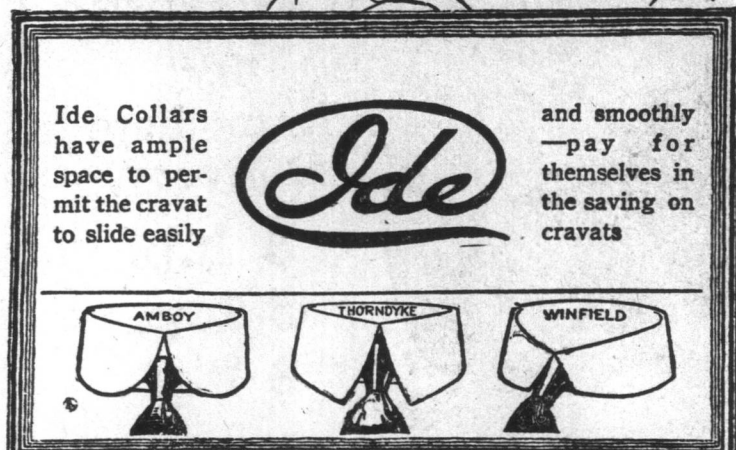


Plenty of Room for the Cravat



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Trousers First Used for Military.

Some difficulty may be experienced in fixing the date when khaki breeches and puttees became part of the uniform of the British infantryman, but there is no doubt of the date upon which the British soldier of the line first made his appearance in trousers instead of knee breeches. It was on June 18, 1823, on which occasion the reform, or change, was announced in a House Guard order by the Duke of York, the then Commander-in-Chief, as follows:—"His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings and shoes, as part of the clothing of the Infantry soldiers, and of blue grey cloth trousers and half-boots being substituted." The changes in military uniform had been very gradual. In 1688 the 7th Foot (now Royal Fusiliers) and the 5th Foot (Northumberland Fusiliers) are shown to have worn green breeches, white stockings, and high shoes; in 1692 the 1st Royals and 10th Foot (Lincolnshire Regiment) wore red breeches and stockings; and in 1742 many regiments wore uniform comprising purple, blue or red breeches, and white leggings or gaiters. This dress occurred frequently in the pictures by Hogarth. In 1793 light green pantaloons and Hessian boots were worn by at least one corps. Incidentally the introduction of trousers brought about the abolition of the "clothing colonel," although it was not until the Crimean War that the much-abused system, which provided this officer with an allowance for clothing his men, was brought to an end.

Trial for Spy.

Who Betrayed Nurse Cavell.
Paris, June 8.—Gaston Quin, a Socialist, known as "Luc," who, it is believed played a prominent part in the betrayal of Miss Edith Cavell, who was executed by the Germans at

Brussels in October, 1915, will be placed on trial next month.

A long preliminary inquiry conducted by Captain Grebaull, of the Sixth Military Court, established that Quin was serving a sentence in the jail at St. Quentin in 1914 and was liberated when the Germans first took the town. It is said he entered the German service as a spy and got employment at Miss Cavell's hospital at Brussels. Soon after he began to work there, it is alleged, Miss Cavell was arrested and executed. Quin was afterwards sent to Switzerland as an invalid.

Sixty witnesses have been called to testify at the trial. They include Princess Maria, of Croy, who also was denounced to the Germans by Quin and Madame Bovard who was tried at the same time as Miss Cavell.

Phone or write STAFFORD'S for Wholesale Prices on all kinds of Patent Medicines, etc. June 10, 19.

"The Ten Commandments for To-Day."

- "The Sacredness of Religion"—The First.
- "The Sacredness of Worship"—The Second.
- "The Sacredness of the Name"—The Third.
- "The Sacredness of Time"—The Fourth.
- "The Sacredness of Home"—The Fifth.
- "The Sacredness of Life"—The Sixth.
- "The Sacredness of Love"—The Seventh.
- "The Sacredness of Possession"—The Eighth.
- "The Sacredness of Speech"—The Ninth.
- "The Sacredness of Motive"—The Tenth.
- "The New Commandment"—The Eleventh.

Globe Steam Laundry Burned to the Ground.

MOST SPECTACULAR BLAZE IN NEW GLASGOW FOR MANY YEARS.

The Globe Steam Laundry was burned to the ground early Sunday morning. About three o'clock yesterday morning one of the night operators at Central noticed a reflection on the sky and at once sent in an alarm. When the firemen arrived on the scene the whole building was in flames. While the hose was being adjusted some of the firemen succeeded in rescuing three horses from the stable at the rear of the building. Soon three streams of water were being played on the building but it could plainly be seen the building and its contents were doomed.

Fortunately there was very little wind. Had there been a high wind the chances are the southern section of New Glasgow would have been badly wiped out. Even as it was the firemen had to fight hard to keep the flames from spreading to other buildings.

To-day the only thing that remains standing of the Globe Steam Laundry is the tall brick chimney which was only completed about a week ago.

The flames soared high and illuminated the whole town. It was the most spectacular fire New Glasgow has had since the Bent & Cohoon building was destroyed some years ago.

The firemen deserve great credit for the valiant way in which they worked for five hours in trying to combat the conflagration.

In conversation with Mr. M. B. Yall, the proprietor of the Globe Steam Laundry, we understand that the loss is a fairly heavy one, there being only five thousand dollars insurance while to replace the building and equipment to-day would require something in the vicinity of \$25,000. At the present time Mr. Yall has not decided whether he will rebuild again or not. The origin of the fire is unknown. — New Glasgow Evening News.

Dropping From Airplanes in Parachute

Interesting demonstrations made at Atlantic City last week, of what can be done by and for aviators were those revealing the practicability of descending from airplanes by means of parachutes. To say that this was the disclosure of something new would be untrue. Such descents have been made several times before in this country and many times abroad, but it is a humiliating fact that only the Germans who regard for the value of human life has not been what one would call particularly tender, were the first of all nations systematically to give their military aviators an added chance for life by equipping many of them, in the later months of the war, with these simple and inexpensive devices.

The result was that on not a few occasions German airmen in conditions that meant sure death if it were not for their parachutes—when their machines, that were falling in flames and uncontrollable—were able to leap out at great heights and yet reach the ground in safety. And in instances at least as numerous, the fliers serving the Allies perished quite miserably, needlessly as it seems, simple because of a mysterious reluctance on the part of their Governments to learn a lesson from the enemy.

It is not at all difficult to find American aviators who, in their more confidential moments, will mention the name of one or another squadron companion who was killed for lack of a parachute to break his fall. None of them claims that the big umbrellas will always save the man whose plane has collapsed or been set on fire; what they do claim, and very plausibly, is that the parachute means survival from some aerial accidents that without it are inevitably fatal, and that is enough to make the wisdom of its use obvious.—N. Y. Times.

Long Left Bothers Dempsey.

In Lower It Has Blocked Jack Effectively.

By FRED TURBYVILLE
Is Willard too big for Dempsey? That is the one big point of speculation on the July 4th championship bout at Toledo.

It is the question that more than \$0,000 boxing fans will pay around \$400,000 to have answered.

The question cannot be answered before the men meet in the ring at Bay View Park on Independence Day.

Bill Tate, giant negro, about as tall and big as Willard, and with a reach a half inch greater, is one of the interesting men to watch in Jack Dempsey's camp. When Jack and Bill clinch into the ring the fans at the training camp sit up and take notice. For Bill isn't as easy to hit as some of the other sparring partners Dempsey has mauled around the squared circles.

And one must admit that Willard is a better man than Tate. Tate's long arms sticking straight out from the shoulders have more than

once proved a barrier hard for Dempsey to break. Tate is clever in the offense. And once in a while he lands on Jack, too.

Of course, Jack has it on Tate, but not so often as he does the others in his camp.

Dempsey, his manager, and his trainers, appreciate the great advantage Willard has in physique, but they believe Dempsey's speed, footwork and general aggressiveness will get him past the champion's left. And if he does get by, as they predict, his blows will sting.

Those who have been hit by Dempsey will swear his blows are the hardest they've ever felt. Such blows will hurt the champion if they land cleanly. One or two of them, no doubt, would slow up Jess and make it easier for the third or fourth to land.

And, of course, Willard can hit, too. He will be a busy man while Jack is trying to batter down his defense. Any man who weighs 250 pounds and has the gigantic stature of Willard will make a dent when he hits his mark.

Dempsey has a good defense, but he hasn't used it much. He hasn't had to. His offense has been so cyclonic that his opponents always were kept busy trying to block or sidestep his punches. This time Dempsey will have to use a defense. Willard will be fighting.

A good little man and a good big man are to meet. Is the good little man good enough to whip the good big man?

Willard is old. He's at the age—somewhere over 35—when champions are dethroned. But Willard started late, has lived cleanly, and perhaps should not be judged by his years.

It should be a corker of a fight and one to keep the fans on their toes all the while it lasts.—Ex.

An Eight-Hour Day.

When Jesus was about to give sight to a man born blind he uttered the following significant words: "We must work the works of Him that sent me, while it is day; the night cometh when no man can work." There was no time limits to his efforts to help men. There was no time limit used by God in blessing mankind. But men themselves too often put a time limit of this sort on the homage and praise which they give to God. What is the reason? Are we so intent upon the lessening of the hours of physical labor that we apply the same principles to our heart song to our Creator. Life is short. Most of us are far behind in giving to God the praise due him for personal blessings received. If we make each day glow with our songs of devotion we cannot catch up what we have neglected to do in the days now past. We are craving his righteousness for our children's children. Shall we be miserly in our homage to one from whom we expect blessings for our flesh and blood when we are gone? Of course each day is crowded, and tomorrow will be more crowded than today. What then? Charles Wesley must have thought about this matter, for he sings:

"O for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise,
The glories of my God and King,
The triumphs of His grace."

Praise such as he would give could not be given in a lifetime with but one tongue to utter it. What shall we say, then, who do not even keep our one tongue busy with the song which is ever striving within us for vocal expression. Have we limited God to an eight-hour day? Or do we put that limit upon our homage to him and expect him to work twenty-four hours a day for us?

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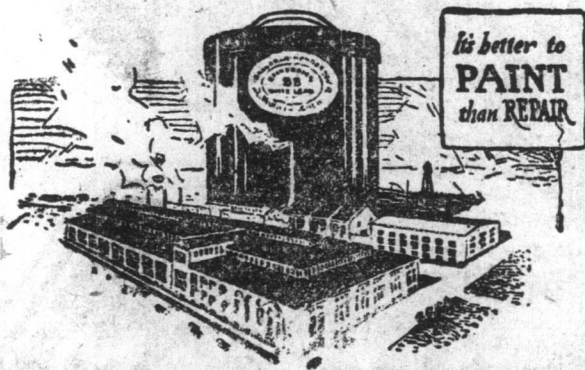
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