John D. Crimmins's Observa tions on a Recent Visit.

He Found Contentment and Prosperity There-Ireland Working Out Its Own Salvation-Better Means of Transit and Modifications of the Land Act Still Needed-Ways for Americans to Help - Ireland's Improved Condition Today.

(New York Sun.) John D. Crimmins has just returned from a visit to Ireland. His observa-tions there are of much interest. In giving an account of the present state of Ireland and its people, he said:
"My visit to Ireland was purposely made that I might through my own spectacles and from the people's lips learn the condition of Ireland.

With the exception of Dublin, where, I found much interest and instruction in visiting the libraries, museums and public parks, and in drives extending many miles through the beautiful suburbs, I did not remain longer in the cities than to enable me to establish a location from which to start for the

country districts.
"I was impressed with the great number of people reading in the public libraries of Dublin. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that at any hour of the day you will find as many reading in the libraries of Dublin as in all the libraries of our great city combined. These readers em every class from the venerable scholar to the young students of both sexes. "In Dublin I was present at the col-

lege games held within the grounds of old Trinity. The field and campus are such as any college boy would envy. "I have been present at Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, and ing into consideration their numbers, they could hold their own with the best of our boys, and that is glory

"They possess a high roles of a consequence of a desire of the people. In Ireland that the land belongs to the people, and that they were dependent to the people and that they were dependent to the people and that they were dependent to the p

They possess a high color and have excellent teeth. The climate, no doubt, has much to do with their beautiful complexion. I also observed that they are not as tall as our American girls. "I had opportunities to see the ladies

again at the races, horse shows and fairs, to which I travelled many miles that I might see and meet the people in different situations and parts of dressing. They avoid gaudy dresses bits of exquisite Irish lace on collars and insertions in the gowns and sleeves are worn.

CONTENTMENT IN IRELAND.

"I looked through my own eys at ever feature of Irish life I met with. After mixing in these gatherings and seeing the joy, contentment and ease of manner prevailing, it is difficult to understand how Ireland can be termed a distressful country. I hold it is not.
"That there have been unfortunate
and distressful conditions in the past
and that such conditions existed for a long period previous to 1870, created largely through English legislation and the administration of it, will not be disputed. I am speaking of Ireland as

"I would not attempt to paint a picture of Ireland's long night, but prefer to take as my text the contemplation of the future, quoting Cardinal Newman: 'I look toward a land both young and old; old in its Christianity and young in its promises for the future.' The social revolution is moving on in Ireland, with intelligence as its guid-ing hand, and its trend is toward con-

tentment with prosperity.
"The beginning of the new order daws, from the great Land Act of Mr. Gladstone in 1870 and the amendments which followed. There will still be amnts, and it will not be completed until the Compulsory Purchase Act becomes a law. Under the present act. up to the beginning of this year 63,000 holdings have been sold to tenants and sales are being made daily. These holdings are widely distributed and may be easily picked out in travelling through the country, as these farms appear to be better kept than those on which the farmer is simply a ten-

land is essentially an agricultural country. The entire income of Ireland is £40,000,000, £32,000,000 of which

"The means to acquire land under the Land act are about as follows: The land owner having consented to a sale of his land, the land commission made up of men of wide experience and high character, make an appraisement of the property determining the value of the land and fix the terms of payment, fifteen or twenty-one years. Many of the farmers take advantage of the privilege of paying carrier, seller of the property receives his months.

"Condensed milk works are to "Condensed milk works are to "Treland, I he of the privilege of paying earlier. The

THE TRANSIT QUESTION.

"The transit question is receiving the most intelligent attention. I have not at hand the railway mileage or the canal mileage of Ireland. I should judge that both are inadequate for

wheel carts, which are generally used. I have seen how the milk is received judge that both are inadequate for economy and despatch in the movement of products. An Irish member of parliament, a Mr. McCann, who is a farmer and who has given considerable attention to economics, writing on the transit question, urges attention to be obtained. The Irish advocates canalising the waterways.

"There are 4,700,000 acres under grass or used as grazing lands, which he estimates produce £2 an acre, and ifference of £7 between grazing and tilled land in production. VThe difficulty, he demonstrates, is in bringing the products of the tilled in bri

transit. He also says: 'I believe that tillage can scarcely be made to pay under the existing conditions of tran-sit rates and facilities.'

"He goes further and shows that the neans largely used for conveying pro-lucts is the cart and the cost is 7 1-2 pence per Irish mile. So we see, it osts the Irish farmer four times as

costs the Irish farmer four times as much to send his products by rail-carriage as it would by canal, and thirty times more by cart.

"There is to be expended £20,000 in extending the canalized river in Meath by a society of which Mr. McCann is a member. My purpose in referring to this is to show that the Irish former this is to show that the Irish farmer is to progress in ever direction which will improve his condition.

THE LAND QUESTION. "As I have stated, it is easy to pick out the farms which are held by the farmers in fee by the most tidy and prosperous appearance they present. Where the same can be said of farms worked by tenants, it may be assumed that the landlords are just men.

"The most serious complaints I heard in Ireland were from the landlord who stated that their incomes had be reatly reduced by the appraisals of of values they were bound to accept. Penant farmers who feel that their rents are excessive appeal to the land f rental they shall be required to pay. In one instance a landlord told me that his income had been reduced onehalf. The land commission costs the administration £150,000 a year, I understand

have seen our boys line up. The Irish own his land in fee. There is then ore incentive for him to cultivate it and more incentive for his children to aid him. There is a strong sentiment in Ireland that the land belongs to

"There are large estates in Ireland held by landlords who show no interest in the country's welfare or prosperity. They smiply collect their rents for the payment of which they are most exacting, and spend their income outside of Ireland.

"The Compulsory Purchase Act now being advocated by the Irish members in parliament compels the landlords to dispose of their land now occupied by tenant farmers at prices fixed by the land commission, who make a fair and liberal appraisal. This act is favored and supported by 80 or 91 out of the 85 or 86 Irish representatives in mentage

"The only objectors are the mer from Trinity College and two from the north. It may be said that Ireland is unanimous for the enactment of this act. It is pleasant to find such a measure advocated by all sections and reeds, who are all united in working for the best interests of Ireland.

BETTER FARMING METHODS. "Much of the bettered condition of reland is due to the establishm the board of agriculture and technical nstruction, of which the Hon. Horace Plunket was lately the head. The Irish farmer of today is working intelligently and with a system. You will see on the farms modern machinery. In my travels through the country dis-tricts I have seen more than a dozen mowing machines, improved ploughs and drilling and planting machines, the work of which is evident in the regularity of the rows of corn. etc.

"The board of agriculture illustrate its work by the establishment of mo dern dairies at the fairs, where the most improved methods are shown. The best illustrations are to be seen at the exposition in Cork, in which city the secretary of the organization is located. Here they have a model farm in full operation.

of the exposition grounds. Those who have seen the neat French farmer

"Irish butter has again taken first "It is well to bear in mind that Ire-by Swedish and Danish butter on account of their uniformity. This is due to the establishment of the most moern creamerles, with the latest paten churning machines, in all parts of Ireland. At a late exposition in Bris-tol, England, Irish butter took the

IRISH PRODUCTS IN DEMAND. "England furnishes a market for all the products of Ireland. It is frequently stated that if England were obliged to depend solely on what she produced her people would be on the verge of starvation at the end of six

found in districts of Ireland. I have frequently started out in the early morning to see the girls bringing their milk to the creameries and conden milk works, driving their little two-wheel carts, which are generally used. I have seen how the milk is received

'As for borses, every Irish far hopes to own an English or an Irish hopes to own an English or an Irish Derby winner. Racing is very general in Ireland. The races are much longer than in this country, and out of a card of six races, there is generally but one fat race.

"The races are generally run on the turf, and as the course has a rising and falling topography, the horses are well tested. Nearly all the races are pyer rdles and are from two to three and a half miles in length, the steeplechase races being longer. The pace is very fast and at the finish two or more horses are separated only by a length. There are frequently from ffteen to twenty horses in each race. There are no small fields.

LABORERS AND THEIR PAY. "Referring to the difficulty of finding laborers in Ireland, which is given as one reason why more of the soil is not cultivated, it is stated on the other hand that the distressing conditions existing on the east and west coasts of Ireland are due to lack of employ-ment. It would appear to me that no healthy man need suffer for want of work in Ireland if he would leave the

east and west coasts and go into Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Wicklow, Tipperary and other counties. "I inquired the pay of these farm aborers. It may not appear to be it certainly is not starvation. This 15 to 20 pounds includes the support of the laborer. Day laborers receive four

shillings and sixpence.

"In passing through the country districts I met a number of men formerly in my employ. Some recognized me at nce and others through remarks made by the drivers. They have no idea of returning t

merica. The fact is that I do not think any good Irishman should encourage his friends or relatives in the agricultural sections of Ireland to come this country unless he has some thing much better to offer them than they enjoy at home. IMPROVED DWELLINGS

"There is another feature created by acts of parliament which much impressed me in its benefits. This is ody known as the urban and rura council. This council has brought about the demolition of the hideous novels formerly occupied by the Irish

"Under the present act the council is empowered to go through the farming districts and select half acres of ground, fronting on the roadsides, on which it causes to be erected laborers' cottages. I observed that these cotages were generally located on high

oofs and consists of two large rooms which may be subdivided. Some of hese cottages present a very attrac-ive appearance and many of them are wo stories high. They rent from one hilling sixpence to two shillings six-

"The prettiest cottages I saw were those erected by the Duke of Devonshire at Lismore in County Waterford.
They are two stories in height and of Elizabethan architecture, with pretty gardens, in which are cultivated potatoes, peas and other garden vegetables.
"The erection of these cottages has removed the unsightly, objectionable

and unhealthful hovels with a manure pit at the door, formerly occupied by the laboring population. The urban and rural council is to be found in every town, I think. THE SCHOOLS.

"I followed the children from the roadsides into their schools and pre-sented myself without introduction. I ent of listened to their songs in English and thnical Irish and their recitations. One girl, of probably fifteen summers, gave a recitation, which I have never heard equalled. It was a long piece and her gestures and manner were evidences of her high training. She possessed much

"The national schools of Ireland are excellent and as I walked in without introduction, I had full opportunity to see the children at their daily tasks. introduction, I had the operation of the king, consider at their daily tasks. On calling at a national school early one morning, I was requested to return later, for though the school day begins at 9 o'clock in the morning, the children are not all gathered together children at their daily tasks.

In section, the king, consider and priests from every part of Ireland, may be safely taken as the sentiments of the lirish clergy on this subject.

"Home rule is the great desideratum of the Irishman, and is most earnestive longer for the king.

"The Irish language is taught in these schools and the Gaelic songs sung by the children sound very th "I have also seen model farms in the vicinity of the city of Cork, outside of the exposition grounds. Those who

their hats. "Dancing is also taught in the schools and I saw many pretty steps. They had these exhibitions in all the schools I visited.

"I was much impressed with the application of the children to their books and they appeared bright and intelli-gent. As is generally known, the Irish are fond of books, and it is the parents' highest ambition that their children should receive a good educa-

"I wish also to speak of the lace making. I was unable to obtain any pieces of lace at the four largest convents I visited. There is a great demand for Irish lace in London, as there is also, I was surprised to learn,

"The girls engaged in making this The girls engaged in making this lace must have talent and they receive good compensation. I saw 100 girls and middle-aged women engaged in making lace at Kenmare and Youghal, where they make the finest Irish point

ves in parliament, during his late

eagues in parliament, he replied by sking me if I had given any attention to certain recent occurrences in the American senate or to the proceedings of the French chamber of deputies. I

"Still I am of the opinion that more temperate language would produce tet-ter results. Violent language only serves no irritate and to retard the enactment of measures for the benefit of Ireland now pending in parliament.

IRESH LOYAL TO THE KING. as such by some of the greatest Irish leaders of the past.

"I ende vored to learn the position of the physical force party. They are very loud and demonstrative, but their following is not numerous. A priest from the west of Ireland, Galway, stated to me that while in Dublin he with nuch, 15 to 20 pounds per annum, but three other fellow-clergymen attended a meeting of the physical force party, which had been largely advertised, and that, including the officers of the meetng, etc., there were not more than forty persons present. The next mornng the papers gave the meeting considerable notice. He was inclined to the opinion that these people had had

> "The banks of Ireland contain great deal of money. I read the state-ment of the Bank of Ireland, and the banks in nearly every town. They would not exist if they were not pro-

anot get any money from the The banks will not loan on hanks credit or paper. Co-operative banks in connection with the Irish Agricul-tural Organization Society have been established and are doing well. They hould have more capital.
"The farmers who deposit their

ney in the national banks only rethe national banks only receive from 1 1-2 to 2 per cent, interest. It is difficult to persuade a farmer to withdraw his money from a bank after he has deposited it, and he will pay exorbitant interest for loans, though he has money in the bank drawing but a low rate of interest.

ent of a judgment and who had and who, when he finally consented to ceived from New England, eastern and and industrious citizens, whose do so, handed up a certificate of denorthern New York, Michigan and is heard of with sincere regret.

and gave particular attention to letters from correspondents of all shades of opinion and of different political parties, treating of questions relating and much has been damaged. to economics, such as the land queson and the transit question. I conthe benefits of prosperity that come to an intelligent and industrious peo-

at the convocation at Maynooth, which took place during my stay in Ire-land. Cardinal Moran of Australia who has ever been a staunch Irishman, was also present. The remarks of two such eminent men on the ill-

but separation from Eng and is not thought of by sensible men. It is true that England has been slow in doing justice to Ireland, and what has of the exposition grounds. Those who have seen the neat French farmer planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective work in Ireland.

Signs over the shop windows are also frequently in Gaelic, and I noticed in Limerick that the young girls had were it not for the continued agitation of the representatives of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of the representatives of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of the representatives of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of the representatives of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of the representatives of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may see the same neatness and effective Gaelic inscriptions on the bands of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops, may be a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops are a supplication of the Irish many planting and cultivating his crops are a supplication of the Irish many planting

their excellent work. They are now practically united and know what they want. I am speaking of questions pn which they are united.

HOW AMERICANS MAY HELP. "There is one practical way I would suggest to the descendants of Irishmen in America of showing their sympathy and interest in their mother country and it is this, that when they require goods made by Irish manufacturers, they patronize them. In the shop windows of the talloring establishmen on Bond street and other streets London, Irish tweeds and cloths

ment the fact that Americans were quently shocked by the intemperate guage and acts of his Irish col-

nade no answer.

"The Irish people are loyal to the King; that I have no hesitation in asserting. The King of England is their King, and he has been acknowledged

THE IRISH BANKS assets were given as £18,000,000. This is only one bank. I noticed branch

"The difficulty is that the farmers

"In a chat with a recorder for one of e sections near Cork, a very brilliant man of mature years, he gave me an instance of a farmer who was brought before him on account of the nonto be sent to prison four times before he made up his mind to pay the debt,

SALVATION.

"I read the Irish papers attentively lude from all I saw, heard and read hat the Irish people are working out neir salvation intelligently and in their own way, and are receiving all

ple.
"Speaking of the loyalty of the Irish
people to the English crown, I might
refer to the address of Cardinal Logue

"Under the Land Act, as it exists today, there is a dual ownership of the land; the landlord cannot deprive the tenant of the improvements he has made. This has not proved satisfactory, and the consequence is the intro-duction of the Compulsory Purchase

Act, now pending in parliament.
"The representatives of the Irish people in parliament must be upheld in



narkets. There is a large establishnent in Cork for the making of jams and marmalade, which are to be fou on every breakfast table in hotels and the houses of well-to-do families. "The Irishman in America has an

pportunity to encourage the Irish nanufacturer. He will find that his articles are just as good as those produced by the English or French man- Propaganda in place of Cardinal Vinufacturers. Lady Aberdeen made a ommendable effort during the Chicago Exposition to introduce and proote the sale of Irish manufactured and worsted goods. I have never and of regular discipline heard that the scheme has taken any

U. S. CROPS Weather Eureau's Weekly Summary of Conditions.

WASHINGTON, July 29.-The weaher bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows: The corn crop has experienced another week of exceptionally favorable onditions over much the greater part

of the principal corn area. Showers have prevented the comple on of winter wheat harvest in the lake region, New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlanic States, where damage to wheat in shock is quite extensively reported.

Late spring wheat on the whole is very promising. Wheat harvesting is progressing under difficulties in the Mississippi valley and lake reon, but the general outlook for a arge yield is favorable

The northern portions of the eastern and central districts of the cotton belt ontinue to suffer from drought. Tobacco is suffering from drought n Tennessee, Virginia and portions of

Kentucky and Maryland. In the other obacco states the reports are generally promising.
As a rule the general outlook for apples continues unpromising, although in some sections a good crop is prom-

The most favorable reports are reeived from New England, eastern and and industrious citizens, whose death portions of Illinois, Kansas and Okla-

The bulk of a good hay crop ha een secured in the states of the central valleys. In the lake region and

HERE'S A JOKE ON HEROES Canadians on Coronation Contingent Go

Wrong Bath in London. A good story on themselves is being tolby two well known young men who were with the coronation contingent in England

with the coronation contingent in England. The twain were strolling about the city taking in the sights when the desire for a bath became so strong that they went in search of some place in which they could have a dip. They came to a large building on which were inserbed the words "Bath House," and they were overjoyed that their search was so soon over.

They proceeded to the entrance and rang the bell. They were met by a servant in livery, but at that moment one of the Camucks concluded that a change of underwear would be the right thing. Instead of entering they went and made the purchase. On returning to the building they proceeded to a side entrance and were greeted by another man in livery, who called:

"What are you fellows doing here?"

They replied that they desired to have a bath. The servant gazed with a surprised look for a moment and then gave them the merry Ha! Ha!

They were incensed at this, and asked in angry tones to be taken where they could have their dip. Their tormentor instead of replying called some others in the same uniform as himself, and all appeared to enjoy the joke immensely.

Afterwards the servant told the Canadians that the building was not a bath house.

"Well," said one of the khaki heroes.

"Walt does b—a—t—b—house spell if it does not spell Bath House?"

The servant explained the building was not a place for bathing, but the city home of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The Canadians were considerably taken down, but after being directed to the place they wanted to reach they soon recovered their good humor and laughed heartly over their mistake. debility, or decline of mental or physical power, is certainly superior to

COUNTY COURT CHAMBERS. Before Judge Forbes yesterday, E. P. Raymond made application on behalf of the defendant in the case of Ralph Colpitts' administrators v. Elliott for an order for review on the grounds that the magistrate's return did not show that the evidence had been read over to the witness before being subscribed by them; that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to tax a counsel fee, and that the magistrate had no jurisdiction to sign judgment for the plaintiff, the defendant having for the plaintiff, the defendant having been present at the opening of the court and after waiting an hour and a half for plaintiff and then applied for a non-suit, which was referred to N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or A. Chipman Smith & Co., St. non-suit, which was refused, de fendant left: also that judgment signed on the 81st day of June, an imossible date. His honor will deliver udgment on Friday at 11 o'clock. W. B. Wallace, K. C., opposed the appli-

DUNDONALD'S SECRETAY. KINGSTON, Ont., July 29.-Capt Geo. Kirkpatrick, son of the late Sir George Kirkpatrick, who is now in England, has been appointed military secretary to the new commander of the Canadian forces, Lord Dundonald, and will leave for Canada this week.

WANTED-A case of Headache that KUMFORT Powders will not cure it. from ten to twenty minutes

POPE'S SUCCESSOR.

Pontiff's Personal Wishes Favor Car. dinal Gotti.

ROME, July 29.—Cardinal Agliardi was today appointed prefect of the Economy of the Congregation of the cent Vannutelli.

Cardinal Vannutelli will replace Cardinal Gotti as prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regulars The selection of Cardinal Gotti to succeed the late Cardinal Ledochowski in the most important post in the gift of the Pope is universally regarded as indicating the pontiff's personal wishes as to the personality of his successor. Cardinal Gotti has long been con-

sidered the most likely of the cardinals for succession to the papal throne,

ST. STEPHEN. Death of Mr. Samuel Welcek, an

Esteemed Citizen. ST. STEPHEN, July 30 .- Samuel Welock, one of our most respected cit-izens, passed away at his home in Duke's ward on Wednesday forenoon. He was born in this town 65 years ago next September, and was married to Miss Katherine McWha, who predeceased him about eight years. Their offspring are Laura, wife of Alfred Price; Ella, relict of the late Frank Phelan; Frank, Kate and Herman Welock, all residing here. Samuel, Fred and an infant son have passed pefore. Mr. Welock learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for many years in partnership with Joseph McWhirty. Twenty-one years ago he entered the employ of the St. Croix cotton mill, in charge of similar work, and remained steadily at work with them until seven weeks ago, when ill ealth compelled a cessati Welock served several terms as a ember of the town council. He was ne of our most upright, intelligent

FERROZONE.

Furnishes a Convenient Form. a Tonic-Laxative Which Cures Constipation and a Host of Other Diseases More or Less

Common. The entire length of the intestinal canal can be gently and thoroughly cleansed of all foul, decaying matter, by taking Ferrozone after each meal. Ferrozone helps the kidneys and liver to do their work, and by preventing the pores of the skin from being clogged up, it clears and beautifies the complexion. Ferrozone relieves irritation and pressure on the tissues of the brain and nerve centres, and insures a healthy, vigorous condition of

nd and body. The great merit of Ferrozone is that it instantly relieves constipation, and permanently cures it without interfering with business or pleasure, and never causes inconvenience or distress. It keeps all the bodily functions regular, and is the only medicine for constipation that acts gently, acts quickly, acts surely, without grip or grippe. Ferrozone is especially effic cases of over-work, headache, brain fag, torpid Hver, weak memory, and melancholia. It relieves that "tired feeling," and puts elasticity into every movement. Ferrozone gives strength to the regenerative organs, and for the relief of nervous prostration, nervous

any curative agent the world has ever The range of adaptability of Ferrozone is simply wonderful. It is entirely vegetable in composition, and quite free from any possibility of injurious effect even under long continued use. It is prepared in the form of a choco-late coated tablet, and no uncertainty of mistake as to the proper quantity

or dose can ever arise. Ferrozone is recommended and sold by all druggists, price 50 cts. a box, or three boxes for \$1.25. Remember the name and see that the genuine Ferrozone is supplied. Refuse a substitute.

DIED IN CALGARY

CALGARY, N. W. T., July 80.-Alderman John Creighton died at the general hospital yesterday afternoon, after an illness of six weeks. He came to Calgary in 1888 from Cha B., and had ever since been identified with the growth of the city.

of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

JOHN

(Broc It is estimate the millionaire is in the neighbo such estimates He probably d he was worth hi was one of th civilized world. inheritance, 4 than any of John W. Mac Irish stock, was came to New when a small l Park Row. He know the faces he could have times over in filed with an to be rich some time the family and every you

HE LEARNE When he grew strength of limb ward maturity. better for him pers. His fathe xiety of his race of a trade. Jo the Webb shiphu time the greates metropolis, thou America. He w fully. He learn he was hammer saving a little was dreaming sipation or of the responsibili that great weal it would come t The bonanza ound John W. eave home. but he had stave

ed to lie. Thos say that nothin career was so of waiting. At aged to get to th was then only ighter, a man o BEGAN WOL It was in Sierr began placer n pan, and a few all a man neede days and in the

months John W ulated several went to Neva der contract. lo work as a tim It was in this Mackay hit up a William S. O'Bri all able bodied, all dead broke. partnership that acter of that of eteers." "Each each" was their ever put it into ably they never given to phrase

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ALL FOUR BE LIO Fair was a mi kay when the pa Flood and O'Bri saloon. All four aires, but Comsto to the famous That was one p mining. A man to sell out and ging. Unlike Fair, Ma

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THE LONG STI