

10,000 LIVES WERE LOST BY THE GREAT EARTHQUAKES IN INDIA.

Inhabitants Roamed Streets Weeping—Poorer Classes Suffered Terribly.

Famine and pestilence in recent years have done their worst among teeming millions of India. Such disasters may be foreseen and provision made for curtailing their magnitude. Against the elemental forces of the earthquake no such anticipation on the part of Government or people is possible, for science still gropes with trembling steps to explain the origin of the earth-shaking convulsions.

Possibly some connection may be found, as the French astronomer, the Abbe Moreaux, has recently argued, between the radio-activity of the sun as manifested in the greater size of the sun spots and volcanic disturbances in the earth, but the data of observers in this field of natural law are as yet insufficiently definite to establish their deductions as scientific truths.

FOCUS AT DHARMSALA.

The focus of the present visitation has been located in the neighborhood of Dharmsala and the Kangra Valley, in the southern skirts of the Himalayas. The wave traveled along the mountain range. Its effects were felt at Kashmir, and even further in the northwest. Lahore was one of the chief sufferers in the Plain of Hindustan, at the upper end of Bengal, away from the southern base of the Himalayas.

TWO REGIONS AFFECTED.

Two distant regions, that of the hills and that of the plains, were affected by the recent upheaval. In the hills the population is sparse, but is gathered chiefly round official settlements, cantonments and sanatoria of the white British residents. Such places as Dharmasala, Dalhousie, Simla, and the surrounding hill homes of the British governing class, Mosoorie, Dehra, Dun and Naini Tal. The stone buildings of these settlements have suffered the most in the earthquake, and the most, mostly indoors at the cold early hour of the morning, contributed proportionately to the roll of victims.

A SERMON THAT TOLD.

Moved by an eloquent appeal made to them a few weeks ago to cease taking up the personal and worldly possessions, a number of the members of the Rev. Dr. Townsend's congregation at Tunbridge Wells, England, have sent to their minister packed suitcases, with requests that they shall be devoted to Christian work.

GURKHAS OVERWHELMED.

The regiments of the First and Seventh Gurkhas have not yet turned out for morning parade. The second of the two native regiments incurred the greater loss, for two companies were living in two large double-storied barracks. The building collapsed from the swell of the ground, burying the soldiers, women and children and followers with their walls.

MOOSE CHARGES A MAN

FATHER GAYNOR'S INTERESTING STORY. Mistaken Call to a Bull-Deer Will Attack Man, as Well. After a long discussion at Quebec the other day by members of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association as to whether a moose will attack human beings, the verdict of the majority of those present was to the effect that not only moose but the little red or Virginia deer as well will under some conditions assault a man.

WISDOM FROM OSLER

SAYS SOME THINGS ABOUT THE CLERGY. Beware of the Black Churches Which Carry the Tubercle Bacilli. In addressing a class of students Dr. Osler once said: "In the first place, in the physician or surgeon, no quality takes rank with imperturbability. It is quality which is appreciated by the patient and the physician who has the misfortune to be without it, who betrays indecision and worry and who shows that he is flustered in ordinary emergencies, loses rapidly the confidence of his patients, cultivates, then, gentlemen, such a judicious measure of obtuseness as will enable you to meet the exigencies of practice with firmness and courage, without, at the same time, holding the human heart by which we live."

GRUNTS FROM THE HORN.

"No self-respecting moose could refuse this game of battle. With a snort and roar he charged up the hill. Soon the bull was charging in upon us, believing evidently that our hands were his enemy's. As he swirled in among us I realized that a few more feet of altitude would help my case most considerably. I hastened therefore to climb over his reach, which brought me close to the captain.

NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP.

Will Combine Characters of Cruiser and Fighting Vessel. In this year's naval programme provision was made for constructing only one battleship, but it now appears that this vessel will be equal in fighting power to any two which have been planned. She will meet on the seas. She will be approximately as fast as the Dreadnought, and will have a speed of 21 knots, or two knots more than the swiftest of her consorts now afloat.

THE END IS N

Disorderly Crowds Erupt in Wars. Red Flag Is Everywhere—twelve Police and Constables Wounded—Strikers Stop Strikers to Death—Statute—Bombs Thrown.

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

KEEPING STATE SECRETS

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Discretion of M. de Blowitz, the Correspondent of the Times. When Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the famous journalist, was entertained at a banquet recently, the well-known story was recalled of how he performed a service to his country which resulted in perhaps the finest coup d'etat which has brought off generations.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

In that incident England scored triumphantly; but it nearly cost her a war with France—a fact that marks another secret well kept by a journalist, though in the money-market men would have been ready to purchase it for a huge sum. Just after the transaction had been settled, the Duc Becazes, the Foreign Secretary of France, was entertaining a few friends at his house, among whom was de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London "Times." The Duc, in high fettle, was playing billiards with a lady guest, who looked like a winner, when an attack entered with some telegrams.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The Duc read one, turned red, then pale, wiped his brow, and suddenly struck his cue on the table. "BROKE IT ACROSS HIS KNEE," and threw the pieces into the fire. Then, going up to M. de Blowitz, he said he had just heard of the sale and purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the whole thing which had been concealed from the French Government. "It is an infamy!" he added. "It is England's way of putting her hand on the isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorize you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for it."

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The journalist saw what a stir the "Times" would create, the world over when it appeared with this piece of information. France certainly had reason for anger. She had, at great expense of labor, genius, and money, risked and accomplished the building of the Suez Canal, which had successfully altered the charts of the merchant marine of every country of the globe; and now England had coolly stepped in, in the dark, and possessed herself of the benefits, political and material! But M. de Blowitz saw that, in the circumstances, such language from a Foreign Minister of France about a Foreign Minister of England amounted almost to a declaration of war. So the correspondent tore up his already written message, and when the paper appeared next day it mentioned nothing of the occurrence. The Duc.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Who Had Cooled Down. sent for M. de Blowitz and thanked him most warmly for his discreet handling of the matter. "You have acted as a friend of peace," he said. "Some ten years later it appeared that England and Russia were about to resort to arms. Just after our noble death at Khartoum, Russia evidently thought the time was appropriate to squeeze the best terms out of us in Asia, and while a Joint Commission was negotiating the northern boundary of Afghanistan—a country we practically protect—the Russians claimed the district of Perand, drove out the Afghans, who were actually in possession, and occupied the place themselves. A crisis naturally followed, and investors became shy of putting money in the stocks of the countries concerned, except at reduced prices, while in the E-andred and one ways that war affects trade business was lessened. Diplomatic negotiations, however, went on, and as Mr. Gladstone was looking at the picture at the Royal Academy on May 22nd, Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, went up and told him the whole affair had been satisfactorily settled.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Had this news again leaked out, it would have been worth fortunes to financiers. They could have bought stocks and shares at the comparatively low prices they had gone to, to certain that a rise would follow; but the secret was kept until it was too late for anyone to take advantage of it.—London Answers.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

When Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the famous journalist, was entertained at a banquet recently, the well-known story was recalled of how he performed a service to his country which resulted in perhaps the finest coup d'etat which has brought off generations.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

In that incident England scored triumphantly; but it nearly cost her a war with France—a fact that marks another secret well kept by a journalist, though in the money-market men would have been ready to purchase it for a huge sum. Just after the transaction had been settled, the Duc Becazes, the Foreign Secretary of France, was entertaining a few friends at his house, among whom was de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London "Times." The Duc, in high fettle, was playing billiards with a lady guest, who looked like a winner, when an attack entered with some telegrams.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The Duc read one, turned red, then pale, wiped his brow, and suddenly struck his cue on the table. "BROKE IT ACROSS HIS KNEE," and threw the pieces into the fire. Then, going up to M. de Blowitz, he said he had just heard of the sale and purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the whole thing which had been concealed from the French Government. "It is an infamy!" he added. "It is England's way of putting her hand on the isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorize you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for it."

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The journalist saw what a stir the "Times" would create, the world over when it appeared with this piece of information. France certainly had reason for anger. She had, at great expense of labor, genius, and money, risked and accomplished the building of the Suez Canal, which had successfully altered the charts of the merchant marine of every country of the globe; and now England had coolly stepped in, in the dark, and possessed herself of the benefits, political and material! But M. de Blowitz saw that, in the circumstances, such language from a Foreign Minister of France about a Foreign Minister of England amounted almost to a declaration of war. So the correspondent tore up his already written message, and when the paper appeared next day it mentioned nothing of the occurrence. The Duc.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Who Had Cooled Down. sent for M. de Blowitz and thanked him most warmly for his discreet handling of the matter. "You have acted as a friend of peace," he said. "Some ten years later it appeared that England and Russia were about to resort to arms. Just after our noble death at Khartoum, Russia evidently thought the time was appropriate to squeeze the best terms out of us in Asia, and while a Joint Commission was negotiating the northern boundary of Afghanistan—a country we practically protect—the Russians claimed the district of Perand, drove out the Afghans, who were actually in possession, and occupied the place themselves. A crisis naturally followed, and investors became shy of putting money in the stocks of the countries concerned, except at reduced prices, while in the E-andred and one ways that war affects trade business was lessened. Diplomatic negotiations, however, went on, and as Mr. Gladstone was looking at the picture at the Royal Academy on May 22nd, Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, went up and told him the whole affair had been satisfactorily settled.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Had this news again leaked out, it would have been worth fortunes to financiers. They could have bought stocks and shares at the comparatively low prices they had gone to, to certain that a rise would follow; but the secret was kept until it was too late for anyone to take advantage of it.—London Answers.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

When Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the famous journalist, was entertained at a banquet recently, the well-known story was recalled of how he performed a service to his country which resulted in perhaps the finest coup d'etat which has brought off generations.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

In that incident England scored triumphantly; but it nearly cost her a war with France—a fact that marks another secret well kept by a journalist, though in the money-market men would have been ready to purchase it for a huge sum. Just after the transaction had been settled, the Duc Becazes, the Foreign Secretary of France, was entertaining a few friends at his house, among whom was de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London "Times." The Duc, in high fettle, was playing billiards with a lady guest, who looked like a winner, when an attack entered with some telegrams.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The Duc read one, turned red, then pale, wiped his brow, and suddenly struck his cue on the table. "BROKE IT ACROSS HIS KNEE," and threw the pieces into the fire. Then, going up to M. de Blowitz, he said he had just heard of the sale and purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the whole thing which had been concealed from the French Government. "It is an infamy!" he added. "It is England's way of putting her hand on the isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorize you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for it."

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The journalist saw what a stir the "Times" would create, the world over when it appeared with this piece of information. France certainly had reason for anger. She had, at great expense of labor, genius, and money, risked and accomplished the building of the Suez Canal, which had successfully altered the charts of the merchant marine of every country of the globe; and now England had coolly stepped in, in the dark, and possessed herself of the benefits, political and material! But M. de Blowitz saw that, in the circumstances, such language from a Foreign Minister of France about a Foreign Minister of England amounted almost to a declaration of war. So the correspondent tore up his already written message, and when the paper appeared next day it mentioned nothing of the occurrence. The Duc.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Who Had Cooled Down. sent for M. de Blowitz and thanked him most warmly for his discreet handling of the matter. "You have acted as a friend of peace," he said. "Some ten years later it appeared that England and Russia were about to resort to arms. Just after our noble death at Khartoum, Russia evidently thought the time was appropriate to squeeze the best terms out of us in Asia, and while a Joint Commission was negotiating the northern boundary of Afghanistan—a country we practically protect—the Russians claimed the district of Perand, drove out the Afghans, who were actually in possession, and occupied the place themselves. A crisis naturally followed, and investors became shy of putting money in the stocks of the countries concerned, except at reduced prices, while in the E-andred and one ways that war affects trade business was lessened. Diplomatic negotiations, however, went on, and as Mr. Gladstone was looking at the picture at the Royal Academy on May 22nd, Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, went up and told him the whole affair had been satisfactorily settled.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Had this news again leaked out, it would have been worth fortunes to financiers. They could have bought stocks and shares at the comparatively low prices they had gone to, to certain that a rise would follow; but the secret was kept until it was too late for anyone to take advantage of it.—London Answers.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

When Mr. Frederick Greenwood, the famous journalist, was entertained at a banquet recently, the well-known story was recalled of how he performed a service to his country which resulted in perhaps the finest coup d'etat which has brought off generations.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

In that incident England scored triumphantly; but it nearly cost her a war with France—a fact that marks another secret well kept by a journalist, though in the money-market men would have been ready to purchase it for a huge sum. Just after the transaction had been settled, the Duc Becazes, the Foreign Secretary of France, was entertaining a few friends at his house, among whom was de Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the London "Times." The Duc, in high fettle, was playing billiards with a lady guest, who looked like a winner, when an attack entered with some telegrams.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The Duc read one, turned red, then pale, wiped his brow, and suddenly struck his cue on the table. "BROKE IT ACROSS HIS KNEE," and threw the pieces into the fire. Then, going up to M. de Blowitz, he said he had just heard of the sale and purchase of the Suez Canal shares, the whole thing which had been concealed from the French Government. "It is an infamy!" he added. "It is England's way of putting her hand on the isthmus of Suez, and my personal failure has in no way retarded the act. I authorize you to say what you have just seen. I even beg you to say it, and to add that Lord Derby will have to pay for it."

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

The journalist saw what a stir the "Times" would create, the world over when it appeared with this piece of information. France certainly had reason for anger. She had, at great expense of labor, genius, and money, risked and accomplished the building of the Suez Canal, which had successfully altered the charts of the merchant marine of every country of the globe; and now England had coolly stepped in, in the dark, and possessed herself of the benefits, political and material! But M. de Blowitz saw that, in the circumstances, such language from a Foreign Minister of France about a Foreign Minister of England amounted almost to a declaration of war. So the correspondent tore up his already written message, and when the paper appeared next day it mentioned nothing of the occurrence. The Duc.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Who Had Cooled Down. sent for M. de Blowitz and thanked him most warmly for his discreet handling of the matter. "You have acted as a friend of peace," he said. "Some ten years later it appeared that England and Russia were about to resort to arms. Just after our noble death at Khartoum, Russia evidently thought the time was appropriate to squeeze the best terms out of us in Asia, and while a Joint Commission was negotiating the northern boundary of Afghanistan—a country we practically protect—the Russians claimed the district of Perand, drove out the Afghans, who were actually in possession, and occupied the place themselves. A crisis naturally followed, and investors became shy of putting money in the stocks of the countries concerned, except at reduced prices, while in the E-andred and one ways that war affects trade business was lessened. Diplomatic negotiations, however, went on, and as Mr. Gladstone was looking at the picture at the Royal Academy on May 22nd, Lord Granville, the Foreign Secretary, went up and told him the whole affair had been satisfactorily settled.

EMPIRES WERE SAVED BY SILENT MEN.

Had this news again leaked out, it would have been worth fortunes to financiers. They could have bought stocks and shares at the comparatively low prices they had gone to, to certain that a rise would follow; but the secret was kept until it was too late for anyone to take advantage of it.—London Answers.