

When the Moon Dipped.
One little girl has been possessed

since her babyhood by a fondness for the noise and pyrotechnics of a thun-

derstorm. On one occasion when the father and mother were members of a Cinner party at Yonkers and the young-

rain was accompanied by the roar of celestial artillery and the incessant

of the falling rain, and when the moth-

er broke in on the scene she was joyously received, and in the terms

sentiment that only a child might coin

TOOK A SEVERE

COLD.

It Settled In The Kidneys.

Pain in The Back The Result.

Catching cold and having it settle in

the back is often the cause of Backache the primary cause of kidney trouble,

When the back aches it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Heed the warning : check the Back-

If you don't, serious complications are

very apt to arise. Mrs. R. Williams, Ramilton, Ont., caught cold, and it

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS,

and is thankful for the immediate relief they gave her. She writes us as follows :

"It is with pleasure that I add my estimony in favor of Doan's Kidney Pills.

settled in my kidneys. The soreness and

pain in the small of my back bothered

me greatly. After suffering for some months, and finding numerous remedies fall, I procured a box of Done's Kidney

Pills, and received immediate relief from

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The serving of sardines with their accompaniment of oil always causes

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fish for handle does away with all em-barrassment in this direction. It is stood on a plated silver tray, which

makes a very pretty adjunct to the supper or luncheon table. The sardines are either turned out into the dish or

To

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set inside of it, box, and all.

mell on receipt of price

ne time ago I took a severe cold, which

che, and dispose of any chance of further

MEDICAL.

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LODGES.



WELLINGTON Lodge, No 46, A. P. & A. M., G. R. C., meets on the first Monday of every month, in the Masonic Hall, Fifth St., at 7.30 p. m. Visiting brethren

ALEX. GREGORY, Sec'y, A. E. JEWETT, W. M.

CHOMAS SOULLARD—Barrister and Solicitor, Victoria Plock, Chatham, Ont,

GMITH, HERBERT D. — County Crown Attorney, Barrister, Solici-ter, etc. Harrison Hall, Chatham, L B. O'FLYNN-Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Conveyancer, Notary Public, she explained her occupation. "I am."

Office, King Street, oppesite Mers said she, "just watching the moon take shauts" Bank, Chatham, Ont.

a bath."—New York Tribune.

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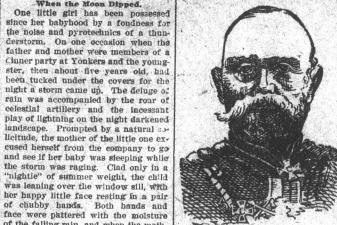
U

LT.-GENERAL LINEVITCH

CAREER OF THE SUCCESSOR TO KUROPATKIN IN MANCHURIA.

Years Old-Friend and Ally of Vice roy Alexieff-Wanted to Fight Japanese in the Mountains but Kuro patkin Favored "Luring Them On."

Lt.-Gen. Linevitch, who has been ap-ainted commander-in-chief of the pointed commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in Manchuria as successor to Gen. Kuropatkin, is sixty-six years old, has been a fighter since his twenty-first year and has seen service in every section of the Russian Empire from the Caucasus to Viadivostock. At the outbreak of the war with pire from the Caucasus to Viadivos-tock. At the outbreak of the war with Japan he was Governer of Amur. He was a friend and ally of Viceroy Alex-ieff and before Kuropatkin's arrival in Manchuria had been in command of the Russian forces which were in the Province at that time. He took hold of the situation at Liaoyang, establish



ed the military supply stations there, worked out the Yalu river campaign

worked out the Talu river campaign and was in general command until Kuropatkin relieved him.

The latter changed all his plans for the defense of Liaoyang. Linevitch wanted to fight the Japanese in the mountains east, southeast and south, but Kuropatkin believed in "luring them on." In the battle of the Sha Linevitch had Kuroki's army in jeopardy twice, and success for the Japanese was won on each occasion with re-enforcements from Gen. Nodzu's centre army. It was Linevitch who kept Kuroki out of Fushun for two days, and Kuroki out of Fushun for two days, and it was the left of his army, with Ren-nenkampf's cavalry, that forestalled Kuroki's rush farther east. This, if carried out, would have cut off the Russian retreat.

Linevitch as commander-in-chief of the Russian forces is now fighting men who fought under him in 1990. He led the 22,000 allies in the march for the the 22,000 allies in the march for the relief of Pekin, and in his command as the senier officer of the allied forces were 12,000 Japanese under Generals Yamsguchi and Fukushima. In the Russo-Turkish war Kurepatkin and Linevitch quarreled bitterly, being of equal rank. When Kurepatkin became the head of the Transbalkal army Linevitch was one of his division compation. vitch was one of his division com-manders, and the quarrel was renew-ed. Linevitch challenged Kuropatkin, who refused to fight a duel on the ground that it would not be proper for him to take the field with an officer of inferior rank.

MARCONI'S CHOICE.

Young Irish Girl Who Won the Inven

tor's Affections, Rumor had Signor Gugliebno Mar-coni affianced to at least haif a dozen different young women since his dis-covertes in wireless telegraphy first made him famous. But it remained for Chevalier Marconi to choose for his bride an Irish beauty, the Hen. my sufferings.

Boan's Kidney Pills may be procured at all dealers, or will be sent direct by

vance of his wedding.
Signor Marconi's father was born in
Italy, but his mother was of Irish nationality, so his choice of a bride faun
the land of Erin is appropriate. She is



SIRL WHO CAPTURED MARCON'S HEATT, vivacious and witty, is the daughter of the fifteenth Baron Inchiquin and is one of eight sisters. She can trace ner descent from the famous Irish monarch, Brian Bora, who was King of the Emerald Isle from 1002 to 1014 and was slain at the head of his army at the battle of Clontarf. His grandson Turlogh, King of Munster, had four sons, the third of whom was the progenitor of the Barons Inchiquin. GIRL WHO CAPTURED MARCONI'S HEART

THE HALIFAX DOCKYARDS

Their History as Set Forth Authorita tively by the Dominion Statistician, Mr. Geo. Johnson.

tiolan, Mr. Geo, Johnson.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, recently contributed an article to. The Halifax Herald, in which the history of the Halifax Herald, in which the history of the Halifax docks is authoritatively set forth. The beginning of the story takes us back to the days when the English and French struggled for the mestery of the New World The Halifax dockyards and fortifications were begun in 1788, in order to furnish a base from which Wolfe might operate against Louisburg. This powerful French fortress had been built at great cost, as part of the plan which designed to keep the English colonists hemmed in New England. Other forts, each links in the same huge shackles which France hoped to place on the English, were at New Orleans on the Ohio River, at Niagara, and at Quebec. For lorg it appeared that the chain would hold. At last it was snapped, after years of desperate struggling, and in the result which has had its effect on each one of us Halifax and its dockyards played no inconspicuous part.

Pitt Renews Struggle.

The years 1775-6-7 were disastrous ones for British arms in America, but in 1778 there was a renewal of the struggle under more hopeful circumstruggle under more hopeful circumstances. Pitt was again in command of England's political destinies, and he planned an attack on Quebec and Louisburg. A large fleet was to assemble at Halifax, and this made a dockyard necessary. At tract of swampy ground was selected. Since 1743 the settlers had been dumping into it the rocks and superfluous earth from the rocks and superfluous earth from their five-acre clearings, and in 1758 It seemed to the naval authorities that it seemed to the naval authorities that they could turn the dumping place into a dockyard with great advantage. Ac-cordingly Col. Charles Laurence, the Governor of the Province, deeded to Admiral Lord Colville, commander of the fleet, and two trustees, the old swamp and the hill to the north. Construction of the Dock.

Some of London's army, writes Mr. Johnson, waiting in Halifax since the Johnsen, waiting in Halifax since the previous year, were put to work, and by the middle of May Boscawen's fleet from England anchored off the just begun but even then useful yard. Boscawen's men giving a hand during the fortnight they had to wait for Gen. Amberst, the works made brave progress, and the dockyards were increasingly useful during the short stay of the 157 ships and 12,000 men destined to reduce Louisburg. Wolfe was there, and on the unequal ground of the dockyards spent most of his time training a corps of light infentry in new tactics similar to those the Japs have been using—tactics which he employed with using—tactics which he employed with good effect before Louisburg a month later. Guy Carleton was there, and no doubt both men, being Imperjally mand-ed men, discussed plans for making the dockyards suitable in every respect as Britain's great depot in our North Atlantic waters; for be it remembered that the settlement founded in Halifax is the first (and only) instance of a "British colony of free men founded by the Imperial Government for definite and Imperial purpose"; and both Wolfe and Carleton knew that purpose, and appreciated it, too.

After Louisburg Had Fallen.

Mr. Johnson also notes that at the inauguration of the dockyards were Fraser's Highlanders, one of the first Highland regiments in the British army, for it was only the year previous that Scotchmen began to serve in the

English army.

After the successful siege of Louisburg, the fleet and army returned to Halifax, and remained there some time to refit. The little town became a camp for the troops and was hard put to it to provide three meals a day for the forces. The dockyards were piled up with summinition and stores and private. forces. The dockyards were piled up with ammunition and stores and private property removed from Louisburg, and in every available corner the men were bivouscking. The next year Halifax was the rendezvous for the army and navy on their way to Quebec, and the dockyard, now fairly furnished with masthouse and other needed buildings, filled an important place in most important and far-reaching movements. For some years after it was the centre of attraction, the harbor being the conof attraction, the harbor being the constant resort of squadrons under Lord Colville and others till the close of the war in 1763. Twenty years after the inaugural services in 1758 the military authorities resolved upon the transforming the hill behind the town into a citadel, and in carrying out their purpose they cut eighty feet off the top and used the materials to fill in the south end of the dockyard, which in 1770 had been surrounded with a highway, by whose gates sentries have passed night and day for 125 years.

The Great Explosion.

passed night and day for 125 years.

The Great Explosion.

Coming down to later years, Mr. Johnson notes as the most sensational incident in the dockyards' modern history the terrific explosion which wrecked the powder magazine. This occurred while the Americal Civil War was in progress, and was caused presumably by blockade runners, who, while attempting to rob the stores, accidentally dropped a match in some powder. They paid dearly for their rashness, however, as they must have been blown to atoms. Since then the Halifax dockyards have witnessed other stirring scenes, which have strengthened their claim to being one of the "sights" of the Maritime Provinces.

Ryerson, the Pioneer.

In the School Review for last month, issued by the University Press, Chicago, there is an article on the Educational Museum of Paris, in which the following statement occurs: "In the City of Toronto, more than half a century ago, there was established the first educational museum in history, while it is nearly thirty years since progressive fittle Japan added this feature to het system of education; and even the South American countries have now been represented for several years by museums at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. Until recently the only attempt in the United States was made at Washington, in 1868, and was soon abandoned for want of support from Congress or any other source. Although a special appeal has often been made by the Commissioner of Education, the museum has never been revived." It is worthy of note that this museum was organized under the auspices of Dr. Egerton Ryerson,

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UNFINISHED WORK

Authors' Tales They Left Untold-Many Great Writers Stricken by Death Left Unfinished MSS.

The recent appearance of an unfin-ished novel by Lord Beaconsfield re-minds one of many another writer of fiction who was engaged in writing a story when death came to arrest the and and to still the busy brain; but hand and to still the busy brain; but it is only in few cases that these pathe-tic fragments have been allowed to see the light. And one cannot help thinking that if their authors could have any voice in the matter they would shrink from permitting them to go forth to

the world incomplete, When Helen Jackson realized that in When Helen Jackson realized that in the race between her last novel and death the latter would win, she determined that if her story was to be completed by another it should be on her own lines. This is the brave and pathetic letter she wrote to her publisher from her bed of sickness: "I am sorry I cannot finish 'Zeph.' Perhaps it is not worth publishing in its unfinished state, as the chief lesson for which I state, as the chief lesson for which I wrote it was to be forcibly told at the end. I suppose there will be some in-terest in it as the last thing I wrote. I will make a short outline of the plot of the story."

Dickens' Sudden Call.

When death came to Charles Dickens with such tragic suddenness at Gadshill on the 8th of June, 1870, he was in the middle of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," the first chapters of which had appeared in serial form but two months earlier. How the story would have proceeded had he been spared to finish it must always remain a subject for speculation. His friend and biographer, John Foster, made a painstaking effort to supply the conclusion; but it must always be a matter for regret that the hand of the master was not allowed to finish his last work.

It is a remarkable thing that five

Byton had placen a continuation of memoral Byton had placen as continuation of both "Don Juan" and "Childe Harold." Missolonghi, and the cantos were never with ten. Laurence Sterne was stricken of his "Journal to Eliza" was lying until a policy of his "Journal to Eliza" was lying until a policy of his "Journal of Eliza" was lying until a policy in the destit he had intended "Chirtishel" the poem; and among a yest before his destit he had intended to complete the poem; and among remain in the memoral place which will always the memoral place with the present the place of to complete the policy which will always the memoral place with the place which will always the memoral place.

Unfinished Poems,

stories were Mrs. Gaskel, Mrs. Henry made its appearance that and among other writers whose hands of have been stayed in the middle of have been stayed in the middle of have been stayed in the Henry ade its appearance two years later; Stevenson died at Vallima with at least two novels undfinished. "We'lo of Hei-mistor," which was published in 1885, and "St. Ives," which was very clevelly completed by Mr. Quiller Couch and made its appearance two years later: difficulty in bringing the novel to a satisfactory conclusion. Robert Louis began.

Willide Collins was more provident than his great triend and master. When he died, a good fourth of this story. "Blind Love," remained unwritter, but he left behind him an elaborters, but no let be concluding chapters, from which Walter Besant had no difficulty in britains the novel to a difficulty in britains the novel to a difficulty in britains the novel to a

tself came to an end and the infinite

work.

It is a remarkable thing that five years earlier, almost to a day—it was on June 9th, 1865—Dickens narrowly escaped a violent death in an accident such as the seanch such that the seanch such

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