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ontest S wanse now in deep ther-in-law, the tty, amusing and

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for she is the nts. Walter Long to is helping he ess de Briene ted her husba

ERESTED IAN BAILWAYS

Her Own Bat But

France's position anchurian railways ficially today a

fical interest in the main loyal to he do nothing which Britain and Jathree powers have nent, France will dicate is formed pate upon the con-afforded a basis of

before submitting ists of two separrst China's re-pur-lanchurlan roads, of an international for the construction Fu Taitsikhar rantates secured th le of Great Britain of the plan. It is the second part of and it is assumed tes figures that if will eventually en at the injunction of will prove neces-

KS NINE INCHES

ures on the sun Sir

out that the sun all the heat received fow, it was a well nost things in cooler. A poker, for exen it was cold red hot. The sun, fundamental law re be getting smallasure its diameter days, we should sed by nine inchesit was shrinking at ly, five feet a week, 20 years.

rinkage some of the of his audience lest the sun should Such anxiety, howss. He was 860,000 so it would take im to be reduced by there were two suns 858,000 no one woul was the smaller.

Nicaragua, Jan. 1.— ers, composed of doc-and engineers, have heir own equipment cause of the provisent of Chen rada's army.

minister to Wash

COST OF A EUROPEAN WAR

Possible Conflict Between Germany and France Taken to **Hustrate Circumstances.**

If Germany should go to war with France? The question is eternal throughout France, and Frenchmen are never weary of discussing the prospect which, however remote it may appear to an impartial observe, is gold talance of the French indemnity lear and real to every man in the republic. It is agreed that such a war would be one of most frightful cost the most expensive war, perhaps, in the history of the world,

que jon, M. Charles Humbert, form etly an officer in the army and now a border department, has made a serious attempt to put into figures just what such a war would mean financially to Germany and to show how she would supply the "sinews" without which defeat would be sure, however brave her soldiers or skilful her generals. In an article called "The Reckhape of Wat" appearing in the border department, has made & to cover the initial expenses Backbone of War," appearing in the paris Journal, Senator Humbert makes his calculations, based largely upon a recent exhaustible article on the same topic written by Herr J. Riessor trivy councillor to Emperor William

M. Humbert writes as follows:
Germany has understood better than any other power that millions of men under arms do not constitute the only factor necessary newadays to warrant undertaking a war with some chance of success. A nation must also have at its immediate disposal milliards of francs to enable to pre-pare, undertake, and conduct a modern

With the truly remarkably methodical spirit which characterizes the government of William II. Germany has clossed its efforts in three groups—the financial preparation of war, the financial mobilization and the financial conduct of war. Following this line of thought it has begun by asulting the most recent lessons in modern warfare, and this is what it has seen: When Great Britain opened hostili-Orange Free State, in 1899, the war, office estimated the cost of the war at

\$5,000,000 and its duration at five months and a half. It lasted over two vears and seven months and cost \$1.in the Orient Russia's defeat cost the Czar's people \$718,000,000. which is over one hundred million dollars more than the victory in this war cost the Jap-

se figures have been however. or less modified by conditions of teness, bad administration, fraud France and Germany's balance.

ally on these figures that Germany ses her calculations.

nses, such as pensions. Germany, on the other hand, spent from August 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871, an average of 1,254,376 men, it is fair to conclude that each soldier cost \$1.50

ese facts being clearly established, These facts being clearly established, statistics show that Germany will have at the end of 1912, 10,240,000 men liness. As it would be both in racticable and commercially and inof soldiers, Germans admit they would only call, inclusive of army and navy, contingents 3,000,000 men in all. At the rate of \$1.50 a day, as in 1870.

this would make a total expenditure of \$1,881,519 a day, or about \$690,000.000 of \$1,881,019 a day, or about possions a year, exclusive, of course, of all subsequent indemnities and pensions.

But this enormous sum is not linmediately necessary. What Germany would need during the first six weeks

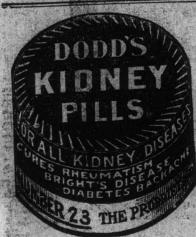
Three mindred million dollars to timmediate expenses of troops on and land, as well as purchasing piles of all kinds, which are con-rable and costly, especially for the (2) Three hundred million dollars required by the industrial, commercial and agricultural undertakings which and agricultural undertakings which would be called upon to furnish war supplies. As this sum would represent the price of the raw material and initial expenses indispensable to begin work, it should be held in readiness

in local German banks. able panic resulting from the declarashape of a run on the banks and the

collecting of outstanding notes.

This makes a total of \$662,500,000 that the German Empire would require before beginning hostilities, and it is the most practical means of obtaining this sum that J. Riesser endeavors to

First of all, the mobilization expenses First of all, the mobilization expenses could suffer no delay. To cover these, the initial resources exist in the annual budget of the empire, that is to say credits destined in time of peace to all such undertakings as public instruction, public works which the declaration of war would necessarily suppress or postpone. Germany estimates it would obtain in this way at least \$70,000,000, which was the amount least \$70,000,000, which was the amo saved on interior expenses in one year by the Russian government during the



of 1870, is at present \$20,000,000.

All this wealth could be withheld from civilization and kept in the Reichsbank as guarantee for a sum three times larger in bank notes of If the reading experts on the legal, if not forced currency.

This wealth alone represents a total of \$305,000,000, nearly all of which is in liquid cash—that is to say, enough paper money sufficiently large to tide until the time when, by raising loans with taxes on custom, duties as security, resources indispensable for the continuance of warfare could be found

> ments on all bank notes and temporarily to institute exceptional custo Germany hopes by these various means to raise the \$70,000,000 necessary during the first six months of the war. Afterwards, that is to say for the \$935 000,000, supposing that hostilities should last a year, one-third would be covered by the increase of already existing taxes and creating of new taxes, while the other two-thirds, about \$620,000,000 uld be defrayed by a government

The government, on the other hand

would have the right, according

"Fortunately," the Germans say, "this appeal to public credit, if per-chance it were needed, would not be necessary, contrary to what occurred in 1870, at least until after the hardest period, that which immediately fol-lows the declaration of war, has come

OUTLOOK FOR STEEL

TRADE IS BRIGHT

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Chairman Garv the United States Steel Corporation takes an optimistic view of the steel situation He believes 1910 will be a year of substantial prosperity, and says: "So far as relates to the iron and the industry at present, the figures given out from time to time speak for given out from time to time speak for the months the past eight months the paw orders received by subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation have been gratifying. During December the bookings of these companies combined have been about 50,000 tons per day, while capacity is about 41,000 tons per day. The only concern at the mills is to satisfy customers in the capacity is about to satisfy customers in the capacity is about the grandstand gives a substitution of control markable exhibition of control his machine, gracefully making shadely appeared to deliveries. Unlike former regard to deliveries. Unlike former his maci any, business taken for speculative purposes; specifications for prompt delivery are more pronounced than ever before.

"Following the panic, there was a diminution in buying of ordinary and regular supplies; and therefore necessities of the purchasing public, particularly the railroads, had accumulated to such extent that orders could no longer be deferred. Consequently their volume suddenly developed into abnormal proportions. This, with the growth of the country and increasing uses for iron and steel, together with the financial resources of the people, have brought about the great prosperity now in evidence.

"There is nothing in sight to indi-Most manufacturers have orders which will fully occupy their mills far into the future ;and new busines from day to day, which continues active and large, will soon fill the books for the

"Of course, there are always possible dangers ahead, such as unjust and unreasonable legislation, or inconsiderate action by public officials, which aend to create distrust and thus postpone commitments for further extensions. Or; what is more probable, there may be over-confidence, over-extension, too rapidly rising prices, or other mistakes by those in charge of important affairs.

"The law makers, the administrators n local German banks.

(3) A "war-scare" budget of \$62,500,—
(5) The law makers, the administrators of the law and the active business men to a financial members of the communications. and financial members of the community are all interested in working together to improve the material as well as the moral conditions of the people,

and this will be of great benefit.

"We have all learned something by experience the past few years. I think there is no one more desirous of maintaining prosperity, so far as the same is consistent with good government, than the president himself."

IMPORTANT MATTERS IN FRENCH PARLIAMENT

PARIS, Jan. 11.-Parliament reconvened today for the final session pre-ceding the general elections in May. Besides the completion of the budget, which promises an important and in-teresting debate, and the school question, the principal work of the cham-ber wil be the perfecting of the finance law and the workmen's pension bill, which has been returned from the sen-

The tariff bill is still in the senate and its final passage before adjourn-ment is doubtful.

Ethel (calling on her friend) lidn't know you were one of those athletic girls. Madge-What do you mean, dear? Ethel-Look at those folls over your

Madge-Foils! Why, those are my

"It is odd that Jinks keeps expanding his business." "Why shouldn't he?"

FIGURING ON THE ENORMOUS MAGNIFICENT FLIGHT MADE BY PAULHAN

Clips the Clouds for 29 Minutes, 2 Seconds

Throws Throng of 20,-000 Into Frenzy of Enthusiasm

Uses a Farman Biplane -- First Day of Aviation Meet

Large Number of Preliminary Trials Yesterday

AVIATION FIELD, Los Angeles, cal., Jan. 10.-Making a sudden and dramatic appearance today while the 20,000 spectators were watching the slow flights of two dirigible balloons at Aviation park, Louis Paulhan threw the great throng into a frenzy of enthusiasm by a spectacular flight of 29 minutes, 2 seconds, in a Farman bi-

The first day of the aviation me was given over to preliminary trials and flights to give an exhibition in a new and untried machine in which Clifford Harmon afterward made some short flights. Chas. E. Willard, in the urtiss No. 1, also made a successful flight and several times Roy Knaben-shue and Lincoln Beachey ascended in two small dirigibles and manoeuvred their craft, but nothing to thrill the crowd occurred until Paulhan rose into the air, swept around the course and over the grandstand several

APPEARED SUDDENLY. Beachey and Knabenshue were pilot ing their dirigibles around the course when the daring Frenchman appeared suddenly out of a gulley, hidden from the grandstand, circled the course times, went out across country came back over the grandstand and alighted in the centre of the field. In two later flights, Paulhan gave a re-

making sharp periods, there has of late been little, if any, business taken for speculative and scattering a group of frightened officers and skimming over the grand-stand only a few feet above the heads of the spectators. Ascending, descel ing and finally approaching from rear the tent which houses his aeroplane, he alighted within 100 feet of its entrance. Paulhan was cheered madly. Men shouted themselves hoarse, while women applauded and waved handkerchiefs. Paulhan danced gaily

into his tent. With the sky overcast with clouds and the wind to the west, blowing strongly, Glenn H. Curtiss opened the nternational meet at 1 p. m. with a flight with a new monoplane never before used. The distance, estimated by the judges at five furlongs, was covered in 28.08 seconds, the greatest height reached being fifty feet. The machine

was under entire control. Next, Chas. F. Willard appeared in short preliminary flight, he attempted to circle the official course, which is a trifle more than a mile and a half in length. Rising to a height of 70 feet he maintained this altitude until half the distance had been travelled. Then his motor gave out and he descended. He was in the air one minute and 23 seconds. After a readjustment of the motor, he arose again and completed the course. Curtiss, using the machine with

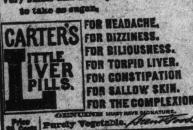
which he had made the previous flight, circled the field, an estimated distance of one and one-eighth miles, in 1.51. His maximum altitude was 200 feet.

SECURITY

Cenuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Breutsood

See Pac-Simile Wrapper Below Very small and as oney



CURE SICK HEADACHE.



WITH OVER 500 ON BOARD

Steamer Mellville, Here, Brings News of Another Appalling Sea Disaster

The South African steamer Melville, affoat, therefore, her people have not now docked on the West Side, kept a starved, but that she can be so is exicokout on her way here for the tremely improbable. By some it is strauer Maritau, owned by the same thought possible that she has been line as herself, with the name of which disabled, and has had to make land at it now seems that there will be con- some point far from means of comrected one . the greatest disasters or munication with the world, and out of the track of vessels.

In the ord ary course of events the The peculiarity of the disappearance Maritau should have been sighted by is increased by the fact that during the Melville between Cape Town and the time since the Maritau sailed from Delagoa Bay on Melville's trip preced- Delagoa Bay, the weather has been ing the present one, the Maritau hav-

ing started from Delagoa Bay at the African waters. The Melville struck no heavy weather until she reached The Mariav has now been missing the Bay of Fundy. Heavy gales develtime the Melville left Cape Town. for five months. There is not the oped against her in that bay, and at slightest intimation as to whether she one time it was thought that a man has some down or is still affoat under had been washed over board. Later some peculiar Ircumstances. She had examination showed that the alarm 500 people on board, and was provisioned in six months. If she is still of the ships boats from the davits.

Lincoln Beachy and Roy Knabenshue appeared with their dirigibles sailing directly over the grandstand at a and returning at high speed, with the wind at their backs. The frail, cigarshaped balloons were under the control of the pilots, who descended to

earth without a jar. Before this time the crowd had begun to enquire for Paulhan, "We cannot do anything with that Frenchman," said Richard Ferris, master of ceremonies. "He pays no attention to regulations, or to the course laid out, flights. I would not be surprised to see him appear suddenly on his machine through the top

of his tent." That was almost what Paulhan did by a spectacular flight of 8 1-2 minutes in a Farman bi-plane, and added to the feat two other flights of 10 minutes 2 seconds, and 29 minutes 2 se-While the spectators were watching the flight of the dirigibles, a Farman bi-plane was taken quietly his Curtiss aeroplane, No. 1. After a from Paulhan's tent down into the gully which was hidden from view. Just when Knabenshue and Beachey were passing over the grandstand on their return and when every neck was craned backward, there was a sudden shout and out of the gully shot Paul-

> MAY SUILD FLOUR MILL IN ENGLAND

han, the motor of his mach

ming at a tremendous rate.

President of Laka of Woods Co. Sees Necessity as Development of Trade Tendenc es.

"Our company is not interested in who are the owners of elevators in western Canada. We are millers, not wheat dealers. We continue our purchases to our milling requirements, and we cannot see how the proposal milling business," said Mr. Robert Meighen, president of the Lake of the

Woods Milling Co., today.
"In this connection let me say that
it is my private opinion, and not representing any corporation which I am "I am strongly in favor of the rail-

way companies providing sterage facilities for the farmer, when he delivers his wheat at interior points throughout western Canada, the railway companies preserving the identity of the wheat and shipping it forwar to the first terminals, viz., Fort William. The wheat would be inspected and docked there, and the elevators under the government's supervision.

KEET GRAIN UNDER FLAG. "I go further, as I am a great believer in controlling the shipment of our grain under the flag, and that the be passed through the elevators at Fort William free of charge, where t is shipped either to Montreal or to pay ports, and storage charged by the railway companies at the bay ports if the wheat is not shipped out after eight days. If the grain from Fort

William is shipped to a foreign port—I refer to Buffalo—then storage should be charged at Fort William.

"The crucial point I wish to make is nst a stiff breeze to keep the trade of our western Cantime we must see to it that the freight rates are as low to point of destination, wherever that may be, as shipment by any other route MIGHT BUILD IN ENGLAND.

"In this connection I may say that now as the capacity and output of the Canadian mills is far beyond requirements in the domestic market, and we are likely to be met by a tariff against our flour entering the great onsuming market of our best cust -Great Britain, if we extend our busiess I would be strongly in favor of ncreasing our plant by building and operatinfi a mill in England. We would en have the command and be to make our purchases of wheat for our milling requirements in a compet ing market from every producing co try in the world, and I believe we would capture even the South African trade both from the United States and the Dominion of Canada by operating a large plant in Great Britain

Two little girls were quarrelling 'You told me a fib," said one. "No, I didn't; it was only a story," was the "There ain't any difference, a fib is a story and a story is a lie," was DETERMINED TO the response. "My papa says so and he is a professor." "My papa says there is a difference, and he is a real estate agent and knows all about living," was the retort.

A WOMAN DOCTOR Was Quick to See that Coffee was Doing the Mischief

A lady tells of a bad case of coffee poisoning and tells it in a way so simple and straightforward that literary skill could not improve it

"I had neuralgic headaches for 12 years," she says, "and suffered untold agory. When I first began to have them I weighed 140 pounds, but they brought me down to 110. I went to many doctors and they gave me only temporary relief. So I suffered on, till one day a woman doctor told me to use Postum. She said I looked like I

was coffee poisoned.

"So I began to drink Postum and I gained 15 pounds in the first few weeks and continued to gain, but not so fast as at first. My headaches began to leave me after I had used Postum about two weeks-long enough to get the coffee poison out of my system. "Since I began to use Postum I can gladly say that I never know what a neuralgic headache is like any more. and it was nothing but Postum that made me well. Before I used Postum never went out alone; I would get bewildered and would not know which way to turn. Now I go alone and my head is as clear as a bell. My brain and nerves are stronger than they have been for years."

"Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Rea-

Ever Read the Abch: Letter? A new one Appears from Time to Timo. They are Genuine True and full of Human Interest

FREE-HANDSOME GOLD WATCH

Celebrated Daisy Rifles for selling only 10 boxes of Dr. Celebrated Daisy Rifles for selling only 10 boxes of Dr.

Marcil's Famous Compound Pills at 25c a box. These are
for the cure of :—Indigestion, Constipation, Impure
Blood, Female Weaknesses, Liver and Kidney Diseases, send us your name and address and we will
send you the pills post paid. We also send 10 articles
of jewelry to give away with the Pills which helps you to sell. When sold send us the money, \$2.50, and we will send you a Lady's or Gent's Gold Filled Watch, stem set and stem wind or one of the celebrated Daisy Rifles. We are giving these valuable premiums to advertise our remedies. Sav what mium you want. Do not miss this

Dapt. J. The Dr. Marcil Medicine Co , Toronto, O:

LORD ALAN PERCY OF THE GRENADIERS DUCAL HEIR

Death of His Elder Brother Makes Him the Heir to the Dukedom of Northumberland.

drainage works on his estates, reached Lord Percy's death in Paris recently serves to direct attention to the fact that the ducal house of Northumberland, to which he belonged, is the only one of the British peerages which still retains the hereditary privileges of en-tombment within the walls of West-

minster Abbey. Formerly many great families pos sessed this right. But they have either me extinct or have allowed the privilege to lapse. The Northumber-land vault in the abbey is situated beneath the St. Nicholas chapel, and the last entombment there was father of the present duke.

The obituaries published of Lord Percy are rather misleading since they convey an impression of effeminacy of appearance and character. Lord Percy while at Oxford was known for his rowes as an all-round athlete, which, however, did not prevent him from carrying off first-class honors and the Newdigate prize for poetry.

After leaving the university he won some distinction as a traveller, and had some rather exciting experiences while exploring the most remote porcalling not only for a consi amount of courage, but also of endurance. The two books which he wrote upon this little-known portion of the world have since been accepted as

The very fact that he should have been undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, representing the foreign office in the House of Commons, in dicates that he was a man of considerable deverness, while the large major-ities which he was able to secure for his election in parliament, not from any part of the country where his famfrom the metropolitan district of Kensington, speaks well for his simplicity and democracy of manner. He was, however, singularly unemotional; that, too, in a country where the men, es-necially those of his particular world, ly possessed territorial influence, but

SOLDIER HEIR TO A DUKEDOM.

At one time he was engaged to be married to the daughter of a Newcastle physician of the name of Jones. But there was a good deal of opposition on the part of his family, stably of his mother, who is a sister of the Duke of Argyll, and the projected union did not materialize. Dying unmarried and childless, it is his soldier brother, Lord Alan Percy, who now becomes next heir dukedom and to the great family estates, also to the chief ownership of the great London banking house of

Drummond. Lord Alan Percy is a cap-tain of the Grenadier Guards is about 30 years of age, and has lately been putting in a period of special service with the Egyptian army. The amount of the ducal fortune and estates may be estimated from the fact that the father of the present duke spent a sum of \$3,000,000 in building for laborers cottages, to each of w half an acre of land was attached. He

spent a still larger sum in the erec-

the amounts that he devoted to the

construction of roads, bridges and

The duke has a number of country seats, the most famous of which are Syon House, near London, where Charles II, held court during the pla-

gue, and Alnwick castle, in Northumberland, a noble and majastic pile, one of the finest existing specimens of the old border castle of the middle ages and the only historic building in Great Britain ,excepting Windsor, Warwick castle, the Tower of London and Westminster Abbey, which was in existen e

more than 1,000 years ago. It is a perfect mine of art treasures, which are outside the ken of the ordinary art experts, and among other pede, the first of its kind (forerunn-r of the modern bicycle) and invented by the second Duke of Northumberby the second Duke of Northumber land of the present creation. It was this duke's natural brother, James Smithson by name, who made his home in America and founded the Smithnian Istitute at Washington, to which he left his entire fortune at his

Sore Throat Catarrh

With the many remedies you have tried you surely know that no liquid medicine can cure your throat or nose. Even a gargle only bathes the entrance of the throat-it can't really get inside,

nor can it reach the inflamed bronchial With Catarrhozone, it's so different from medicine-taking - you simply breathe its healing vapor, inhale its balsamic fumes, which carry cure and relief to the minutest cells in the lungs.

nose, throat, and bronchial tubes. this scientific way the soreness and inflammation is rapidly allayed, relaxed cords are toned up, the entire mucous membrane invigorated. Every trace of Catarrh disappears, the disagreeable dropping of mucous in the throat, hawking, spitting, and stopped-up pestrils—all these sure signs of Catairh and bronchitis are permanent-

ly cured by Catarrhozone. Catarrhozone

Is Guaranteed to Cure Recommended by the medical profession for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore or relaxed throat, laryngitis, clergyman's throat, smoker's throat, bronchial cold, weak chest, chest inflammation, huskiness, hoarseness, wheeziess, loss of voice, that tickling cough. old age cough, asthma, chest pains and chest tightness, croup, whooping cough, and children's throat and chest weaknesses, and all adult throat and lung

Beware of the unscrupulous dealer who offers you some cheap substitute: insist on Catarrhozone only. Two months' treatment, \$1, smaller, 50c.; all reliable dealers, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

DISSOLVE THE MERGER

Government Suit Against Harriman Lifes White Hemstitched and Lace Trimmed Will Not be Dropped Until Evils are Corrected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10-Negotiations have been begun looking to a settlement "out of court" of the government's suit for the dissolution of the merger of the so-called Harriman lines, brought under the provisions of teh Sherman anti-trust Rumors of such negotiation had been current for some time past. Today they took concrete form at a conference at the White House granted by President Taft at the solicitation of

the railroad officials. It can be stated authoritatively that no decision of any sort was reached. President Taft has given no inkling as to what his attitude will be and his final determination in the matter, it is stated, will depend largely upon the proposals the railroads have to

make looking toward a compliance with the anti-trust law. The case will not be dropped, it said, except upon such terms as will look to a correction of the evils complained of in the government suit, unless the government can be shown

to be completely in error. "I wonder that dentists call their offices dental parlors. 'Why shouldn't they?"

"A more appropriate term would be drawing-rooms." "A great deal that you see in print nowadays is dangerous and mislead-

ing," said the conservative citizen. answered the dyspeptic; "especially in cook books."

HANDKERCHIEFS TO MATCH THE COWN, LONDON'S DECREE

Artic'e Must Give Way to Colored Lawns.

LONDON, Jan. 9-London drapers insist that they are going to claim the honor of indelibly marking the New Year in my lady's calendar as the season which brought in something new under the sun in the handkerchief line. To this end they have induced Dame Fashion to put her stamp of disapproval on the white hemstitched handkerchief, and if they have their way its place is to be taken by the finest lawn handkerchiefs in olors to match the gown. As an example, it may be understood by mere man that the most popular shades an-ticipated are to be heliotrope, "butcher blue" - whatever that is -- and "to-

"Even lace no longer is to be popular 'on handkerchiefs," / explained a leading West End draper. "Its place surely will be taken by delicate hand worked embroideries. The most elaborate patterns are to be employed, such as a flight of butterflies right across the handkerchief, or a little basket of flowers in the corner of a square of lawn, the 'posies' being worked in their natural colors. Colored flower embroidery on the corners of handkerchiefs is to be very much in vogue. Little wreaths of deep green shamrock, clusters of violets, sprays of forget-me-nots, and the most tiful many colored pansies are to be

Meantime, it would seem that man will have to meet this riot of color by declaring himself for the old fash-

