

JOHN SMITH HONORED

BUST PRESENTED BY BADEN-POWELL TO HIS NATIVE TOWN.

Founded Jamestown 300 Years Ago—Was Pupil at King Edward the Sixth's Grammar School at Louth, England, Which Was Founded in 1551—Smith Showed Love of Adventure as a Boy.

King Edward VI. Grammar school at Louth, the school where Capt. John Smith wrestled with the "three Bs" has been made the proud possessor of a bust of its most illustrious alumnus. The fact that the gift is from Major-General Baden-Powell, who claims to be a "direct lineal descendant of the doughty colonizer" and was made by the general himself, makes the presentation decidedly appropriate. The bust is a portrait of the founder of the school, which was founded in 1551—Smith showed love of adventure as a boy.

Major-General Baden-Powell, known to every Englishman as "B. P." for his heroic defense of Mafeking in the Boer war, is a many-sided man, and not the least of his talents is sculpture. Some time ago "B. P." discovered that there were no busts of his illustrious "ancestor," and in order that his features might be preserved to posterity he set about to use a few minutes before breakfast every morning in modeling a bust of Capt. John Smith.

One replica of this work, it may be remembered, the amateur sculptor courteously presented to the state of Virginia, and a second copy of the same was given to the Royal school at Louth last week. While Baden-Powell cites a church steeple as the only attraction for the sightseer at Louth, this ancient school peacefully ensconced in the valley of the rivulet Lud, is full of interest.

WHERE JOHN SMITH ATTENDED SCHOOL. The town is in Lincolnshire, not far from the eastern coast of England, and while a majority of the 10,000 inhabitants are busy in the iron foundries, breweries, carriage shops, and carpet factories of the place, a few old schoolmasters are trying to uphold the reputation of the grammar school, which for six centuries back has been turning out famous "old boys."

Among the laurel wreathed escutcheons on the walls of the old school are names of distinguished alumni, including Lord Alfred Tennyson and Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer—names that are as well known in America as home "John Smith."

The school was founded as a royal school in 1561, but it had existed for many years before that date as a "guild" school, the only relic of the buildings in which John Smith spent his school hours is a bust of Edward VI.—and when gazing at the plaster features of his sovereign, it may be guessed that Johnny little thought that a bust of himself would some day grace the school as it now does.

The "Smith boys" connection with the school is covered vaguely in the school records of 300 years ago—about as vaguely as a "Smith boy's" record would be chronicled to-day. After a few terms at the school in Alford, near his home, Johnny is known to have become restless, and his father decided to send him to Louth, where he might live with a relative and attend the royal school.

The period was a tempting one for Johnny, for it was shortly after the annihilation of the Spanish armada, and the tales of adventure and glories of war which filled his ears fanned the flames of adventure in his young heart. He was on his way to Louth, in a doublet, and met a peddler, to whom he sold his books, and planned to go to sea on the proceeds. At this juncture he was called home by the death of his father, and his aged mother also soon passed away, leaving the young adventurer an orphan. The rest of his life story is known to the world.

In presenting the bust to the school the other day, Gen. Baden-Powell made reference, as he had often done before, of his "coming direct from the doughty captain." He traces the descent on his mother's side. He says "Capt. John Smith married while in America, and his grandson, Benjamin Smith, lived in New Jersey and died in 1762. Benjamin's son, Joseph, came to England as a soldier, married, and was father of my grandfather, Admiral W. H. Smith, whose daughter was my mother. This branch of the Smith (or Smyth) family is entitled at the heraldic college to bear the arms of John Smith—viz.: Three Turks' heads, etc."

This claim has elicited a long letter from William Gordon McCabe, one of the commissioners of the Jamestown exposition, which appeared last week in The Saturday Review, a prominent London journal. Mr. McCabe says, in part: "It is a distinct shock to a humble student of Virginia history to learn that the great colonial patriot, who died at the comparatively early age of 51, had a grandson living in all places of the earth—New Jersey, 160 years after his grandfather had sailed away forever from Virginia."

"And it is as sure as anything can be sure that John Smith never was married and consequently could be no lineal ancestor of Gen. Baden-Powell. The question is almost too plain for discussion. Smith was in the colony less than two years and a half, and was easily the foremost figure in it, and we can account for well nigh every action of his during that time. He had the bitterest of enemies and the truest of friends, and between the two we can follow him almost every day in his splendid

fight to save the great enterprise in the face of appalling difficulties and dangers without and cowardly treachery within.

Had he ever married we should surely have heard of it from the natives Potts and Phelippeau. No man, as I have said, had more bitter enemies, and had Capt. John Smith sailed away from Virginia abandoning his wife and child we should just as surely have heard of it from Wingfield or Master Archer. Indeed, after Smith, owing to his dreadful accident, sailed for England, the chief of all the stories trumped up against him was that he designed to marry Pocahontas."

Mr. McCabe cites an English historian who speaks of Smith as spending his last days in London as a "lonely bachelor," and further goes to prove that his brother Francis left no lawful issue, and that Capt. Smith made no mention in his will of any offspring whatever.

It seems, in American language, "up to" the heralds' college and "B. P." to answer this flat denial from Virginia.

THE BUILDING OF ROADS.

Advice About How Not to Make Repairs on Them—Birmingham U. S. Consul Makes a Report.

Consul Halstead of Birmingham, England, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor results of unintelligent, unscientific road repair. He quotes some excellent advice about how not to make or repair a road. He writes:

"When in London recently I noticed that the great road along the Thames, one of the most important thoroughfares in London, known as the Thames embankment, was very rough, and a recent article in The London Mail, entitled 'How Not to Make a Road,' some observant person tells of the methods used when the embankment was last torn up and remodeled and reironed, which contained in many respects the despatch and Trade Reports, Sept. 9, entitled 'Dust and Motor Cars.' This writer had thought that a sound knowledge would surely be displayed in repairing such a thoroughfare as the Thames embankment. After the scarifier had been at work the road torn up, loads of 'blue metal,' he said, were dumped down, but this stone was of a very uneven nature, both as to size and shape, many of the pieces being small and narrow, while others were large and approximately cubical, and there was additionally a large proportion of irregularly shaped stones. The loads were roughly spread across the roadway, and in many cases the wheel ruts of the carts were not evened out." Continuing his description of what was done as roadmaking for the great thoroughfare, he says:

"Over this chaotic heap was strewn a shade of Macadam!—pulverized clay. Water was then copiously flooded on to this interesting mess to induce the clay to get in between the crevices or fill the voids. This it speedily did, although naturally much remained as ridges on the surface. Then the steam roller got to work, and soon the roadway looked quite smooth and nice, and he who knew no better would have passed by and said, 'That is a fine bit of work.' He who knew, however, and saw it done, said 'Give it a few weeks and it will be as bad as ever.'"

EIGHT-DAY REVOLUTION.

Gen. Paredes and Most of His "Army" Put to Death in Venezuela.

The much advertised "revolution" of Gen. Antonio Paredes is over and its leader and most of his army are dead. "Just eight days" was the length of the "revolution"—one of the shortest in history.

Gen. Paredes and 16 men were captured by Government forces and sent from Bolivar and Matanzas and by boat from La Guayra.

After the collapse of their expedition they were imprisoned at Barranquilla.



GEN. PAREDES.

Gen. Paredes landed with about 20 men at Pedernales, at the mouth of the Orinoco River, Feb. 5. In his "army" of which Gen. Baldillo was chief of staff, were several men who are well known in Venezuela.

Choosing the name "Legalists" for his organization, and with the war cry "Free Industries and Popular Sovereignty" Gen. Paredes, under the tricolor of Venezuela, started full of confidence for Ciudad Bolivar, expecting the country would rise and flock to him as he marched.

The result of this revolution has naturally left the Government stronger than ever.

There Was No Lord Bacon. Apropos of Dr. Karl Bleibtreu's new theory about the origin of Shakespeare's plays, a correspondent writes to The London Chronicle as follows: "When will the British public learn to call things and men by their correct names? There is no such person in history as 'Lord Bacon.' The great Elizabethan, who by a few modern ideologists is accused of having written the plays, was by name Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. In no standard work of reference is he spoken of as 'Lord Bacon.'"

Of all persecutions that of calumny is the most intolerable.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

MEN RULE BY FORCE, WOMEN BY CHARM.

And yet, because they live less strenuously, women neglect the early evidence of failing vigor. The wise woman will not permit her charms to be robbed by health. When she feels appetite failing, nerves getting on edge, color fading, she takes Ferrozone. How quickly the appetite! How quickly the blood is available to restore color to the cheeks, buoyancy to the step. Better try Ferrozone. You'll feel like a new being, with new vigor and ability to confront life's difficulties. You are sure to bless the day you commenced Ferrozone. Sold everywhere in 50c. boxes.

Pay for Immigrants.

Ottawa, March 11.—Following the termination last fall of the contract with the North Atlantic Trading Co. for the encouragement of immigration to Canada, the Government has now arranged to pay a commission of ten shillings per head on each adult and five shillings per head on each child booked for Canada by the booking agencies of the continental steamship companies. The immigrants so booked must be those who have signified their intention to follow farming or railroad work in Canada, or to accept positions as domestic servants in the case of females.

DOUBLED UP WITH CRAMPS.

Stomach feels like an infernal machine and you want relief mighty quick. Nothing does the work half so soon as Polson's Nervine. Why, it kills the pain instantly. If your bottle is empty get another to-day. Nervine keeps the doctor bill small because it cures little ills before they grow big. Nothing for indigestion, heartburn and cramps like Polson's Nervine. Large bottles for 25c.

British Age Pensions.

London, March 11.—The Tribune on Saturday confirmed recent rumors that the forthcoming budget will provide a certain sum of money for some kind of old age pensions scheme, the Government having decided to make a start in this direction this year. This start will be only tentative, however, as it will take two or three years to carry through the completed plan.

Help the Overworked Heart. — Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows.

Sold by W. W. Turner.

Chinese Hotels.

The hotels are usually grouped within a square or two of one another. Each one seeks to attract guests by high sounding titles. For example, in Canton are hotels which flaunt the signs of the Fortune Star, the Golden Profits (an unusually frank confession for a landlord to make), the Rank Conferring and the Happiness. The food is not so bad, but the traveler who goes to one of these houses to sleep will wish that he had gone to another. The bedrooms are small, thin walled boxes in which you may hear the breathing of your next neighbor or be kept awake half the night by the conversation of people at the other end of the hall, or worse still, be almost stifled by the smoke from an opium pipe which is being indulged in by the man across the passageway.

"The blood is the life." Science has never gone beyond this simple statement of scripture. But it has illuminated that statement and given it a meaning ever broadening with knowledge. When the blood is impure it is not alone the body which suffers through disease. The brain is also clouded, the mind and judgment are affected, and many an evil deed or impure thought may be directly traced to the impurity of the blood. No one can have a balanced mind and body whose blood is impure. No one can have a wholesome and pure life unless the blood is pure. Foul blood can be made pure by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When the blood is pure, body and brain are alike healthy and life becomes a daily happiness.

Standing out in bold relief, all alone and a conspicuous example of open, frank and honest dealing with the public, is the bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a full list of the ingredients. Therefore not a "patent medicine," but a medicine of known composition.

For Cut Flowers.

Pretty receptacles for flowers that are inexpensive are goldfish bowls. A small one costs but 10 cents and will be found most artistic. The nasturtium, rose, mignonette or any dainty flower with pretty stem is at its best in the clear glass bowl.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen.—Theodore Deras, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish priest or any of his neighbors.

A. COTE, Merchant.

St. Isidore, Que., 12th May, '98.

Of all persecutions that of calumny is the most intolerable.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

THE LATE LORD GOSCHEN

ENGLISH STATESMAN WHO WAS IN GRAND OLD MAN'S CLASS.

His Budgets Compared Favorably With Those of Gladstone—Left His Impress Upon the British National Debt—Likewise Remembered For a Notable Failure—Work of His Declining Years.

Viscount Goschen, whose death is reported, was one of the most distinguished English statesmen of his generation. He was the word that fit him, for Goschen dealt with great matters of finance, far above the head of the average elector, and was never tempted to demagoguery. It is as a financier that he will be remembered in the history of the nineteenth century, to find a contemporary who was his equal in handling financial matters of national importance. His budgets compared favorably with those of Gladstone, and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer these two men were in a class by themselves.

Goschen was something of the same type as Lord Avebury. Both were products of a city training, and each inherited, to some extent, his capacity for business matters. Both combined general culture, and a thorough un-



LATE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

derstanding of economic theories, with a practical grasp of affairs. More than any man in a hundred years, Goschen left his impress on the English national debt, whose conversion was undoubtedly the greatest piece of work he ever did. His reduction of interest on the debt was contemplated with alarm in financial circles, for it was felt that the task was so huge and complicated by so many problems that he would surely make some mistakes. But so skillfully was the change accomplished that there was no disturbance whatever, and the new "Goschens" as they were called, were as readily subscribed as any former issue of consols.

Lord Goschen will also be remembered for a notable failure, as well as for a great success, for it seems inevitable that the battle he lost will be fought again and won some time in the future. He felt that the strain on the courage of the nation was unnecessarily severe, through the absence of paper money of less value than five-pound notes. As the average weekly wage is much less than £5, the paper currency was not, and is not, used by the great proportion of people in England. Goschen wished to create £1 and £2 Bank of England notes; but, though he put forward a strong argument, he failed to carry his point. His "Theory of Exchanges" is a standard text book on the subject of international balances, and indicates the general culture as well as the deep special knowledge of the writer.

Goschen was one of those members of the Balfour Cabinet that stepped out when Mr. Chamberlain's policy was announced. He had no sympathy with the preferential idea, and was a pronounced free trader. Lord Goschen had Canadian investments, and must have had a peculiar interest in the country, as he was for years Governor of the Hudson Bay Co., in which position he presided over the Canadian branch of the two men were thus closely associated, their common bond being an interest in Canada. As Lord Goschen has been, for the past few years, withdrawn from public life, it cannot be said that his death creates a gap, so far as government is concerned. It can be said that he made a mark on the questions of his day, and was generally recognized as one of the best informed men of affairs of the past generation. His work, and one whose advice, in financial and naval affairs, should be accepted, as the last word on those subjects.

Lord Goschen had been engaged since his retirement from active politics in the task of compiling and editing the memoirs and correspondence of his grandfather, George Joachim Goschen, the most famous European publisher of his day, making his headquarters at Leipzig, was in personal relations and correspondence with all the great literary personages of his time, particularly during the latter half of the eighteenth century, and the first few years of the nineteenth century. The correspondence is said to include a large number of hitherto unpublished letters of Schiller and of Goethe, and it may be hoped that Lord Goschen had completed his task when overtaken by death, for the memoirs, when published, cannot fail to prove of absorbing interest.

It was the son of the Leipzig publisher who founded the London banking house of Fröhling & Goschen, which was active in financing foreign Governments during the earlier portion of the Victorian reign, and launched many of the loans raised by Khedive Ismail for the development of the resources of Egypt. Lord Goschen himself was a member of the firm and governor of the Bank of England until he first took office under the Government, and his sons are

THE CARE OF RUGS.

How to Sweep Large Ones and to Dust Small Ones.

Some housekeepers have concluded that they prefer two or three small rugs in a room to one large one which is too heavy for a woman to handle and beat. A great single rug covering the center of the room looks well, even if of no better quality than a good Smyrna. But smaller rugs must be of better quality to prove satisfactory. Provided there is a large rug down and no man willing or to be hired to beat it, by care it can be kept in fair condition for several weeks. Of course, it must be swept where it is. Having dusted the movable ornaments and chairs and carried them to another room and dusted and covered other things that are conveniently moved, sweep the rug in the direction of the warp in short strokes and take up the dirt along the edges on the floor. Now sweep the rug again in the opposite direction after scattering over it bits of dampened newspaper pressed as dry as possible. Turn the edges up and brush out underneath for a few inches. Now sweep the bare floor with a dust brush, and after the dust has settled wipe the floor with a slightly damp cheesecloth dampened in water to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. In this way the rug will look bright and be quite free from dust.

Tea leaves when used to take up dust are apt to stain delicate colors. The above method of cleaning a rug may seem troublesome to one who would prefer to attack it with a broom and give it a vigorous digging, but it would be no cleaner by her treatment, and the walls and furniture would be loaded with dust, to say nothing of discomfort to the sweeper in breathing the dust.

If small rugs are used, do not allow them to be taken out and shaken by one end or, in fact, shaken at all, for this is the way to break them into rags, along the edges at least. Hang over a line and beat with a ratin, or, better yet, have the rugs laid on the grass and beaten on the wrong side first and then turned.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A FIREPLACE CLOSET.

It Makes a Convenient Place to Keep Hats and Shoes.

A fireplace that is not in use and that does not present as nice an appearance as the room surroundings demand may easily be improved by transforming it into a closet, as shown in the accompanying illustration. Remove the mantel and the hearth, and in their place set a set of small shelves. Then arrange a silk or tapestry curtain in front. Suspended from a brass rod it looks artistic and acts as a screen. The interior makes a very convenient shoe and hat closet.

One Sided Girl.

"She has pretty hair," the athletic girl admitted, "but it is never dressed evenly. The right side always looks much better than the left."

That is because she never moves her bureau," said the wise girl.

"Her room is so small that she can't haul things around, so month in and month out her looking glass stands in the same corner by the window, and month in and month out she dresses with her right side to the light and the left in shadow."

Get Lightweight Hats.

Never get a heavy hat if it is possible to get a light one. Insist that hats be made for you are made with the minimum of weight. Heavy hats cause headaches, gray and falling hair by impeding the circulation. A heavy hat worn only two or three hours a day is responsible for the feeling of heaviness that attacks so many and that disappears as soon as the cause is removed or within half an hour afterward. It is well to have hats differing in their point of pressure on the head so that in changing from one chapeau to another the head may be rested, in sections at least.

Home Sewing.

The tissue paper patterns and sewing machines have placed the possibilities of dainty underwear within the reach of every woman. Of course handwork is to be preferred, but very beautiful work may be accomplished by the machine, especially if the saving of time is an object or many pieces are to be made. Hemstitching may be done on some machines by placing several layers of paper between the pieces to be stitched, and then, after stitching, pulling the paper away.

Platinum Vanishing.

A prominent French writer deplores the vanishing stock of the world's platinum, says the London Globe. All the known deposits are becoming exhausted, and the price is going up to a prohibitive extent. In 1876 the metal could be bought for \$100 the kilogram. Four years later it had doubled, in 1901 it had quadrupled, and today the price is \$1,200 per kilogram, or twice the price of gold. Even that is for crude platinum. The worked metal is twice as dear again. Considering how many industries are now absolutely dependent on platinum, the question of replacing it by some really efficient alloy or combination is acquiring vital importance.

Purity is our watchword. Selecting only the choicest herbs and roots known to pharmacology. No spirits or harmful drugs. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is purity itself. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

The street is full of humiliations to the proud.

It is the motive alone that gives character to the action of men.

When Freedom from the Mountain high.

Unfurled her Standard for all to see.

These words appeared in black and white.

"Drink Rocky Mountain Tea."

A. I. McCall & Co.

Minard's Liniment cures Colds, etc.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

Minard's Liniment cures Burns, etc.

GOLD MEDAL



— FOR —

Ale and Porter

AWARDED

JOHN LABATT

AT ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION

1904.

Only medal for Ale in Canada.

Naturally Puzzled.

Among the interested visitors of the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion there was a party of young girls from a Maryland town, friends of the officers of the barracks. They proved much interested in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post.

"What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one young woman.

"Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers."

A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked: "What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"

It's healthful, wholesome. It's good for you as the other. The more you take the better you sleep and eat. Makes people happy. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets.

A. I. McCall & Co.

American Endeavoring to Get the Government to Set One Aside.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia is now being strongly urged by Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the New York Zoological Park, to set aside the fine mountain area between the Elk and the Bull Rivers, in the Fernie district of southeastern British Columbia, as a game and forest reserve. The region in question is that visited by Messrs. Phillips and Hornaday in September, 1905, concerning which, and their adventures in it, they have recently published a book entitled "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies."

This territory is well stocked with mountain goat, mountain sheep, grizzly bear, black bear and other animals. The mule deer, which once were numerous, have been shot out until that

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES TO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST.

Any time during the months of March and April W. E. Rispen will issue special tickets to San Francisco and other California points \$10.30 to Victoria, Vancouver, B. C., Portland, Oregon, Seattle or Tacoma, Wash. \$10.30; to Nelson and Rossland, B. C. Spokane, Wash., \$13.80; to Anaconda or Butte, Montana, Denver, Colorado, Ogden or Salt Lake \$17.30; and other points at correspondingly low rates, and from now until further notice every Tuesday to Edmonton Regina \$25.00, and to other points in this district at proportionately low rates, and also at proportionately low rates to all points in Minnesota and Dakota.

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