POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2034

ANGRY MOB THIRSTS FOR VENGEANCE BUT IS MINUS A LEADER

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Feb. 21.—Lack of a leader was all that saved Ottumwa tonight from adding another bloody chapter to the history of race riots in the United States. A mob of men and boys, which increased from 100 to more than 1,000, gathered around the city jail thirsting for vengeance on the negro who committed a criminal assault on a white woman early today. While three negroes have been placed in the city jail and one in the county jail and several threatening demonstrations have been made, no man was daring enough to lead the mob in the work they wanted to do, and it seemed likely that peace might be preserved.

John Junkin, a negro, suspected of the murder of Clara Rosen, who was slain two weeks ago, was taken out of town secretly by the police following the early manifestations of mob spirit. A recently organized vigilance committee is aiding the police, who declare that they have the situation in control. Company G of the 54th Regiment of the National Guard, under command of Captain Schamp, is held in the barracks for any emergency.

The cause of the uprising is the same as that which started the Springfield, Ill., mob on its murderous, plundering nights of terror last summer.

Negro Bent Over Her

Mrs. Chas. M. Johnston, the invalid wife of an Ottumwa travelling salesman, was in bed with her four year old child at three o'clock this morning when she awoke to find a negro bending over her. Before she could scream for help the black seized her by the throat and began to choke her. Despite her weakness as the result of a recent operation, Mrs. Johnston fought desperately. She tore herself loose from the assailant's hands and cried for help. At the same time the child screamed. The negro became alarmed and seizing a wooden curtain pole used as a window prop beat the woman with the stick until she became unconscious.

How long the negro remained in the room is not known. The cries of the child finally aroused neighbors, who found Mrs. Johnston lying on the floor unconscious. By her side was the curtain pole, stained with blood.

News of the assault spread quickly, and before daylight armed men were searching for the negro. Members of the citizens' guard were posted in places where riots were feared. The homes of negroes were placed under watch. While no demonstrations occurred in these quarters the city all became the point of attention for the excited men who formed the nucleus of the mob.

The trail of Mrs. Johnston's assailant was followed by bloodhounds to a deep ravine near Rutledge mining camp, three miles from Ottumwa, but there it was lost. Armed men seached the country all day and far into the night.

Crowd Grew

While this work was going on the crowd around the city jail continued to grow in size. Threats were made freely against the negro Junkin and the police became alarmed for his safety. Toward night they took him out of the jail by a rear door, placed him in an automobile and took him to Chillicothe, ten miles west, where he was put aboard a Burlington passenger train and taken to Albia and locked up.

Trouble started again when searchers began to bring in suspects captured in the surrounding country.

The mob contented itself with yelling its hate, and the first, second and third suspects were taken into the city jail.

The police had been provided with a good description of the guilty negro by Mrs. Johnston, and after each man was brought in they announced to the crowd that the men captured had no part in the crime. When the fourth man was hustled into the county jail the mob again became restive.

"Come on, boys; let's get some one; the police are fooling us," cried a man in the crowd. There was a movement toward the jail. Cries of hate came from all parts of the crowd. It was the moment for the leader and the battering ram; but the leader was not there. The onslaught never got beyond words. News of the searching parties coming frequently served to quiet the agitation of the crowd at times, while at other periods reports that Mrs. Johnston, who has been an invalid for years, was dying of her injuries, fanned again the flame of lawlessness.

There were many sober minds in the crowd and these argued with the more violent to give the police a chance. As darkness came the less vengeful went home and apparently the danger of lynching was over for the time.

Although the slaying of Clara Rosen, whose dead body was found in an abandoned excavation of a house, the head beaten to a pulp, with a rock, first roused the mob spirit which spread over the town today when the attack on Mrs. John Johnston became known, there have been a number of assaults on white women by negroes within the last two years that contributed to arouse Ottumwans.

At 9 o'clock tonight, two more negroes were brought to the city jail through a crowd which blocked the streets solidly for two blocks. There were cries of "lynch them," but the threats were made largely by boys. The mob seems willing to await definite news would arouse the mob to action.

Phsicians attending Mrs. Johnston say that she will probably recover. They say that the fiendish attack with the curtain pole did not injure the woman internally, although there is danger of blood poison from lacerated wounds.

Commercial travellers tonight subscribed a purse of $1,200 as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the assailant of Mrs. Johnston.

HAD TO AMPUTATE BRAKEMAN'S LEG

NEWCASTLE, N. B., Feb 21.—Yesterday afternoon John Smallwood, brakeman on the Indiantown Branch, while shunting cars in the Millerton yard fell off a car and under the wheels of an engine which went over his right leg, cutting off part of the foot and crushing the lower leg. Dr. Wilson accompanied the injured man to Newcastle and Doctors Pedolin, Desmond and Nicholson were summoned. After a consultation the four doctors decided that amputation was necessary and they cut off the leg about three inches above the knee, the operation being performed at the residence of the patient's father, Cameron Smallwood, who was so badly hurt on the same railway over one year ago. The young man is resting easily today and he is expected to recover. He is about twenty-five years old and married.

SAD STORY OF POOR SETTLER

WINNIPEG, Feb. 21.—Charles Hiver, Belgian, who arrived in this country two years ago with the intention of making a home for his wife and family, whom he had left behind in Belgium, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday, having walked the entire distance from Calgary, leaving there December 13th. Hiver received a letter from his wife in Belgium saying that she was dying of consumption and asking him to hurry back if he wanted to see her alive. Having very little money, Hiver started on his long journey on foot, intending to walk all the way to Saint John. After hearing his story, kind-hearted citizens subscribed a sufficient amount to pay his passage to Belgium.

HE PASSES AWAY DURING SERVICE

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—Death came with startling suddeness to G.A.Perry, of this city, today. He attended St. Matthias' church for the purpose of hearing Bishop Farthing preach. Just before the sermon began he was stricken with heart failure. He was removed to the vestry and medical assistance summoned, but he passed away during the progress of the service. The late Mr. Perry was a brother-in-law of Mr. C. R. Hosmer.

MOTHER'S GUIDE

When a young girl's thoughts become sluggish; when she has headaches, dizziness, faintness, and exhibits an abnormal disposition to sleep; dislikes the society of other girls; then the mother should come to her aid promptly, for she possesses information of vital importance to the young daughter.

At such a time the greatest aid to nature is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It prepares the young system for the coming change, and has helped to bring three generations safely from girlhood to womanhood. Read what

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has accomplished for Miss Olson.

Miss Ellen M. Olson, of 417 North East Street, Kewanee, Ill., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me of backache, sideache, and established my periods after the best physicians in Kewanee had failed to help me, saying that an operation was necessary."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

THE MASTER SHIPBUILDER OF THE AGE IS A MAN WHO WAS BORN IN QUEBEC

Lord Pirrie, the new Knight of St. Patrick, chosen by the King in succession to the Earl of Rosse, bears a name writ large in the maritime history of the age and in the industrial annals of the Empire. The great firm of which he is head—Messrs. Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders and engineers, with which is associated the firm of John Brown and Co., of Sheffield and Clydebank — represents the largest shipbuilding and engineering combination in the world. Lord Pirrie, himself is an Irishman—he was born out of his native country. His family have long been resident in Ulster, but he himself first saw the light in Quebec in 1847. After the death of his father — in the year following — he was brought to Ireland, and in due course received his education in the Belfast Academical Institution. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to the firm of Harland and Wolff, which even then was coming into prominence. This business was founded by the late Sir E. J. Harland and Mr. G. W. Wolff, the present member for East Belfast. Mr. Harland, as he then was, was an Englishman who had learned the art of shipbuilding, and conceived the idea that Belfast as a shipbuilding centre had a great future before it. He acquired a small yard situated in the neighborhood of what was known as the Queen's Island, which at the time, and for many years afterwards, was a sort of pleasure and holiday ground. Mr. Harland brought with him practical knowledge, a keen insight, and large ideas as to the future of shipbuilding. He was a man of high ideals and great sagacity and understanding, with an artistic taste and business capacity, which found expression in building the best ships, ensuring the highest workmanship, and ecuring the best order and discipline in his works. Mr. Wolff on joining the firm brought with him a most productive capital.

FROM APPRENTICE TO PARTNER.

It was under Mr. Harland that the present Lord Pirrie commenced his career. In his case the boy proved the father of the man. Young Pirrie seems to have made up his mind that all that could be known of shipbuilding he would know. He secured lodgings next to the works and was at his post first in the morning and remained till last at night. The best tribute that could be paid to this part of his life was that Mr. Harland, who was a good judge of men, made him a partner in 1874, when he was only 27 years of age. The business ,which was already large for the period, developed as Mr. Pirrie developed. It was not that Mr. Hartland himself was lacking in enterprise, but his young partner had a magnetic enthusiasm which affected even his senior, and the undertaking advanced by leaps and bounds until in a few years there was not a tree or leaf or blade of grass on the whole of the Queen's Island. The entire area became a hive of industry, which astonished not only Belfast and Ireland, but the United Kingdom.

ERA OF BIG SHIPS.

Lord Pirrie in those days was not only a great worker and a great captain of industry, but he was a man who looked ahead and made others look ahead. He early foresaw that the future was with large ships, and he convinced not only his partners, but ship-owners that this was so. He did not stay at home and theorize; he sailed in all kinds of ships, and visited many of the great ports of the world, to inform himself as to their capacities and requirements, and he was thus able to speak with an authority which few could equal or dispute. His earliest and greatest achievements were in connection with the White Star Line, for which, after successful smaller steamers, he built the first leviathan, the Oceanic, of 17,000 tons. Dimensions have gone on increasing, and the Adriatic reached almost 25,000 tons, whilst vessels as much in advance of the Adriatic as the Adriatic was of the Oceanic are already on the stocks. Lord Pirrie's success has arisen as much from his genius in selling ships as from his genius in building them. As he is irresistible in his enterprise, he is irresistible in finding outlets for it. His knowledge of all the details of shipbuilding is phenomenal, and so is his capacity to impress his knowledge upon others. There is a story told of him which, if not strictly true, is at least characteristic. It is that on the afternoon of one of his periodical visits to Liverpool a large shipowner had a more serious face than usual when he met his colleagues on the Exchange. Someone asked him, "What is wrong?" "Well, the fact is," he said, "Pirrie has been over and has persuaded me to order a ship, and I am puzzled to know what to do with it."

None who know Lord Pirrie can envy him his brilliant success. His eminence is due entirely to his great intelligence and industry, to his colossal energy, to the possession of a sanguine temperament, which impelled him into undertakings that would have appalled lesser men, to his unique knowledge and experience, and to his brilliant qualities as a ship salesman as well as a shipbuilder. Another instance of Lord Pirrie's foresight, resourcefulness, and enterprise was the establishment of the extensive engineering works, equipped with costly plant, at Southampton—a port which bids fair to be a formidable rival to Liverpool in the not distant future.

£20,000 A WEEK IN WAGES.

While Lord Pirrie has gained fame for himself and his ships, he has been the greatest benefactor that Belfast and Ulster ever had. The suburb of Ballymacarrett, which thirty years ago had a population of only a few thousands, housed most wretchedly amid insanitary surroundings, can now claim nearly 100,000, and no small part of that increase is due to the employment given by Messrs. Harland and Wolff. The wages paid by the firm amount to about £20,000 weekly, and from present indications even that sum will soon be exceeded. On an average 10,000 hands are employed in the works, and the number sometimes rises to 12,000. It is needless to say that the same enterprise which marks his shipbuilding is displayed in the engineering works which have been added, and which are models in management and equipment, and in the readiness with which they can be utilized for all purposes and all emergencies. In addition to their contracts for the mercantile marine in all parts of the world, Lord Pirrie's firm have done extensive engineering work for the Navy.

Belfast citizens are proud of Lord Pirrie for the way in which he has extended their reputation and promoted their prosperity. Ulstermen are proud of him for having demonstrated what Ulster tenacity, determination and enterprise can accomplish. Of late years Lord Pirrie has differed in politics from the majority of his fellow citizens, but this circurstances has not altered their appreciation of his services He owes not a little of his social success to Lady Pirrie whom he married in 1879. During the two years in which he was Lord Mayor of Belfast—years which were characterized by magnificent hospitality—she discharged the duties of her position in a manner which won the respect of all the citizens. It was during his Lord Mayoralty that the Victorja hospital was established and endowed in Belfast, and the success of the scheme was in great measure owing to the energy, philanthropy, and popularity of Lady Pirrie. Lord Pirrie was also High Sheriff of Down for one year, and High Sheriff of Antrim for another, so that not only the City of Belfast, but the two counties in which it is situated,did him honor. Belfast further testified its admiration of hs character by making him its first honorary freeman.

PUBLIC LIFE.

In later years Lord Pirrie, whose energy seems inexhaustible, has devoted a great deal of attention to public life. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1898, and in the first year of office of the present government, was created a peer of the United Kingdom. As if the interests of the great firm of which he is the head, and the public demands of is new position were not enough for him, he has enlarged his responsibilities and extended his interests to an extent which would be impossible to any man of less strength of character Besides being chairman of Harland and Wolff (Limited) he is on the board of the African Steamship Company, the Ocean Transport Company (Limited, the White Star Line, the London and South-Western Railway Company the London City and Midland Bank (Limited.) the Eastern Telegraph Company (Limited.) The international Mercantile Marine Company, Frederick Leyland and Company (Limited), The British and North Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, the Mississippi and Dominion Steamship Company, the Wilsons and Furness-Leyland Line and of the Scottish Widows Assurance Fund. He is also on the committee of Lloyd's, is a member of the Viceregal Railways Commissiono, is on the Conciliation Courts Panel of the Board of Trade, the Lighthouse Committee, and the Council of the Insitute of Mechanical Engineers; is a vice-president of the Institute of Naval Architects, is Master of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, and is pro-Chancellor of Queen's University of Belfast—altogether a life full to overflowing of activity and full also of generous public service.

MOOT-COURT DEALS WITH IMAGINARY LIBEL CASE

The second moot court was held in the lecture room of the Law School on Saturday night last. The case argued was the Daily Garbage v. Lyer, an action for deceit. J. B. M. Baxter, K. C., handed the case to the class and kindly consented to sit as judge. He was assisted by the senior class, Hazen, '09, Logan, '09, Tait, '09 and Lunney, '09. Counsel for the plaintiff were Horace A. Porter, '11, J. F. H. Teed, '11 and Leonard Conlon '11; for the defendant, George H. Adair, '10, Harrp P. Saunders '10, H. Lester Smith, '10 and John C. Belyea, '10. The facts of the case are as follows:

James Trueman was a firemen on the steamer "Fastnet" on a voyage from London, G. B., to Charleston, S. C., and William Lyre was a mate of the vessel. Trueman remained by the ship at the latter port. Lyre left her and came to St. John, N. B. In conversation with Jones, whom he knew to be a reporter of the Garbage, a newspaper published daily at that city, Lyre told Jones that Trueman had been arrested, tried and convicted at Charlestown for the murder of his wife, and would be executed on the last day of the next month. Jones wrote an account of the circumstances and it was published in the usual way in the Garbage, with striking headlines, which were, however, quite warranted by the text. Trueman had never been charged with any crime and in fact was not married. No ill feeling existed between Trueman and Lyre, but the story was told simply to fool the reporter. Trueman threatened action against the Garbage, which promptly published an ample apology and paid Trueman $500 in satisfaction. The Garbage now sued Lyre, whom it arrested and held to bail, for damages caused by his wilful mis-statement. The jury found that the damages were $750. The trial judge ordered a non suit to be entered, with leave resumed to the plaintiff to move to enter a verdict for the Garbage, the court to have power to draw inferences of fact.

The plaintiff submitted:

1. That this action contains everything necessary for maintaining an action of deceit.

2. The damage complained of is the immediate result of the fraud.

3. There is no defence in the fact that it was merely a joke on the reporter.

4. That the plaintiff and defendant were not joint feasors.

5. That the plaintiff was not bound to adopt the precaution of verifying the defendant's statement about Trueman.

On behalf of the defendant it was submitted:—

1. That it was not published with the defendant's consent or through his default.

2. The plaintiff published it negligently and carelessly without attempting to verify it.

3. That a newspaper is responsible for all matter published in its columns.

4. That the published matter is libelous on its face and a guilty intent is inferred in law.

5. That he who knowingly commits an illegal act cannot recover damages from another, though done at his request or command.

6. There is no contribution or indemnity between joint tort feasors.

Mr. Porter opened for the plaintiff and was followed by Messrs. Conlon and Teed. For the defendant, Mr. Adair opened and was followed by Messrs. Smith, Saunders and Belyea. Mr. Porter in reply.

At the conclusion of the argument the court took time to consider. Mr. Baxter then delivered judgment of the court. After reviewing the cases cited by both sides he found for the defendant. The counsel for the plaintiff presented their case in an excellent manner. Mr. Teed for the plaintiff, and Mr. Belyea for the defendant delivered able arguments for their sides. The court adjourned sine die.

The students of the school then held their regular weekly meeting. Hazen '09, in the chair. On motion it was decided to discontinue for the term arguments and debates. The examinations being near at hand it was thought best to adjourn the meeting until some time in April.

LUBY'S

KEEP YOUR HAIR.

Don't let it fall out. Don't let it get dry, dull and gray. Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer, restores hair to its natural shade; keeps it glossy and beautiful, and cures Dandruff. At all druggists. 50 cents per bottle.

R. J. DEVINS, Limited, Agents, Monreal.

DID NOT LIKE TO HEAR ROOSEVELT PRAISED

Attendant at New York Church Called the Clergyman to Order.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22—"I make a point of order," was the interrupting cry that came from an excited man in the body of St. Bartholomew Church on Madison Avenue yesterday, while the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant was lauding President Roosevelt in a sermon to the Sons of the Revolution. The occasion was the nineteenth annual church service of the society. Mr. Grant had just referred to President Roosevelt as one of the four great Presidents, when the interruption came.

All eyes sought the individual who had made the objection but few saw him as he did not rise from his seat. Instantly there were cries of "Be quiet," "Get out," and a score of hisses. The would-be objector took heed of the cries and subsided, the incident ending right there. The Rev. Mr. Grant quickly continued with his eulogy.

REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BOOM BUSINESS

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—President W. D. Brown of the New York Central Railroad said of the cutting of steel prices:

"I regard the cutting of the prices of steel as of the highest importance to the business men of the entire country. Whatever we are to do in the present year has been arranged for and the contracts let, but it is not in this respect chiefly that the railroads of the country are to benefit, it will be in increased earnings with the return of business activity. This return has been slow enough, but within the last few months it has been marked, and the reduction in steel prices ought to hasten it and help business of all kinds."

WONDERS OF MODERN ALLOYING

Some of the most remarkable advances of recent science have been in connection with the production of new alloys of well known metals by which new metals have been produced possessing extraordinary qualities.

For instance, it is commonly considered that magnetism is confined to iron —and to nickel in a lesser degree.Some wonderful alloys, however, have been manufactured which are magnetic and contain neither of these metals. It has been discovered that magnetic substances may be formed by the combination of metals which themselves are entirely free from magnetism; for instance, an alloy of copper, manganese and aluminium in certain proportions is readily attracted by a magnet.

When to this alloy a little lead is added a most remarkable substance is produced. The new alloy is magnetic when placed in cold water, but so soon as the water is heated the magnetism begins to disappear, although is reappears as soon as the water cools This is to say, between 60deg. and 70 deg. C. all traces of magnetism disappear.

EXPERIMENTS IN ALLOYS.

Some wonderful alloys have been discovered by a Sheffield steel maker in connection with magnetic bodies. This experimenter has produced an alloy which is far more permeable by magnetism than any other substance, with the result that much energy is saved in cases of dynamos and other electrical apparatus.

The discovery of these remarkable new metals have given rise to the hope that some experimenter may discover a metal which is more strongly susceptible to magnetism than iron, in which case an enormous benefit will be conferred upon electrical engineers.

In the same way by the mere trifling mixture of various substances, metals can be produced with increased capabilities to resist high temperatures abrasion and friction, and which possess increased strength, elasticity and hardness. In short, the most wonderful properties are conferred upon metals as the result of alloying.

RESULTS WITH STEEL.

To take the case of steel, for example. When a small proportion of manganese is added, the steel which results is so remarkably brittle that it may be powdered with the greatest of ease. By the addition of a larger quantity of manganese quite the opposite properties are given. The strength of the steel becomes increased to such a vast extent that its capacity to resist abrasion is increased four-fold. This wonderful steel is so extremely hard tha it is impossible to work it with ordinary tools and machinery. In fact, there is, now metal known on which it is more difficult to make an impression.

In a similar way, if a small quantity of nickel is added to steel its tenthis alloy having a strength which sile strength is increased four-fold cannot even be approached by any other metal, and so it is of great utility in building bridges and what not. By adding another portion of nickel a steel is produced which will not corrode,while by adding still another portion the resultant steel will neither expand nor contract under the influence of varying temperatures.

HIGH-SPEED STEELS.

By adding substances to steel, tools are now being made which have brought about a complete change in workshop practice within late years. By their use, machines may be worked at an enormous speed and cutting instruments may be heated to the highest temperatures without losing their hardness. These high-speed steels can be used in cutting metals at such a rapid rate that the metal becomes white hot, and yet the cutter retains its keen edge.

It really is remarkable how the physical properties of metals are changed by the addition of other substances. Platinum possesses marvellous powers of resisting acids. Nitric acid has no effect upon it; but should the metal be alloyed with a small quantity of silver it will dissolve immediately. On the other hand silver is readily soluble in nitric acid, but when it is mixed with gold the acid has no effect upon it.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Pure silver and pure gold are much too soft to be used for anything which will receive much handling; hence the addition of copper in order to give increased hardness and toughness. The alloy used in our silver coins, although it differs only minutely from that used for foreign countries, is such that the coinse wear far better than the silver currency of any other county.

The addition of a minute quantity of phosphorus to bronze had a considerable effect upon increasing the hardness, elasticity, and toughness of the alloy. In connection with this, a curious fact is, that the domes and other parts of locomotives made from old, impure copper last much longer than those made from the pure copper now on the market.

A mere trace of certain metals will spoil copper for certain uses. Thus a one-thousandth part of bismuth will spoil a copper wire so far as its conductivity to electricity is concerned, and the merest trace will weaken the tensile properties of copper.

DIES USED IN ROYAL MINT.

As another example of the enormous changes brought about in the constitution of a metal by the addition of a trifling amount of some other substance may be mentioned the case of the dies used at the Royal Mint. There it has been found necessary to employ steel containing slightly less than one per cent. of carbon; such a die will strike 40,000 coins, without showing any signs of fracture or deformation.

Now, if the steel from which this is made contained a thousandth part too much of carbon, it would crack before it had struck 100 coins. On the other hand, should it contain one five-hundredth part too little of carbon it would not strike a single coin, as its engraved surface would be hopelessly spoiled.

"CAN I GET WELL?"

If Your Trouble comes from the Kidneys, or from Kidney Poisons in the Blood,

YES!

And if you have been ailing a long time don't lose your courage. It takes a little time—takes some constitutions longer than others. But Doan's Kidney Pills will gradually drain the poisons out of your system; the pain in your back will stop; the sediment in the urine will cease; there will be no rheumatic pains; you will feel freer and brighter, and when the last of the poisons have gone you will be well.

There is no way of getting the kidney poisons out of the system except through the kidneys, and no medicine so effective in taking them out as Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. Perkins, South Maitland, N.S., writes: "I feel it my duty to let you know of the great cure I have obtained by using Doan's Kidney Pills. For six months I could not obtain a good night's rest, had to get up four or five times to urinate, and the urine was very thick and red. I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills and in a very short time I was right and fit again. I am very thankful to have found so speedy a cure."

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering specify "Doan's."

ONTARIO BURGLAR IN BATTLE WITH POLICE

Hundred Were Lost in Russian Blizzard.

Killed While Coasting—Suicide of Insane Criminal — Plunged Down Cellar Stairs and Was Killed.

OLEAN, N. Y., Feb. 21.—In a hand-to-hand pistol duel with Nelson Dessler, of Berlin, Ont., whom he caught in the act of burglarizing the office of the Droney Lumber Company in the Masonic Temple today, Police Captain Timothy Hasset was killed by a shot through the head. Dessler was shot four times and was not expected to live.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A despatch from Odessa to a news bureau here reports that more than a hundred lives have been lost in blizzards in southwestern Russia during the last three days.

MARLBORO, Mass., Feb. 21.—Internal injuries received on Friday night while coasting with his three children caused the death tonight of Joseph Blanchette, aged 36 years. The party of four was coasting down Russell Hill with the elder Blanchette at the steering wheel, when the bobsled crashed into a fence, throwing the father against the steering apparatus. He sustained internal injuries. Blanchette leaves a widow and four children.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 21. — James Newcomb, aged 66 years, committed suicide today in the criminal insane department of the Maine Insane Hospital today by hanging. He was a native of Carmel, Penobscot County, and was given a life sentence in the state prison at Thomaston, August 22, 1885, for the crime of arson, and was removed to the criminal department of the insane hospital last October. The remains will be sent to Rockland for interment.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 21. — The body of Mrs. Arthemise St. Pierre, 68 years old, was found today at the foot of the cellar stairs in the residence of Wm. Carson on Centre St., where she boarded. Mrs. St. Pierre went to the kitchen late last night for a pitcher of water, and in the darkness opened the door at the head of the cellar stairs by mistake, plunging headlong to the hard floor at the bottom of the flight. She leaves a daughter.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS MADE FOR TONIGHT'S BALL

Elaborate plans have been made for the Knights of Columbus ball, which will take place in the assembly rooms of Keith's Theatre this evening. The affair gives promise of being one of the most enjoyable social events of the season and is sure to eclipse any previous ball of the order.

The dancing hall has been elegantly decorated with flags and bunting and presents a neat appearance.

Between 80 and 85 couples are expected to be in attendance this evening. The Nickel orchestra will furnish the music and is preparing an excellent programme.

Dancing will begin about 9 o'clock. There will be sixteen numbers with extras. Dr. D. Mullin will be the floor manager and will have as assistants Fred Lynch and Edward Simpson.

The reception committee consists of the chaperones, Mrs. William Scully, Mrs. Harry Regan, Mrs. Frank Lynch, with C. J. Owens, M. J. Mahoney and Richard O'Brien.

The catering will be under the capable direction of Wright and Fritch of the Royal Hotel.

REPORT TO NEW YORK ON COBALT.

(New York Times.)

A New Yorker, who has just returned from the Cobalt district in Canada, was deeply impressed by the report he heard of a fashionable wedding in the back country. Two habitants met on the train and took the seat next to his. "Ah, Antoine," one of them exclaimed, "eef you 'ave h'only been at dees wedding of Pierre Coubertin an' Emile La Roche you shall nevaire forget heem. So gentil! So muooch luxury! H'every one so 'appy an' so grand an' fine! Theenk of eet, Antoine!—h'every one wear de Prince h'Albert pants an' dreenk de real ginger ale!"