding. The doctor gave me some medicine and I continued to use it, but it did not help me. I had to go to the hospital and was operated on. At this time, about a year ago, I went to using the E. S. Remedies. I tried them for four or five months but did not get much help for my piles. During this time I saw in the watchman's room, just a short distance away, the electric apparatus is under constant surveillance. There is a "buzzer" attached to it, which is put in operation automatically every fifteen minutes day and night. If the signal wires were to get out of gear in any way the buzzer would work and the watchman would immediately report the fact. Inside the vault there are racks for the reception of the money, and in these it is stacked up like cordwood—\$500,000,000 of it! The roof of the place is on a level with the pavement and it has a perfect system of ventilation by means of suction fans which are put into operation the moment the door is opened. This door is not the least interesting part of the Treasury's big vault. It weighs several tons and works on ball bearings, so that, despite its weight, a child could almost swing it open. There are four combinations on the door, and these are known to four men, two combinations to one set of two and two to the other. Thus at least two of them must be present when the door is opened. Like all other modern safes this one is equipped with the time lock device. You can't enter through the vault door without the alarm going off. Each door of the watchman's room is supplied with a schedule showing at what hour the vault will be opened and at what hour it will be closed. There is but one passage down to it, and that is by means of a tiny hydraulic elevator, protected by a strong iron door, which opens at the desk of the chief of the division of issue, who keeps the key.—From the Pathfinder.

Monday Sept. 20, '09 SHEA'S NEW MAY MANTON Patterns All 10c NEW FALL AND WINTER MANTLES All the swell new styles, full seven-eighth length, beautifully cut, and made as perfectly as Canada—reasonably priced, too. \$11.50, \$12.95, \$15.00 up to \$25.00 A Bargain in Skirts—\$7.50 for \$4.50 Women's New Fall Skirts, poplins, serges, Venetians, satin cloths, etc. All the good colors. Skirts that you will say \$7.50 on sight, sale Monday for, each, \$4.50 Women's Black and Colored Voile Skirts, \$6.50 for \$3.75 New Fall Suits for Women A splendid collection of New Fall Suits and Costumes, a splendid showing of styles and every one a wonderful piece of value; some of these wonderful New York samples still left; the prices within the reach of all make bargains of every garment, \$12.50, \$15, \$17.50, \$19, \$23, \$25.00 New Autumn Millinery—An Early Showing A grand showing of dainty and stylish Fall Hats, at our always reasonable millinery prices, in every wanted shade \$5.00, \$6.95, \$7.50, \$10 A Big Bargain in Black Silk Waists, \$5.95 for \$3.49 Women's Black Taffeta Silk and Black Lace Waists, good range of sizes, a clearing up of oddsments in our stock gives you bargains on Monday; \$5.00, \$5.75 and \$6.50 Waists all go at once price, each \$3.49 Bargains in Golf Jerseys Women's Golf Jerseys, in white and colors, nearly all samples, good warm, useful garments, worth nearly double the price we ask you for them \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 Women's Golf Coats—Very Stylish Pony and Norfolk styles, white, grey, navy, considered the best made goods in Canada \$1.75, \$2, \$2.50, \$4.50 and \$8.50 Girls' Norfolk Golf Coats, special at, each \$1.75 Boys' School Hose 19c Splendidly heavy ribbed, fast black Cotton Hose, with pure wool cashmere feet, worth 20 to 35c, on sale to clear at per pair 19c each \$1.48 Women's Black Cashmere Hose Splendid quality of Elastic Knit and Black Cashmere Hose, the best value that money can buy, for per pair \$1.50 Cashmere Hose, pure wool, 25c value, for \$1.35 Finest quality of Black Cashmere Hose for \$1.50 Elastic Belts 29c Black and Colored Elastic Belts, splendid buckles and good colors, the best range of Belts you can see for the price \$2.9c

The BURROW, STEWART & MILNE CO., Limited MANUFACTURE THE GARNET JEWEL GAS HEATING STOVES For both manufactured gas and natural gas. These heaters are very economical and perfectly safe. Some are plain and neat. Some are beautifully finished. Some are closed. Some are open, showing the fire. There are so many sizes and styles made that all requirements can be supplied. This company also makes the best Gas Water Heater made on this continent, and a very large variety of the high class Gas Ranges, known as the "Hamilton Jewel." SHOWROOMS, CANNON AND HUGHSON STS., HAMILTON

THE NEW MONEY VAULT. Where the Government Has Stored the Emergency Currency. When the emergency act was passed by Congress last July which called for the printing of emergency currency to the value of one-half the amount of Government bonds which were owned by the national banks it became a question of where to put the currency for room had to be found at the Treasury for nearly \$500,000,000 in bills. The Treasury had at the time of the passage of the act some \$200,000,000 in bank notes as "working stock" in the vaults on the second floor, and that was about all that could be got into them. So when the money began to pour in from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing there was nothing to do but order a new repository for it and store it in a private bank pending the construction of the vault. The new money was accordingly piled up in the Union Trust building across the way from the Treasury. The vaults over there were not large enough to hold anything like the amount that was coming in, so it was stacked up in the corridor in boxes. Could anyone have got to it the sharp blow of a hatchet or hammer would have given free passage to his hand to millions. But there were plenty of watchmen on guard day and night, and there was no sign of any attempt to get at the cash. The new vault in the Treasury has now been completed, and wagon load after wagon load of bills has been deposited in it. This vault is considered to be proof against fire, earthquake and thieves. It cost \$45,000. It is two stories high, with interior wall of heavy-cast steel half an inch thick, all incased in masonry and cement which is more than two feet thick. The ceiling projects to the vault floor between the cement and the steel wall. This is a network of wire so connected with electric bells that even if robbers could get to the vault as soon as any instrument whatever struck through the walls to the wires there would be an alarm given in the watchman's room, just a short distance away. The electric apparatus is under constant surveillance. There is a "buzzer" attached to it, which is put in operation automatically every fifteen minutes day and night. If the signal wires were to get out of gear in any way the buzzer would work and the watchman would immediately report the fact. Inside the vault there are racks for the reception of the money, and in these it is stacked up like cordwood—\$500,000,000 of it! The roof of the place is on a level with the pavement and it has a perfect system of ventilation by means of suction fans which are put into operation the moment the door is opened. This door is not the least interesting part of the Treasury's big vault. It weighs several tons and works on ball bearings, so that, despite its weight, a child could almost swing it open. There are four combinations on the door, and these are known to four men, two combinations to one set of two and two to the other. Thus at least two of them must be present when the door is opened. Like all other modern safes this one is equipped with the time lock device. You can't enter through the vault door without the alarm going off. Each door of the watchman's room is supplied with a schedule showing at what hour the vault will be opened and at what hour it will be closed. There is but one passage down to it, and that is by means of a tiny hydraulic elevator, protected by a strong iron door, which opens at the desk of the chief of the division of issue, who keeps the key.—From the Pathfinder. Made the Snowshoes That Trod Pole. Melville Dunham, maker of the famous Dunham snowshoes, is about as proud and happy to-day as if he had discovered the North Pole, for he made all the shoes used by Peary and his men. Mr. Dunham is a great admirer of the explorer, and he has never doubted but what success would be his reward. Just before Mr. Peary's last sailing Dunham visited him on board the Roosevelt. It is certainly of interest to the Maine-born and especially the "Oxford bears" that a product of the home forest—white ash—utilized by a native citizen, has aided Peary in the northward journey.—Norway correspondence Daily Eastern Argus. A letter from Tiflis in a Dresden paper gives a description of the funeral of "Deschell, who as a member of the Douman earned the enmity of the Government." In speaking of the people who attended the ceremony the writer says: "The working people—thousands in number—formed a great chain. Women carried the coffin from the house of death to the church and men bore it to the grave. The authorities would allow no speaking over the pier, but the compulsory silence was impressive as an oration and added to the solemnity of the occasion."