

BOSTON LUNCH CARTS WILL HAVE TO GO.

BOSTON, July 15.—By order of the board of police commissioners the night lunch carts must get out of the public streets of the city of Boston and either find locations on private property or go out of business.

The order from the commissioners was issued and read in the various stations at roll call Tuesday evening, and the men owning carts and occupying locations in the public streets were, in most of the divisions, that evening ordered to vacate.

They were permitted to occupy their stands that night, and in some cases they were permitted to hold forth last night, especially those in division 3, on Seely square, Sudbury street and Adams square.

But last night ended the career of the night lunch carts on the public streets of Boston unless some owner of a cart wishes to get himself into court through the police board.

When asked why the matter was being agitated now rather than some years ago, Judge Emmons said:

"During the past year we have received a number of complaints from restaurant keepers in the vicinity of some of these carts. They argued that they paid heavy rents to do their business and that it was not fair to them to give private individuals free stands near where they were engaged in business, and further that the granting of such permits by the board of aldermen was illegal."

"Is it illegal for the board of aldermen to grant such permits?"

"It certainly is. The streets belong to the people and to the state, and only the legislature would have a right to grant permits by which the public streets could be used for private gain. The state is the unit, not the city, and this talk of 'home rule' is all nonsense, because all cities and towns exercise by virtue of certain powers granted them by the state, which can be rescinded at the pleasure of the legislature. The state simply delegates certain powers to cities and towns."

"The board is fortified by an opinion from the attorney of the police board including a decision of the supreme court and opinions rendered by the city solicitor some years ago when Nathan Matthews, Jr., was mayor, and the question of the legality of granting such permits then came up."

"Highways are for the use of all the public, and no individual may obstruct free passage in them unless he has been authorized to do so by competent authority. Paramount control over streets is vested in the legislature, which may delegate its power in this regard to city or town governments, or to other authorities."

"By virtue of its control over streets public highways the legislature may employ municipalities to authorize the use of streets for purposes other than passage. No statute, however, exists in this commonwealth which empowers the city of Boston to grant licenses to private persons to obstruct the streets for purposes of gain. Of course such a license issued without legislative authority is merely void."

"My opinion is forced by reference to the opinion of the city solicitor rendered to the mayor in 1894, upon a question apparently identical with that now under consideration."

There have been about 25 of these night lunch carts on the public streets of the city, and there are as many more on private property than can keep right on doing business.

**JAMES W. ALEXANDER IS STILL VERY ILL.**

NEW YORK, July 15.—James W. Alexander, former president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, continues very ill. He is undergoing treatment in a secluded place in Long Island and it was said today that he was in such a condition that all knowledge of the recent developments in the society had been kept from him.

According to statements made by Mr. Alexander does not yet know that Paul Morton is at the head of the Equitable. Edward and Mary McGilbons, were held up until help arrived, by Elmer Smith, while the other occupant of the boat, Fred Dittus, who was rather a poor swimmer, managed to reach shore alone in an exhausted condition.

Bishop Ellerson Capers, of South Carolina, was talking about the aversion to sermon-reading many congregations have.

"They deem," said Bishop Capers, "that a sermon that is read lacks life and fire. Sometimes, to a sermon-reading pastor, there is the custom, sarcastic remarks about the custom."

"A sermon-reading clergyman, a friend of mine, called one day on an humble parishioner. This parishioner was a cobbler. He sat mending a pair of shoes and reading the Bible at the same time."

"What are you doing, Giles?" said my friend, with a benevolent smile.

"Prophecyin," Giles answered.

"Prophecyin? Nonsense," said my friend.

"Well," said the cobbler, curtly, "readin' a sermon is preachin', 'isn't readin' a prophesyin'?"

STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLES. Mr. Alex. M. Finn, Inkerman, N. B., writes: "I have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for derangement of the kidneys and liver and stomach troubles, and can certify that they did a good deal of good. I can heartily recommend them to anyone suffering as I did."

First Aid in the Home

For the home there is no other "first aid" so sure as Pond's Extract—The Family Doctor—It stops bleeding, relieves pain, relieves sore throats, cures coughs and colds, cures cuts and bruises, cures all sorts of insect bites, and cures all sorts of skin diseases. It is a true and reliable family medicine.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS CHANGED.

LONDON, July 14.—There is every probability that the headquarters of the command of the army will be transferred shortly from London to Colchester.

It is stated that the war office authorities are again negotiating for the purchase of sixty acres of land at Lexden, which is just outside Colchester on the western side, with a view to erecting on the site the new headquarters staff buildings.

From 12,000 to 15,000 men will form a permanent garrison in this district, and with the transference of the headquarters staff Colchester will thus become the military stronghold of Eastern Essex, the part which is most exposed to invasion by a foreign foe.

CAN'T LIVE IN CIRCULAR HOUSES.

It Has the Effect of Unsettling the Brain After a Time.

The Minot Ledge Light is famed for the number of men who have gone crazy in it, and for that reason it is an object of interest to students of mental diseases. It is, as everybody knows, a piece of engineering of the highest order, being in that respect only second to the famous Eddystone Light. More than a year was consumed in getting a foundation for it, and so high are the tides and so terrific the storms that the entrance to the light is more than forty feet above the water.

Other than above the keepers and five rooms occupied by the keepers and used for storage purposes, and then the watchroom, and finally the lantern. The tower being circular and space tight, it is, in fact, a small room with the men sleep are curved, the tables against the walls are circular, and the benches are half-moon. Everything is circular.

In this light-house there have been at least five well-marked cases of insanity and others in which madness has been suspected, and the men relieved from duty. Experts in mental diseases who have made a study of conditions at the Minot Ledge Light attribute the peculiar prevalence of insanity there to its peculiar form of structure. There is no point, they say, on which the eye rests as it travels round and round in a maddening whirl.

They therefore suggest that some means be devised for filling the curves and producing corners and angles. In instances of men who have lost their mental balance during long confinement in circular prisons, but have quickly regained it on being transferred to an ordinary room of corners and angles.

Baron Trenck spent much of his time in prison making marks and corners, and break the circularity of his surroundings, and keep his reason from slipping away on whirl and encircling walls. Casanova, the Italian engineer, who was imprisoned in a round tower, gave much the same testimony. He says he felt great mental relief on being moved to an ordinary square room.

In fact, it is well nigh impossible to make much change in the form of the structure of the Minot Ledge Light, but the number of men in charge of it has been increased to five, in order that they may have frequent leaves from duty and take turns in going ashore for a visit to family and friends. This system has resulted in a decrease in the number of cases of melancholia and more serious mental disorders, made in the service by shifting men from one station to another. There would be much greater than it is. In some cases a man is kept in a place for only a few months, and then sent to some less isolated station for a while.

To give the men something to think of other than their loneliness, and to occupy the long hours during which they have nothing to do, circulating libraries of fifty books each are provided. The books are carefully selected and changed every three months when the inspector makes his visit. In the collection are biography, history, travel, fiction, poetry, illustrated magazines, and in some cases newspapers. Also medicine chests are provided for relief in cases of sickness, and careful directions given for the use of their contents.

Despite the dangers and hardships of lighthouse life there are many applicants for positions in them. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the service there is always a number of men to select from. And yet the pay is small.

ROCKEFELLER GOES TO PRAYER MEETING.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—At the weekly prayer meeting of the Euclid avenue Baptist church last night John D. Rockefeller said that the Christian faith demands that every man must do according to that which he has been blessed with.

After a number of persons had spoken Mr. Rockefeller said: "There are two men who appear equally zealous in the cause of Christ. But one is more effective than the other. The thing to do is to find out the source of the effectiveness of one. In the beginning, application of our Christianity must come now, tonight, tomorrow morning. In our homes or in our offices. Sometimes it is seemed to me that I might advance the Christian faith by assisting in the endowment of chairs in theological seminaries. The world needs the teachers of the faith. However humble we may be, whatever our place, it matters not, we can show the best side. We must show the most winsome and convincing side. In fact, we must show that we love God."

A LITTLE MIXED. Besse, inspecting a new arrangement of Nannie's hair, exclaimed: "Nannie, you don't look like yourself with your hair that way. But" (admiringly) "you look better when you don't look like yourself than when you do."

In fact, the pay given keepers shall not exceed \$600 a year. Probably the best paid keeper in the service is a man at Hill Gate who gets \$1,200 a year.

CASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

BRIDEGROOM YAWNED.

Interrupted the Wedding Ceremony and Said He'd Changed His Mind—He's Now in the Hospital.

PARIS, July 14.—A young Belgian, named Denek, who repented a promise to marry as the wedding ceremony was about to be performed now lies in the hospital in a battered condition. He was engaged to Celeste Voisin, the pretty daughter of a Bethune peasant, and the wedding was fixed at the mayor's office. Relatives and guests assembled, and the pair stood side by side before the altar.

When however, the words which would pronounce the marriage which would have made them man and wife, Denek yawned. The mayor had never seen a would-be bride-groom yawn, and he stopped the ceremony.

Denek yawned again, and angry whispers were heard among the relatives. Then Denek relieved the tension. "I have thought better of it," he said, making ready to leave. "And I do not think I want to marry at all."

But he had reckoned without the Voisin family. Celeste rushed after him, and she begged him to marry her, and she begged him to marry her, and she begged him to marry her.

SHAH'S GIFT TO KING EDWARD.

LONDON, July 15.—A finer example of Persian carpet weaving probably has never been presented to the king by the Shah of Persia. A special mission has been sent to Persia from this country, which is so big that it will be possible to open it out in the Persian desert when it arrives in London. Its size and the richness of its quality make it at once as a covering for a state drawing room.

A Persian carpet of average size takes from six months to a year to make, the whole of the work being done by hand. A huge number of weavers were employed on the Shah's carpet as soon as the shah returned to Persia from this country, and every means was taken to expedite its manufacture, but so great was the task that almost three years elapsed before the weavers declared their work finished.

The carpet is an integral part of a most intricate design is the king's name, Edward VII.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

CAIRO, July 14.—In a report just made public by Edward Neville and H. P. Hall on the excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund the following appears:

"The excavations of the Egypt Exploration Fund on the site of Deir-el-Bahari, which on the west bank of the Nile, and which led to the discovery of the oldest temple at Thebes have made much progress during the past winter. With the help of E. R. Ayrton, who worked throughout the season, and of H. Garnett-Crome, in the latter part of it, we have now cleared three-thirds of the temple of King Mentuhotep III. of the XIIth Dynasty (B. C. 2000) the oldest temple in Thebes. The cleared portion indicates a most important discovery as regards the development of Egyptian art and architecture."

We have unearthed the remains of a building which is at present unique in type. It consists of a rectangular form which was reached by means of a ramp, like the terraces of the neighboring temple of Queen Hatshepout of the XVIIIth Dynasty. At the top of the ramp a granite doorway led to a threshold only remains led to a row of octagonal sandstone columns, which we considered at first as belonging to a hypostyle hall. But at the end of last year's excavations it seemed probable that this was the case, and that these columns were a colonnade surrounding a square central building, perhaps the pyramid, which according to the texts, formed the tomb of Akh-sut by name. King Mentuhotep in Tjearat (Deir-el-Bahari). This year's work has shown that this is the case. The columns formed a double peristyle which ran along the four sides of a central construction, the nature and purpose of which is not yet absolutely settled. This construction is a rectangular block, the outside of which was formed by a casing of large limestone slabs like those found last year."

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND EIGHT INJURED.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., July 15.—In a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railway, near Upton, Ind., today, four persons were killed and eight injured. One of the injured will die.

A train dispatcher, it is said, mistook the number of the train, and after they had started realized his error. A number of persons were hastily summoned to flag the trains, but the collision occurred before this could be done.

A LITTLE MIXED.

Besse, inspecting a new arrangement of Nannie's hair, exclaimed: "Nannie, you don't look like yourself with your hair that way. But" (admiringly) "you look better when you don't look like yourself than when you do."

In fact, the pay given keepers shall not exceed \$600 a year. Probably the best paid keeper in the service is a man at Hill Gate who gets \$1,200 a year.

ASTORIA The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Worn thin? Not Washed thin! That's so when common soap is used.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

AN EARTHQUAKE Alarmed the People of Portland and Vicinity.

But no Damage of Any Kind Was Done—Dishes and Stove Covers Rattled.

PORTLAND, Me., July 15.—A slight earthquake shock was felt at 6:10 a. m. today, followed in a few seconds by a heavier one. No damage is reported. The shocks are said to be heavier than those experienced March 21, 1904. They were reported very severe at Augusta, Bangor, Lewiston, Rockland and Brunswick. Reports from Thomaston said that one shock was felt there shortly after 5 o'clock of about 15 seconds' duration. The state prison at Thomaston was shaken noticeably and dishes and stove covers rattled.

Biddeford, Saco and Old Orchard also noticed the shock at 6:06 this morning. The earth trembled and there was a roar that sounded like distant thunder. The convulsion was of but a few seconds' duration.

At Bangor there was one long rumble, which rattled dishes and shook windows. A Geologist Wesley A. Lee of Bowdoin College says as near as he could judge the tremulous agitation passed from east to west at 6:10 o'clock, and was between seven and ten seconds in duration. There is no instrument at Bowdoin for registering the velocity and strength of the concussion. Prof. Lee said it was one of those shocks which is caused by the slipping of rock on the surface of a fissure at some considerable depth, probably two or three miles, as a result of long continued strain. Prof. Lee could not locate the reports said, the centre of the shock.

CONCORD, N. H., July 15.—An earthquake shock was distinctly felt in this city at 5:10 o'clock this morning. Reports from Manchester and eighteen months afterwards, when they were in the very heart of Central Africa. It has often been affirmed that the organization of the Fashoda expedition, Col. Marchand, however, terminates his explanation of the following emphatic words which close this discussion:

"M. Delcasse, whom I hardly knew, and who from February, 1896, to July, 1898, had no share in the government of the very reverse indeed, was the case had nothing absolutely nothing to do with the consideration, the preparation, and the execution of an expedition of which he only became informed to put an end to it in October, 1898. All that has been said contrary to this affirmation, which I make on my honor, and which is based on history itself, which can be easily examined, is only a tale, which I wish now to demolish with one blow, as I think to do the time has come for me to do so."

Thus does Col. Marchand dispose of one of the charges brought against the minister of foreign affairs which was to the effect that although he had been an active promoter of the Fashoda expedition, he deserted Col. Marchand when England adopted a resolute attitude. Col. Marchand's explanation has created quite a sensation in political circles.

Following are the prize winners: Best original—Cruiser, Dolph McLean, \$25. Single fancy driving wagon—Mrs. B. B. Manser, \$10. Best decorated farm wagon—Albert Smith, \$10. Best hunting and fishing scene—Skiff Lake Camp and Hugh Shannon, \$10. Special prize for boundary line store, \$5. Darktown fire brigade, \$5. Best dog hit—Raiph Allingham, \$3. Umbra University in 1893, having secured in English under Professor Brayden Matthews, under the name E. Woodberry and the late Dr. Thos. Price. Since graduation he has had the advantage of a special course in English at Yale, at Harvard, and at Oxford. He has also traveled extensively in Europe. His teaching experience includes one year as instructor in the University of Nebraska and nine years as instructor and lecturer for several years as assistant professor in the English department. He is highly recommended by the "Rochester authorities" and a number of other eminent educationalists as a cultured and refined gentleman, a broadly educated scholar in his special department, an experienced and successful teacher, and a man of the highest Christian character. He has done original work in several directions, especially in the department of old English. He has recently prepared for publication a translation of the Beowulf, edited with introduction and notes.

Simultaneously with the offer of the position at Acadia another position was offered to Professor Gray by the University of Nebraska. His preference for the art and for work in a college of the type of Acadia determined him to accept Acadia's proposal. He will begin his work with the opening of the new college year.

SEVERE STORM DAMAGES MANY COASTING VESSELS. St. John Vessels Lose Sails and Mast—Yachts and Small Boats Blown Ashore.

MACHIASPORT, Me., July 16.—Although more complete reports received from the district swept by yesterday's storm did not disclose positively any fatality except that of Percy Foster, of Rye Beach, N. H., life saver, the toll on the coasting trade was very heavy. It is also learned that Arthur Davis of Machias, who left Bucks Harbor for Cross Island, is missing. The body of Foster, whose death was announced yesterday, was recovered today near the place where his boat was capsized.

The vessels damaged by the storm were as follows:

Scout, Mildred A. Pope, from Machias for Boston, lost foremast, 132 lbs. of lead, lost mast. Rebecca W. Huddell, from Saint John, N. B., for New York, lost mainmast. Lora, dismasted and towed to St. John. Unknown three-masted schooner, bound east, lost headmasts. Yacht Kittle, from Newport for Digby, N. S., sprang a leak. Yacht owned by W. W. Gray, sunk at Cross Island. Several small yachts and fishing boats blown ashore.

The damage on shore consisted of the leveling of a barn and numerous fish and smoke houses at Cross Island. The storm, which several of the old sea captains agreed was the severest for years, moved in a southeasterly direction and swept a path about a mile wide.

At Cross Island, Christopher Allen of Machiasport was thrown into the harbor by the capsizing of his boat and reached shore bruised and badly bleeding from being thrown on the rocks.

Several of the crews of the yachts anchored off Cross Island were severely cut by hail stones while getting out extra anchors.

The beaches today were strewn with wreckage and debris of all sorts.

THERE ARE A GREAT MANY SMITHS

One Hundred and Eighty-Four Appear in New Directory.

Browns Came Second With 146—Murphys Are Third, and Jones Is Away Down on the List.

The new directory of St. John has been issued, and there are some interesting facts to be learned therefrom. According to this directory, which is as accurate as such a publication can be, there are no less than one hundred and eighty-four families of Smiths in St. John. It is generally taken that the names in the directory multiplied by three, will give the number of persons in the city, so that there are in all five hundred and fifty-two Smiths.

This list of one hundred and eighty-four is by far the largest in the book. What is next? Many people will jump at the old proverb, and say that Brown and Jones should be close seconds. They are not. Brown it is true, is second, but not close, as there are only 146 of these in the list. The family next largest in the city, so that there are in all five hundred and fifty-two Smiths.

There are no less than 138 of these people in the directory, six of them are called Daniel, six called Frank, nine called James, ten called John, nine called Mary and four called William. It might be added that there are fourteen James Smiths, and twenty-three William Smiths, eleven George Browns, eight Thomas Browns and eight William Browns.

The fourth name on the list is Wilson, which is not generally supposed to be so common as it appears. There are 115 Wilsons, twelve of them being the McDonaldis and the Johnstons, pressed by the Campbell, for 114 of the latter appear to be in the field.

For sixth and seventh places there appears to have been a close run between the McDonaldis and the Johnstons, but the former won, score, 107-106.

Other names found are as follows: Clark, 91; Thompson, 59; Belyea, 38; McCarthy, 37; White, 33; Williams, 78; Jones, 74; Armstrong, 69; Walsh, 62; O'Brien, 68; Reid, 62; McLaughlin, 62; Robertson, 60; Scott, 62; Sullivan, 62; Kelly, 57; Henderson, 54; Magee, 61; Logan, 53; Patterson, 53; Robinson, 57; O'Neill, 53; Dailley, 50; Donovan, 46; Driscoll, 43; Earle, 47; Foster, 40; Hayes, 45; Allan, 45; Anderson, 45; Wood, 44; Ward, 44; McLellan, 44; McLeod, 40; Miller, 40; Moore, 40; Murray, 47; Quinn, 41; Stewart, 40; King, 43; Lawson, 44; Colwell, 39; Collins, 32; Cameron, 37; Burns, 39; Adams, 32; Cowan, 31; Crawford, 37; Cunningham, 37; Davis, 35; Day, 35; Dunham, 38; Evans, 33; Ferris, 30; Fitzgerald, 35; Graham, 37; Hunter, 32; McIntyre, 38; Martin, 32; Brittain, 32; Burke, 25; and Aberley, 25. There are several Lees, including Sing, Sang and Sang.

MILLIANS BACK AGAIN.

Old Building Remodelled, Rented and Guarded From Fire.

J. & A. Millian are moving into their new building at the old stand on Prince William street, after being occupied by fire for several months. The new building is radically new in appearance, and represents one of the finest publishing establishments in Canada. A large amount of new plant has been installed, including a direct-power 10-ton Hoe cylinder press, which will print a job as small as a visiting card. The power is supplied by electric motor, placed directly under the big machine and working with it cog for cog.

The four-story building is protected against a third burn-out by brick elevator shaft, steel-clad doors, etc. The familiar glass lift well, which ran through the centre of the two old buildings, has been eliminated, and daylight is now shed into the interior of the long floors by a plate glass rear and the prismatic system. J. & A. Millian are today vacating their temporary offices in the Thorn building, Water street, and the old Emerson & Fisher stores, Prince William street.

FOOLS HIS SETTING HEN.

Minnesota Man Thinks He Has a Sure Method of Breaking the Incubating Habit.

Timothy Varney, who lives three miles east of Ixora, and keeps about 200 hens, has been greatly troubled, as have most people who keep hens, by the persistent desire manifested by the fowls to set in season and, out on one side, weigh about 200, but he has got else that comes handy, but he has got hold of a plan now which he has successfully tried this season with perfect success, and which he warrants will cure the worst Light Brahma, cluck that ever vexed the heart of man of all descents to sit, and all in less than three hours.

The cure consists of a cheap wash, with a loud and clear tick to it, inclosed in a case that is white and shaped like an egg. When a hen manifests a desire to set out of season she gently places this bogus egg under her sheltering breast and the egg does the rest. It ticks cheerfully away, and soon the hen begins to show signs of uneasiness and sits the noisy egg around with her bill, thinking, perhaps, that it is already time for it to hatch and there is a chicken in it wanting to get out. She grows more and more restless, and the noise keeps up, and soon jumps off the nest and returns again to her self-imposed duty. It gets worse and worse with her, and she wiggles about and cackles, ruffles her feathers and looks wild, until at last, with a frenzied squawk she abandons the nest for good and all. That incubating fever is broken up completely.

Mr. Varney finds use for half a dozen of these noisy eggs, and claims that they pay for their cost over and over during the year by keeping the hens at the business of laying and permitting them to waste the golden hours in useless incubating.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

INSIDE HISTORY OF FASHODA AFFAIR.

Colonel Marchand Tells the Whole Story.

Charges That Delcasse Was Connected With Is Emphatically Refuted—Sensation in Political Circles.

(Special cable to the Star.) PARIS, July 15.—So many conflicting reports have been made concerning the Fashoda affair that Col. Marchand decided this week to put an end to all speculation in the matter by issuing a statement as to the origin of the question.

It was on Nov. 18, 1896, that M. Barthelot, minister of foreign affairs, decided and approved of his plan for French intervention in the Bah-el-Ghazal and on the Nile. The scheme, however, lay dormant until the following spring when the Sudan expedition was announced by England. The attitude of the French government changed immediately. M. Gujeveye, the minister of the colonies, implored the writer to start as soon as possible, and if he had obeyed would have left within 48 hours completely unprepared for a journey of 10,000 kilometres of country.

M. Barthelot, who had so far forgotten himself as to tell Lord Salisbury that he declined all responsibility for the consequences to which the Sudan expedition might lead, quitted the Quai d'Orsay a few days after he had used such peculiar language, and as M. Leon Bourgeois, the president of the council, could not find anyone to succeed him he took his place. About the first thing M. Bourgeois did was to send for Col. Marchand, preparations for whose journey were then hurried on. This was in March, 1898, and a few weeks later the Bourgeois ministry fell and was replaced by the Melina cabinet, with M. Hanotaux at the ministry of foreign affairs. M. Andre Leon, the new minister of foreign affairs was not so generous in his matter of resources as M. Bourgeois would have been, but the writer was again engaged to start, as soon as he could.

The first convoy sailed from Bordeaux in April 25, the others being transported in steamers that followed. Col. Marchand himself left Marseilles on June 25, 1898, at which date the troops which were to accompany him across Africa for the occupation of Fashoda, if they arrived there before the British army, were completing their movement on Emboucou, on Dakir and on Libreville, in the French Congo.

The writer says that his officers and his own companions in the expedition were not aware of the destination until eighteen months afterwards, when they learned from the French Congo. It has often been affirmed that M. Delcasse had something to do with the organization of the Fashoda expedition. Col. Marchand, however, terminates his explanation of the following emphatic words which close this discussion:

"M. Delcasse, whom I hardly knew, and who from February, 1896, to July, 1898, had no share in the government of the very reverse indeed, was the case had nothing absolutely nothing to do with the consideration, the preparation, and the execution of an expedition of which he only became informed to put an end to it in October, 1898. All that has been said contrary to this affirmation, which I make on my honor, and which is based on history itself, which can be easily examined, is only a tale, which I wish now to demolish with one blow, as I think to do the time has come for me to do so."

LIEUT. PEARY SAILS FOR NORTH POLE.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Lieut. Robert E. Peary today started on his long journey in quest of the North Pole. His ship, the Roosevelt, which had been lying in the North River, opposite the Thirtieth street, since Saturday night, weighed anchor and got under way at ten minutes after three this afternoon.

On board the vessel, besides the explorer's party, were a number of guests and newspaper men, who accompanied the ship as far as Sandy Hook, where they were taken off by a navy yacht, sent out by Admiral Coghlan. A launch bearing a party of excursionists, attempted to run close alongside of the Roosevelt after she was under way, and nearly collided with her. The Roosevelt was saluted by all manner of steam and sailing craft on her way to sea. She passed out the Narrows at 4:45 p. m.

Two dunes visited the Zoo in Boston. With cigarettes in their mouths, they stopped at the cage of a mother antelope and with her young ones. Pointing to the family of antelopes, one dude said to the other: "What's what you came from?" And they laughed heartily. The mother ape called her children aside, and pointing to the dudes, said: "My children, that is what you are coming to." And she wept bitterly.

SURPRISE



SURPRISE PURE SOAP HARD SOAP

AT WOODSTOCK. A Creditable Procession on Saturday Morning.

Day Was Cooler and All The Events Were Greatly Enjoyed—Pheobon W. a Winner.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., July 15.—A pretty heavy shower last night after all the events were over settled the dust and made the air cooler. Today opened fine and so continued with a very much cooler atmosphere.

The event of the morning was the procession, which was decidedly creditable, probably exceeding expectations. To be sure the element of trades representation was missing, but it has been found too busy an undertaking for those who have to get them up. Its original humorous and peculiar exhibits the procession was really remarkable. There was a float representing Cleopatra and the name, Titania. The float was well gotten up. The humorous of the boundary line store was very amusing and rendered more so on account of the new quite common maid. There was a "Dark Town Brigade and Union Club" float, which was very funny. A chariot was prettily attended by some enterprising children. A most original design was a "Japanese" flagship, with the name, "The Great Eastern," which was generously applauded by those watching the procession. The procession was headed by the town policeman, followed by a detachment of the 10th field battery, mounted. The two bands rendered music, of the former, the writer's usually attractive turnout, the engine and hose carts, more than usually attractive by fine decorations.

Following are the prize winners: Best original—Cleopatra, Misses Bertha Edwards and Eth