

NEWS FROM THE OLD LAND

Many Interesting Happenings Reported From Great Britain.

(London Daily Mail.) The Old Catholic Church, a community that aims at the unification of all the Churches of Christendom, has just appointed its first Bishop to a British diocese. As Bishop of Chelsea, the Right Reverend Arnold Harthe, D. D., was ordained in the Old Catholic Cathedral of St. Gertrude, at Utrecht, in Holland, on Tuesday.

Dr. Mathew is de jure Earl of Llandaff, having assumed the title since 1898, though he has not yet proved and established his right to it. With this qualification he is accepted by Dehret, who also states that he is the lineal descendant of Sir David Mathew, Lord Llandaff, standard-bearer to Edward IV, in 1461.

The Old Catholic Church is an interesting and largely increasing body. It claims to follow the tenets of the original Apostolic Church of the first centuries of the Christian era before any division had occurred. Its aim is to reunite the Roman and Greek Churches, the two great branches of the early Church, as well as other sects, so as to re-establish one Christian Church throughout the world, having one faith and one doctrine—that of the Church of the first century.

The Old Catholic Church as it exists to-day has its origin in Germany, where it arose about the middle of the last century. The frequent discussions between Catholic and Protestant students at German universities led to its formation. The spirit of controversy aroused a desire for scientific research into the doctrines of the Roman Church.

This research produced a small body of Catholics who, although agreeing in many things with the orthodox, but were convinced that many of its doctrines were false and modern, and not in accordance with the original Church. They formed the nucleus of the Old Catholic Church, who professed to hold the faith and doctrines of the original Church of the beginning of the Christian era.

CARGO OF ALLIGATORS. Twenty-one live alligators, the largest consignment ever received in this country, arrived at Tilbury docks on Tuesday in the steamship Minnetonka. They are destined to occupy a tank in Boston's animal aquarium, the forthcoming Earl's Court Exhibition. Some of them were fifteen or sixteen feet in length, with terrible jaws, and tails so tremendously strong that a blow from one would break a man's leg. They were in a perfectly wild state, having but three weeks before been lassoed in a Florida swamp.

In charge of an experienced keeper, they travelled in long, coffin-shaped wooden cases, very strongly constructed and each capable of containing one alligator. During their journey, which lasted fourteen days, the alligators ate but two meals—one in New York and another just before they arrived at Tilbury. Through a slit in the end of their boxes their keeper rapped each alligator upon the back of his horny head with a short stick. The reptiles opened wide their jaws with a roar, and the keeper then threw into their mouths large pieces of raw meat and many live mice. These formed the sole articles of the alligators' diet. At each meal each alligator ate between twenty and thirty pounds of meat and between two and three other articles.

The largest of the alligators are fully grown, and about fifty years of age, said their keeper. "In a wild state they live to the age of 100 and sometimes 150 years. One of them died during the sea voyage, probably from cold."

WORLD'S RICHEST SQUARE MILE. Mr. W. Wagstaff, who has been a member of the City of London Guardians for forty-three years, and who was entertained to dinner the other evening at the Waldorf Hotel and presented with an address and a piece of plate, as chairman of the Assessment Committee, made a remarkable statement about the city's wealth.

He said that, though the East London and West London Union was incorporated with the City Guardians in 1869, and though they had only jurisdiction over an area covered by one square mile, the annual rateable value had risen from £2,130,400 until it stood at £47,738,985—an increase of £45,608,585, or a capitalized value of 140 millions.

IDEAL PUBLIC-HOUSE. At the headquarters of the Institute of Hygiene, 34 Devonshire street, Harley street, W., a model public-house has been constructed, and inside it on Monday the members assembled while Sir William Bennett, a leading member of the bar, declared it open.

The institute's idea of the public-house is at variance with the place as it exists to-day, and that erected at their headquarters is what they consider to be an ideal house.

It is modelled on the lines of the Continental cafe. Instead of ordering the refreshments at the bar, the institute suggests that the customers should sit at small marble-topped tables and have their liquor brought to them by attendants, and that they should be supplied with illustrated papers, chess, draughts, and dominoes. Music should be supplied either from a gramophone or an electric piano.

A further feature of the ideal public-house is a large table, near the centre of the room, upon which cakes, biscuits, and more substantial articles of food are displayed.

WIRELESS WONDERS. At the Hotel Cecil on Tuesday Mr. Hans Knudsen, a Dane, famous in connection with his inventions for making liquid air, gave a public demonstration of wireless distance photography.

In one room was a transmitter with a needle point, which passed over a picture prepared on a glass plate from a photograph. The point of contact continually vibrated over this plate, according to the roughness or smoothness of the surface, and a succession of electric waves, caught by a receiving plate on the wall, was the result.

These waves were in turn caught on a receiving plate in an adjoining room—through a wall, or with the door open—and communicated to a receiving instrument, which traced out the picture on a smoked glass plate. From this plate pictures were printed on sensitized paper.

Interviewed after the demonstration Mr. Knudsen said: "This instrument has

never been publicly demonstrated before. I claim that wherever a moment can send messages I can send pictures."

"But I have another invention to which I attach even more importance, and I will publicly demonstrate it within a few weeks. I refer to my invention for setting type by wireless waves. By this I can, I claim, set type in Paris on an ordinary linotype machine by wireless waves directed from London or any other point."

PAUPER GIRL WHO WEDDED FINANCIER. The romantic life story of a workhouse girl who, born in squalid poverty and brought up under the shadow of the poor law, is now the wife of a wealthy financier and a well-known west end hostess, has just come to light. The story of her rise from penury to wealth was published in the Review, Walter Hobbs, a member of the Lambeth Board of Guardians. Mr. Hobbs has for eighteen years been a prominent worker on the board. Recently he received a letter in a handwriting that was quite strange to him. It was on superfine notepaper, with a Mayfair address, and enclosed was a cheque.

The writer, a lady, stated that she could never forget Mr. Hobbs' kindness in past years and was forwarding "a small donation" towards the "many good works" with which he was associated. She referred to a 4,000 mile motor tour she was enjoying on the continent with her husband, and expressed her intention of calling on Mr. Hobbs.

No many days afterwards a handsome carriage and pair drew up outside "Haddon" with the pastor's residence in Salter's Hill, and a lady stepped out, in whom he recognized a former protégé. The lady's life history reads like a novel. Rescued when a baby from wretched surroundings in London, she was educated by the guardians and sent out at fifteen as a domestic servant. Her first place was in the house of an officer on the south coast. Gossip was busy concerning her employer, and the lady guardians declined to visit his house. In consequence the board decided to fetch the girl back to the workhouse.

To Mr. Hobbs fell the task of escorting the girl back to London, and he was so much impressed with her anxiety to avoid the house that he took her to his own home and secured her another situation.

She went next to a west end nursing home. To the establishment came a wealthy lady to undergo an operation. The workhouse girl waited upon the nurses, and was so bright, pretty and ingenious that the aristocratic patient insisted on taking her to her own mansion.

The next chapter in the story was a proposal on the part of the lady's son, who persisted in his attention to the girl despite the opposition of his family. As a compromise, it was arranged that she should be sent to a foreign university to be educated, and to test the endurance of their mutual affection.

The marriage took place some time ago, and the forlorn Lambeth child is now a fashionable hostess, and wife of a well-known financier. The donation received by her maid, who she is not ungrateful for all that was done for her.

Since her remarkable good fortune she has desired to discover the particulars of her parentage, and these have now been communicated to her. Though born in squalid surroundings, it appears that she is a descendant of a foreign university professor, and to test the endurance of their mutual affection.

LORD ESHER'S REPLY. "The Germans are a proud people struggling for commercial development and determined to achieve their purpose. Like other commercial rivals, the rivalry of nations requires a victim. They look to themselves, and we have to look to ourselves."

So writes Lord Escher in an article in the May number of the National Review—an article which gains infinitely in significance when it is remembered that Lord Escher's opinions on naval subjects formed the text of the Kaiser's famous letter to Lord Tweedmouth. There can be little doubt that this trenchant article is Lord Escher's rejoinder to the controversy that arose around the cryptic document of the German Emperor.

Lord Escher writes: "The centre of gravity of maritime power has shifted from the Mediterranean to the North Sea. So rapid has been the acquisition of naval strength by Germany, and so formidable are her fleets in being and in preparation, that she has forced upon England a concentration which has thrown the control of the Pacific into other hands."

"Concurrently with this development of sea-power, Germany has shown a determination to compete with Great Britain for the carrying trade of the world. The trade routes of the world are covered with German shipping, and into every nook and corner of the civilized and half-civilized world German goods rapidly and surely are pushing their way."

To check the rapidly-expanding power of Germany, we must retain command of the sea, argues Lord Escher.

"That the defence of these islands and the maintenance of our imperial position require a fleet of preponderating strength is a proposition which for more than twenty years seems to have been realized by the nation, but what the people of this country never appear to grasp is that national policy and national armament must keep in tune."

"If we take advantage of our insular position, of our vast maritime seaboard, of our splendid maritime population, and of the incomparable uses which could be made of Greater Britain over-sea, the position of England is commercially secure, and we need have no fear of Germany."

"Then," continues Lord Escher, "it is recognized that command of the European seas is an inflexible condition of our national security, how is this command to be maintained?" The answer is simple, direct, and free from all technicalities. "For every ship which our great rival builds, build two of equal strength."

"Let Germany force the pace," advises the writer, "but let Britain win the race."



A MODISH BLOUSE WAIST.

No. 5858.—Among the smartest and most attractive blouses of the season are those in over-blouse effect. A very pretty one is here pictured that will not prove at all difficult for the home dressmaker to fashion. The mode closes in the back and is laid in tucks at each side of the front, giving a graceful amount of fullness. Sheer white voile was used in the making, the square cut neck and circular sleeve caps edged with heavy ecru lace. Any of the season's waistings will be appropriate such as taffeta, pongee, satin and Henrietta. For 36-inch bust measure 2 3/4 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Ladies' Fancy Blouse. No. 5858. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

A pattern of the above illustration will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A PRACTICAL WORK APRON. Address, "Pattern Department," Times Office, Hamilton.

It will take several days before you can get pattern.

WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIGHTER.

His Adventures in the Boer War and in India Preparing Him For Public Battles.

"Englishman, 25 years old, about 5 ft. 8 inches high; indifferent build; pale appearance with a bend forward; pale appearance; red, brownish hair; small mustache hardly perceptible; talks through his nose; cannot pronounce the letter 's' properly and does not know any Dutch."

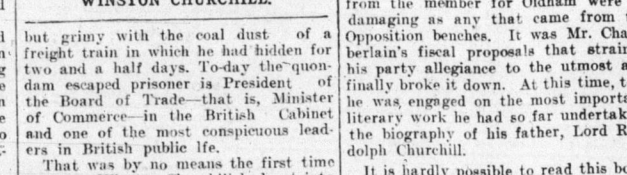
Thus ran the hue and cry notice which the Boer authorities sent to the Transvaal a little more than eight years ago after an escaped prisoner of war, says a writer in the Boston Transcript. The description was correct as far as it went, but in a complete inventory of the fugitive's qualities it would have been necessary to add that he possessed imperturbable self-possession, dauntless characteristics which go far to compensate even for ignorance of the Dutch language when a man is making a dash for liberty through an unknown country. Hence it came to pass that while suspected houses at Pretoria were still being searched and the police all over the Transvaal were alert to make such a desirable capture there walked into the office of the British Consul at Delagoa Bay a figure 5 feet 8 inches tall; no longer, however, of pale appearance,

gunning it was scarcely likely that he would be willing to stay at home when the Transvaal war broke out. He went to the front at the earliest opportunity as correspondent for his paper, the Morning Post. He was unlucky enough to be in an armored train which was ambushed. The escape, whether due to Mill's inspiration or not, was carried out in an ingenious yet simple fashion that reminds one of some of Stepiak's stories of Nihilist adventure.

A career such as that now described is anything but a normal preparation for a seat in the House of Commons. A record of this kind, however, is not at all against a man's chances when he appeals to a popular constituency. At the general election of 1900 Mr. Churchill was returned as Conservative member for Oldham, a busy Lancashire manufacturing borough. At a by-election two years before he had made an unsuccessful attempt to win the suffrages of the same constituency. At the close of that previous election he shook hands with his successful opponent, a young Liberal named Rummen, and said to him: "Good-by; I don't think the world has heard the last of either of us." The prediction is appropriately remembered to-day, when the same reconstruction of the Ministry which has brought Churchill into the Cabinet has brought Rummen in also as Minister of Education.

The new member for Oldham carried into politics the qualities he had displayed on other fields. The self-possession, the courage, the resource that had stood him in such good stead in the South African wild and in the hill campaigns of India made him one of the most promising assets of his party in Parliamentary conflict. But it became evident before long that his capacity for independent judgment was likely to make him at times an embarrassment to his political associates. Something like consternation was roused on his own side of the House by his frank declaration that if he were a Boer he hoped he would be fighting with the Boers in the field. When Mr. Bruce brought in his bill for the re-organization of the army reform the criticisms it received from the member for Oldham were as damaging as any that came from the Opposition benches. It was Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals that strained his party allegiance to the utmost and finally broke it down. At this time, too, he was engaged on the most important literary work he had so far undertaken, the biography of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill.

It is hardly possible to read this book without feeling that the close and detailed study of his father's career must have done much to prepare him for his conversion to Liberalism. However, he may have supposed at first that the Conservative party might be made an effective instrument of democratic and social progress, he could scarcely have pondered the significance of Lord Randolph's struggles with Tory tradition without becoming convinced of the utter impracticability of such a hope. The very warning of the Tory press that in criticizing his leaders he was in danger of "repeating again the mistakes of his father's career" must have helped to convince him that he would fresh heresy made it clearer to him that he was really out of sympathy with those among whom he sat. Perhaps the most striking instance was one occasion, before he had left the Unionist party, when he rose to speak two hundred and fifty Conservative members ostentatiously left their places and walked out of the House. It was in 1904 that the break was definitely made. At the general election of 1906 Mr.



WINSTON CHURCHILL.

but grimy with the coal dust of a freight train in which he had hidden for two and a half days. Today the quondam escaped prisoner is President of the Board of Trade—that is, Minister of Commerce—in the British Cabinet and one of the most conspicuous leaders in British public life.

That was by no means the first time that Mr. Winston Churchill had got into a tight place and out of it. As a lad he had passed from Eton into Sandhurst and thence into the Army, where he was a lieutenant in the fourth Hussars. Before he had come of age he had seen fighting with the Spanish forces in Cuba and had been awarded a first class of the Spanish Order of Military Merit. He next took part in British campaigns on the Indian frontiers, receiving a medal and clasps, and afterward writing an account of his experiences in the "Story of the Malakand Field Force." During Kitchener's campaign in the Sudan young Churchill received permission to combine service with the "Twenty-first Lancers" with the post of war correspondent for a London paper. At the battle of Omdurman he rode unscathed through the famous charge of his regiment. In the account he wrote afterward of that exploit he gave a remarkable record of his personal impressions.

In his account of this expedition, under the title of "The River War," Mr. Churchill showed his independence by sharply criticizing some of Lord Kitchener's actions, notably his destruction of the mahdi's tomb. After such a be-

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Named Gladiolus. Special named sorts in following colors: Pink, crimson, white, blue, scarlet and yellow, 6c to 20c each. Mixed Gladiolus. Bruce's Superb—This splendid mix is made up by ourselves and includes Groff's magnificent hybrids, Childs, Lemoine and Grandavenis, 10c each, 10 for 85c, 25 for \$1.75. Groff's Hybrid Seedlings—A good mixture, 10 for 40c, 25 for 75c, 100 for \$2.50. Childs—A very superior mixture, 10 for 80c, 25 for \$1.25, 40 for 100. Lemoine's—Very pretty, 10 for 25c, 25 for 60c, 100 for \$2.00. Choice, strong Flowering Bulbs—10 for 25c, 25 for 50c, \$1.50 for 100. White and Light Shades—Fine; 10 for 40c, 25 for 85c, \$3.00 for 100. Dahlias. Best named Double Sorts in following colors: white, pink, red, yellow, crimson; also some colors in Cactus Varieties, 15c each, \$1.50 dozen. Ordinary Mixed Double also Cactus, 10c each, \$1.00 per dozen. Double Tuberoses. Fragrant pure white wax-like flowers, produced on long spikes. Large roots 5c each, 3 for 10c, 30c dozen. Caladium Esculentum (Elephant's Ear). One of the best ornamental foliage plants, either for large pots or tubs, or for planting out. First size 15c each, \$1.50 per dozen. Second size, 10c each; \$1.00 per dozen. Fancy leaved varieties, 20c each; \$2 per dozen. Also Lilies, Begonias, Gloxinias, Lawn Grass, Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Lawn Mowers, Garden Implements, etc.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. SEED MERCHANTS. Established 1850. Corner King and MacNab Streets.

House Cleaning. Stretch Carpet With Feet. In housecleaning time, when it comes to the hard task of stretching a carpet an easy way to do it is to put on a pair of rubbers over your shoes, and after one side of the carpet is tacked down, begin from that side of the room to shove the carpet with your feet, tacking at the other side of the room as you go along.

Clean Velvet. Rub lightly and rapidly with a clean, soft white cotton cloth, dipped in chloroform; repeat until clean, or restore the pile of velvet steam upon wrong side over boiling water.

Destroy Insects. Dissolve two pounds of alum in three quarts of water. Let it remain overnight until all alum is dissolved. Then with a brush, apply boiling hot to joints where crevices in the closet or shelves where cotton bugs, ants, cock-roaches, etc., intrude; also joints and crevices of bedsteads, as bedbugs cannot live where this solution is applied.

Dry Clean Blankets. White blankets often become slightly soiled, but not enough for washing. They can be dry cleaned successfully with flour and salt. Take a medium sized dishpan full of flour and a small sack of salt, mix well, and rub soiled parts in it. When the soil disappears, shake well and hang out in a good wind and the blankets will be like new again. At this time of year one can find bargains in blankets which happen to be a little soiled on the exposed side. Treat them in this way will remove all trace of dust.

Pumice Stone for Pans. When washing kitchen utensils, such as skillets, frying pans, etc., scour with a flat piece of pumice stone, which can be procured at any drug store for a few cents, and lasts for some time. You will find it a good help in keeping such articles bright and clean.

Clean Wall Paper. Pulverized pumice stone, four ounces, flour one quart; mix thoroughly and knead with water enough to make dough. Form into balls two by six to eight inches, sew in a cotton cloth, boil forty minutes, or until firm. After cooling allow them to stand several hours. Then remove cloth and use.

Wash Oil Cloth. Always take milk and water. Never use soapsuds, as this dulls the color. Rub over with a mixture of one-half beeswax, melted, and while warm stirred into a saucer of turpentine. Apply with a dry flannel cloth and polish with a dry flannel. Or wash as above, and oil with sweet oil or butter. Polish.

Moving Heavy Furniture. In housecleaning time, when it becomes necessary to move a piano, organ, or other heavy furniture from one room to another, much lifting may be avoided by taking two boards about a foot long

What Was Within. "What's in here?" asked the tourist. "Remains to be seen," responded the guide, as he led the way into the morgue.—Columbia Jester.

Rybolt—What do you call good weather, anyway? Tightwad—the kind that makes a man's wife prefer her own home to a trip downtown.—Chicago News.

ADVICE TO SUFFERERS OF KIDNEY DISEASES. Mix the Medicine at Home. There are many of the symptoms of kidney diseases, such as backache, weak bladder, urinary troubles, sciatic, etc., which can be treated successfully at home, says a well-known authority. The following prescription has proven itself to be most satisfactory: Once ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, One ounce Compound Salatan, Four ounces Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Mix, shake well, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime. These vegetable ingredients are harmless, and can be procured from any good prescription druggist and mixed at home. There is no better general remedy known to relieve all forms of rheumatism, either, because it acts directly on the kidneys and blood. It cleans the clogged-up pores in the kidneys so they can filter from the blood the poisonous uric acid and waste matter which, if not eliminated, remain in the blood, decompose and settle about the joints and muscular tissues, causing the untold sufferings and deformity of rheumatism.