

## STRANGE "NEW LIFE" COLONY THAT SPOILED AN ARCHDUKE'S BLISS

Queerest of Its Kind in Existence is the Swiss Sect of "Nature's Children," Whose Primitive Manner of Life and Scanty Attire Have Proved So Attractive to Pretty Wife of ex-Archduke Leopold Ferdinand That She Declines to Give Them Up—Her Husband Renounced His Rank and Dignities and Became Plain "Herr Wolfing" for Her Sake.



FRAU WOLFING.

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London, April 15.—Through the divorce proceedings recently begun by Herr Leopold Ferdinand—formerly the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand—against his wife, the one-time consort of the Emperor of Austria, the colony of "New Men" on the shores of Lake Maggiore, has been brought into unexpected prominence.

Surprisingly little has found its way into print, however, about the members of this sect—which is surely one of the queerest in existence—and its queer history, despite the world-wide attention that has been attracted by the earlier stages of the trouble which Frau Wolfing's wholesale adoption of the "New Life" principles made between her and her aristocratic husband. I am glad, therefore, to be able to send what is likely to be the first account published in America regarding the "Children of Nature," their leader, and their record up to date, as well as to send some particularly interesting photographs of the community of which Frau Wolfing is now so zealous a member. In one of these photographs, by the way, the former Archduke Leopold is shown in the scanty costume prescribed for the followers of the "new life."

Meantime, as Americans will have heard, the former Archduke Leopold has learned that in Europe, at least, a man cannot get a divorce from his wife because she chooses to model her life after that of Mother Eve before the fall. As a result, he has been driven to the colony of "New Men," where, in Vienna, it may be remembered, the Archduke was famous for her good looks, and in fact for the quality of her voice, and in order to make her his wife he had to sacrifice his rank and all his august titles and settled down as Leopold Wolfing, a plain citizen of the Swiss republic.

Apparently, too, the strangely assorted couple got along about as well as most married folk do after the honeymoon is over, and all might have been well had it not been that on one evil day Leopold, accompanied by his wife, went to pay a visit to the colony of "New Men," where the lady particularly was highly curious to see.

To tired and weary souls whom the world often unkindly calls "cranks," Switzerland seems to offer a most delightful refuge. There one finds a few people who are seeking in the mountainous cantons, and especially in that of Tessin, which borders on Lake Maggiore, half an hour from Locarno, in a most beautiful situation in Ascona, near which village on Monte Verita—the "Mount of Truth"—the "New Men" have founded their home. The "Mount of Truth" is 500 feet above sea level, and here are gathered some twenty-five men and women who make up the settlement.

A primitive board fence broken down in many places, surrounds the settlement, to which visitors gain admittance for two francs. Inside one finds a few small, brown, wooden huts containing very little in the way of household goods and chattels, especially so far as cooking utensils are concerned. The male members of the colony have long flowing hair and a band of ribbon across their foreheads with mystic characters inscribed upon it. A coarse shirt is the main feature of their wearing apparel, and their general appearance rather resembles that of the shepherds on the Jordan. The women also have a long chemise kind of dress. Neither men nor women wear either shoes or stockings. Fruit and bread are their staple food. The bread is cooked on a rough piece of wood after a process invented by the founder of the order, instead of being baked in an oven.

Vegetables are provided only on very special occasions and are eaten without salt, which is absolutely prohibited, as are all other condiments. Animal products, too, are rigidly excluded.

There are no Sundays and no holidays in the Mount of Truth. And each week

and adopted the single garment style of dress, and shoes and stockings. She gave up her long hair and dressed in a simple, primitive dress, and she gave up all her hairpins. As beauty unadorned she was not a success. Leopold, in fact, made slighting comments on her personal appearance, for the diet of "Nature's Children" had a bad effect on the temper of an unregenerate man. Finally, he told her that she would have to choose between him and the "new life." And she chose the "new life," expressing all devotion to the diet of "Nature's Children" and no longer to the diet of the world when he, too, would be "ripe for it."

The archduke consulted a lawyer, with the result that, as has doubtless already been cabled to America, he filed a petition with the Geneva court for a divorce from his wife. But the Swiss divorce laws are not so elastic as those of some of the American states. The judges decided that the fact of Mrs. Wolfing was "living a life of asceticism" was not sufficient grounds for severing the marital ties that bound her to the archduke.

Then Leopold set about negotiations for a life separation by mutual consent. It turned out that although the fair Wilhelmina had become one of "Nature's Children," and as such had renounced all the pomp and vanities of this world, she still retained a sufficient regard for the nuptial ties that bound her to the archduke.

He had not been long before he fell head over heels in love with Wilhelmina Adamovics. That caused more trouble in the family. But when he announced his intention of marrying her there was no end of a row. For a man of such august lineage and high rank marriage with a woman of the people, according to the special code of ethics that governs royal courts, constitutes the unpardonable sin. The only member of his family who encouraged him was his young brother, Joseph. Joseph told him that in following the dictates of his own heart he was doing the right thing, and that he was not a duke in these days but not what it was cracked up to be, and that if ever he got a chance to marry such a paragon of perfection as his young brother's bride, he would be hard put to it to resist the charms of the girl. Leopold might lose to marrying Wilhelmina Joseph stood by him. But—

To be wise and love is scarcely granted to the gods above. About this time Leopold's married sister, Louise Antoinette Marie, then crown princess of Saxony, had tired of her coarse, boorish husband and fallen madly in love with a young man named M. Andre Giron, her children's tutor. Leopold sympathized with her, and planned a flight to the land of the free. He was visiting her father, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Salzburg. On the night of Dec. 12, 1902, Leopold left the palace with her secretly by a back passage, and took the train for Munich. There they were joined by M. Giron and Wilhelmina. The four lovers then journeyed together to Switzerland, where they were met by Peter Rossignol and Charles Michaud, who were arrested on warrants, were brought before the police magistrate charged with unlawfully having deer meat in their possession during the close season. W. Fred Kerton appeared for the prosecution and J. J. Gallagher for the defense. Since having deer meat at any time is no offense under the act, and six months having elapsed, no new information could be laid, the information was dismissed and the prisoners were discharged. Peter Rossignol was at once re-arrested on a charge of having on or about the 28th day of March last, carried a gun in a manumoth which was the resort of moose and caribou. The defendant pleaded not guilty and consented to be tried at once. W. Fred Kerton prosecuted, and J. J. Gallagher defended the prisoner, who was adjudged guilty and a fine of \$20 and costs imposed. This is the first prosecution for an offense of this kind in the province, leaving a case has been appealed. A number of other informations have been laid for violations of the game act, and there will be lively times in the police court during the week.

Now that Leopold has got rid of his wife he has come to the conclusion that he would like to be an archduke again and heir to his father's estates, which yield an income of something like \$750,000 a year. He has opened up negotiations with the Emperor Francis Joseph with a view to obtaining the restoration of his former dignities in the imperial house. He will not succeed, however, if brother Joseph can help it.

L. HARVEY SCOTT.

**Appointed Examiners at St. John.**

Ottawa, April 23.—(Special.)—The following board will hold examinations for admission to the R. M. College, Kingston, on May 14—Military district, No. 8. St. John (B.), president, Lieut. Col. G. R. White, D. O. C. Members—Major R. H. Hart, End Lieutenant; Lieut. F. F. Lovegrove, 8th P. L. N. B. Hrs.

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To the thousands of people all over this land who are tossing on sleepless pillows night after night, or who pace the bedroom floor with nerves unstrung, and to whose eyes sleep will not come, **MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS** offer the blessing of sound, refreshing slumber.

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## DONNED MALE ATTIRE TO SAVE SWEETHEART

Disguised as a Man, Plucky Canadian Girl Meets Success in Her Quest for Gold

**GETS A FORTUNE FOR A MINE**

Returns Home to Marry Ill Man and Expends Money to Regain His Health.

A Crook City (S. D.) despatch says: Many strange, picturesque characters have found their way to the Black Hills within the last quarter of a century, and many romantic stories have come to light with no stranger or more picturesque character as ever come to these hills than a young woman who recently found a fortune in the grand near here, and no more romantic story has ever been related of a Hills character than that in which she figures as the heroine.

She was a young woman, and she was wearing male attire and passing herself off as a man. So excellent was her disguise, and so cleverly did she assume the role of a man, that she was not detected until she herself chose to reveal it.

After prospecting for gold in Idaho, Montana and Nevada, this young woman came into the Black Hills and fell and began a search for the precious metal.

A short time ago she struck a promising lead up in the hills near here, and a few days later she sold it for a snug little fortune, cheerfully giving up her disguise and set out for Canada.

She sold the property for more money, she says, than she had ever hoped to get, and she has gone to Canada with it to get married and to try to save the life of the man she loves, and for whose sake she endured all the hardships involved in her several years of prospecting experiences in the western mountains.

She might have sold her property for more than she did had she elected to hold it longer, but she was eager to get immediate returns and to carry out promptly her long cherished plans.

The young woman was known as Kingsley Malobon when she was prospecting through the west prospecting for gold and masquerading as a man. Her real name is Ethel McNeil, and her home is in Winnipeg, where she is now residing.

It has come to light that she used to be a school teacher in western Canada, and that while she was teaching she met and became engaged to Wilson McWhorter, a young teacher whom she met at a teachers' institute.

Soon after their engagement was announced, McWhorter became ill with consumption and was compelled to give up his work entirely.

Then it was that his brave sweetheart met him in Crook City, where she was disguised as a man and seek a fortune for her sweetheart.

Her search for the hidden treasure was a long and trying one, but she never lost hope.

Immediately after her marriage she will take McWhorter to New Mexico in the hope of restoring him to health.

## AFTER GAME LAW VIOLATORS IN VICTORIA COUNTY

One Man Fined \$100 and Another \$20 for Carrying a Gun—Liquor Licenses Granted.

Grand Falls, April 24.—The liquor license commission for the town of Grand Falls building last night and approved of the inspector granting licenses to the following persons: Retail—Samuel Simkeviz, Peter D. Bouge, Gabriel E. Fort, Samuel Lovely, Thomas Mookler and Peter Lagoir. Wholesale—Charles P. McCluskey.

Before Police Magistrate Kelly yesterday morning, Herbert McLaughlin pleaded guilty of having unlawfully killed a moose during the close season, and was fined \$100 and costs. The afternoon before, Peter Rossignol and Charles Michaud, who were arrested on warrants, were brought before the police magistrate charged with unlawfully having deer meat in their possession during the close season. W. Fred Kerton appeared for the prosecution and J. J. Gallagher for the defense. Since having deer meat at any time is no offense under the act, and six months having elapsed, no new information could be laid, the information was dismissed and the prisoners were discharged. Peter Rossignol was at once re-arrested on a charge of having on or about the 28th day of March last, carried a gun in a manumoth which was the resort of moose and caribou. The defendant pleaded not guilty and consented to be tried at once. W. Fred Kerton prosecuted, and J. J. Gallagher defended the prisoner, who was adjudged guilty and a fine of \$20 and costs imposed. This is the first prosecution for an offense of this kind in the province, leaving a case has been appealed. A number of other informations have been laid for violations of the game act, and there will be lively times in the police court during the week.

**STEAMER RACED TEN MILES WITH A MONSTER WHALE**

Boston, April 24.—For a distance of nearly ten miles today the United Fruit Company's steamer Atlantis, which arrived here late in the afternoon from Cuba, had a race with a mammoth whale. Captain N. D. Nielsen, the commander of the frigate, said that he first sighted the whale just inside of Race Point. It was disporting in the water, blowing at frequent intervals. Suddenly, as if aroused by the oncoming steamer, it started in the same direction and for the first few miles it kept ahead, leaving a foaming trail in its wake. Then it dropped astern and after a time it plunged to the bottom and did not reappear. Captain Nielsen said the whale was fully 125 feet long.

Having shot the leader of a flock of wild geese, Herbert W. Gurney of East Norwalk (Conn.) swam a quarter of a mile in Long Island Sound, carrying a 20-pound bag of fish, weighing 20 pounds, fought viciously, but Gurney finally wrung its neck.

## THE FARM

### AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

Among the subjects attracting special attention at the conference of Farmers' Institute workers held in Guelph recently, agricultural co-operation was perhaps the most conspicuous. Certainly this subject should be discussed at all meetings of farmers, fruit-growers, stockmen, poultry-raisers, dairymen, live stock men etc. It needs thorough discussion before the principles it involves can be applied with wisdom and discretion to all lines of agriculture. In the course of an address on this subject Mr. W. L. Smith, of Ontario, said:

"One of the most notable movements of our time is in the developments of the spirit of co-operation. We find this spirit active in practically all civilized countries, and wherever it is active beneficial results have followed from the activity. France, the output of milk has been increased by nearly one-fourth in eighteen years, mainly as a result of the application of the co-operative system to dairying."

In less than thirty years deposits in Danish savings banks have been multiplied ninefold, co-operation as applied to buying and selling produce has been the principal cause of the increase.

"In almost all agricultural states of the American union the co-operative system of buying and selling produce has been introduced, and in Iowa the system has resulted in increasing the returns obtained from live stock sold by 5c. to 15c. per cwt. well-defined lines of production, where that which they seek is in large bulk."

"There is perhaps no country in the world where co-operation has been carried so far as in England. The Manchester Co-operative Society alone, after an existence of forty years, owns eight steamships, has nearly a score of branch stores, a membership of one and one-half million, makes a turnover of \$100,000,000 a year, and a profit of about \$20,000,000."

"In many sections of the United States agricultural prosperity is found in the development of co-operation to this industry. The co-operative system has been carried out in Canada, and it is being carried out with great advantage to the whole agricultural interest. Perhaps there is no direction in which this system could be applied so advantageously as in the case of the whole of Canada. The co-operative system has been carried out in Canada, and it is being carried out with great advantage to the whole agricultural interest. Perhaps there is no direction in which this system could be applied so advantageously as in the case of the whole of Canada."

"In this connection let me tell you of two things which came under my observation when traveling over Ontario a few years ago. From one elevation I could see the farm houses of nearly a score of men, all of whom were engaged in producing a surplus of one and one-half million in all doing well. A few weeks later I found one man engaged in the same line in a part of the country where there was no surplus. He had a small farm, and he did not lack in industry or business management. But he was alone, and buyers of his produce could not be found. He had to pick out a car load from a dozen different stables in half a day, while buyers would spend a whole day in going to this one breeder and when they arrived would find only one herd to choose from."

"The other case occurred in the vicinity of the Georgian Bay district. I found one man there with a good orchard, and good fruit, but he complained that buyers never came his way, while in the Georgian Bay apple district nearby satisfactory prices were being paid for apples on the trees. Why? In the Georgian Bay district apples could be found by the car load, while in the other case only one man had apples to sell."

"The things spoken of occurred some four or five years ago. The conditions that existed then, of which these things are illustrations, exist to a still greater degree today. The tendency in commercial transactions of all kinds is steadily growing in the direction of large organizations. Volume today counts for almost, if not quite as much, as quality; in some cases it counts for more than quality. Fifty men engaged in raising Shropshire sheep, Clyde horses or tomatoes will do better than one man ploughing a lonely furrow, because buyers will congregate where that which they seek is in large bulk."

"It would be enormously to the advantage of agriculture in this country if the farmers of each section would endeavor to discover the line in which they can produce a surplus, and then unite in giving their district prominence along that particular line. The institute cannot perhaps give direct effect to this idea of farming by sections, but institute speakers are in a position, if what has been said appeals to your judgment, to preach this doctrine in season and out of season."

"Another instance where there is room for more co-operation is in the matter of farm labor. Labor is scarce and high, and implements which might be utilized to a substitute are exceedingly expensive. Labor-saving implements in use in Ontario are, however, capable of rendering more service than they are rendering now. This extension of service could be secured by means of co-operative ownership. By co-operation in the purchase of binders, mowers, sprayers, corn harvesters, etc., farmers might save a great deal of money needlessly spent. There are probably 200,000 binders in Ontario with a present value of \$20,000,000. One-third of these could be means of co-operation be made to do the work quite as well, and the annual saving to the Province would amount to one and one-half million in interest and depreciation. Here, again, while the institute itself cannot carry out this idea, institute speakers can, if their judgment so directs, develop the idea."

"Another direction in which co-operation might be applied is in the matter of buying and selling generally. Some people think it little short of a crime when farmers purpose buying their necessities in a wholesale co-operative way. Why should they? No stigma attaches to such a system in other countries. In Germany a large part of the buying and selling by farmers is carried on through this system. In many sections of the United States the same thing is done. One little community of truck-growers on Long Island have bought as much as \$80,000 worth of supplies, largely fertilizers, in this way. Something has been done along this line, even in Ontario. The fruit-growers of Niagara have co-operated in the purchase of baskets and spraying material, and by means of co-operation, intelligently applied to the sale and distribution of their products, they have changed what threatened to be a collapse into a profitable industry. Apple-growers under the system formerly in vogue were becoming discouraged on account of the meagre returns obtained and unsatisfactory system of selling generally. Of late years a few co-operative apple-picking societies have been formed, and, with one exception, these have made the difference between a business on the down grade and one showing exceedingly profitable returns."

"There is no reason to my mind why co-operation should not be carried further and co-operative buying establishments organized in the city to deal direct with co-operative selling organizations in the country. With this done, you would not see, as you may see now, consumers in Toronto paying double the price for potatoes, meats and butter that farmers a few miles out of Toronto receive for these products. This would not necessarily mean an increase in the price for products paid by the consumer. Rather would it mean a division between producer and consumer of what is now wanted in distribution. It would, indeed, not be a bad thing if urban municipalities would undertake to supply citizens with milk as they now supply them with water, purchasing their milk wholesale from co-operative farm societies. This would ensure the purity of a means of disseminating disease."

"To my mind, one of the great benefits to come from co-operation in a business way would be in the tendency it would create among farmers to act together to a greater extent than they do now in regard to public concerns, more particularly in matters of legislation. The farmers of this country never have had the influence in directing legislation to which the importance of their industry entitles them. Because these conditions exist today, it is not only for farmers, but for the country generally, because the man who owns his own farm is practically the one independent man today, practically all others being employees of one kind or another. It is a thousand pities that the one really independent element in the community does not make its influence felt to a greater extent than now for the public benefit."

"Little, however, as the farmers have counted for in the past, they will, unless a change speedily comes, count for still less in the future."

In eleven years the mineral production of Canada has quadrupled, and the prospects are for a still greater increase in the next eleven years. In eleven years, again, railway earnings have just about doubled, and the coming eleven years will show a still greater advance. In the same period the circulation of banks has doubled and the deposits held by these banks still more so. On the other hand, the increase in banking power and particularly in the ten years ending with 1901 the rural population of all Canada increased by only one and one-half per cent. This means that agriculture has not held its own with other industries in material development. What a thousand pities that the one really independent element in the community does not make its influence felt to a greater extent than now for the public benefit."

### STATISTICS ABOUT CANADA'S WAGE EARNERS

Salaries of School Teachers in the Various Provinces—Male Employees 81.17 Per Cent. of the Whole.

Ottawa, April 24.—The census and statistics bureau has issued a blue book as to wage earners in Canada by occupation according to the returns to the last decennial census.

The average yearly earnings at regular work of all classes of occupations is \$387.10 for males, and \$181.88 for females.

Trade and transportation pays an average wage of \$503.62 for every male employee, and \$222.46 for females.

Professional men, including clergy, government employees, musicians, teachers, engineers, etc., earn \$676.88 per man on the average.

Average earnings of males employed in manufacturing, \$403.15; in agriculture, \$307.55; in domestic and personal services, \$222.46.

Of the whole number of wage earners, 814,893, the males constitute 81.17 per cent, and females 18.83 per cent, and comparing the totals of wage earners of 34th census by classes with the totals of all classes, it is found that the agricultural class gives employment to 8.93 per cent, the domestic and personal class to 25.1 per cent, the fisheries class to 0.91, the forestry and lumbering class to 2.02 per cent, the manufacturing class to 33.83 per cent, the mining class to 2.93 per cent, the professional class to 6.34 per cent, and the trade and transportation class to 10.27 per cent.

The statistics with regard to salaries paid to school teachers are especially illuminating. The average salary for male teachers in all Canada is \$486, and for female teachers \$412. The averages by provinces are as follows:

Province	Males	Females
British Columbia	876.84	553.08
Manitoba	487.00	410.22
New Brunswick	412.52	227.61
Nova Scotia	384.03	237.66
Ontario	537.85	307.75
Prince Edward Island	246.15	180.03
Quebec	430.13	138.44
The Territories	408.12	428.32

Female housekeepers, laundresses, nurses, midwives, and washerwomen and sextons are better paid than female teachers in Quebec while ranch foremen, farm superintendents, garden and nursery managers, hotel employees and foremen in many trades are better paid than male teachers in Ontario.

### P. E. ISLAND'S LONE LIBERAL MEMBER MAKING GOOD FIGHT

J. J. Hughes is Assured That the Government Will Better Communication With the Mainland.

Ottawa, April 23.—Prince Edward Islanders have reason to be grateful to J. J. Hughes, of Kings, the solitary Liberal representative in the house of commons "The Garden of the Gulf" for the exertions, happily rewarded with considerable success, which he has made in their behalf.

The existing means of communication between the island and the mainland during winter has for years been a constant subject of criticism and complaint. This is very natural in view of the fact that during some winters of unusual severity all means of access to the island except by the primitive system of ice boats, has been completely suspended for weeks at a time. Of late the proposition to construct a tunnel has been revived. In the advocacy of this scheme, Mr. Hughes has been most constant and he has secured from the acting prime minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding, a promise not only to have careful estimates made of the cost of constructing and maintaining a tunnel under the Straits of Northumberland but of bridging that sheet of water at its narrowest part, the latter being in the opinion of some engineers more feasible than the former.

In the matter of maintaining winter navigation between the island and the mainland too, Mr. Hughes has been equally energetic and it is understood that the minister of marine, Hon. Mr. Brodeur, while in Europe, will make enquiries in the direction of obtaining for this purpose the most powerful icebreaker that can be built. The railway service on the island has been a source of some dissatisfaction, and M. J. Butler, deputy minister of railways, has promised Mr. Hughes that during the coming summer he will go down and discuss the whole subject with the different commercial interests.

### Will Make Monotonous Maritime Headquarters.

Moncton, N. B., April 24.—With the intention of making Moncton the central distributing point and headquarters in the maritime provinces, the Messrs. Harris Company of Toronto has purchased the Abram factory and mill, a really a very fine building, which is a fine wood affair, well torn down and replaced by brick offices and warehouse to cost fifteen thousand dollars. The headquarters, now in St. John, will be transferred to Moncton and many more employees. The deal was completed last night by H. Staelen, Maritime manager of the company, which has had an option on the place for some time past.

### LEAVING FOR ROME

Rev. J. B. Ganong, Field Secretary of Sunday School Association, Will Sail from New York Saturday.

Rev. J. B. Ganong, field secretary of the N. B. Sunday School Association, passed through the city Tuesday on his way to attend the great convention of Sunday school workers in Rome. The convention is being held at the invitation of the Italian association. It is expected there will be more than 700 delegates present, from the United States and Canada. Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, is the principal delegate from this side of the boundary line and he will take a leading part in the exercises.

A unique feature will be a great vesper service in the ruined amphitheatre of the Coliseum, near the Vatican. The Bishop from Pennsylvania. A special form will be used on the occasion. Many of the leading divines in Europe will be present.

The subjects discussed will be the religious training of the young and missions. Rev. Mr. Ganong will sail from New York on Saturday on the steamer Germania. He will be absent two months, returning by way of Switzerland and the south of Europe.

### BULLETS FLY IN BOSTON STRIKE

Boston, Mass., April 24.—Shooting at night in connection with the teamsters strike in this city resulted today in the injury of Michael Cunningham, a union teamster, who received a bullet in the back and for which Louis Harris, of New York, was arrested, the holding of Geo. A. Gaffney, another strike-breaker for the grand jury for a similar shooting affair last week and the firing of three shots by a third strike-breaker into a crowd of children in South Boston, all of whom, however, escaped injury.

### Where Does Consumption Begin?

That little tickle becomes cough, the cough grows worse, is moved and travels down the lungs, irritates the throat, becomes a severe, irritating cough, causes allays inflammation, kills the germ, and prevents trouble coming.

A marvel worked in Catarrhoxone, because it prevents the growth of catarrh, and containing consumption. Recommended by doctors, proved by time to be unfailing. Catarrhoxone is just what you need. 25c. and \$1.00, sold everywhere.

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