

SHALL CANADA HAVE NAVY OF ITS OWN?

Frank Hodgins, K. C., Advocates That it Shall, Before the Canadian Club.

An Able Review of the Situation Given at Club's Informal Dinner.

At the Canadian Club's luncheon in the Royal Hotel last evening, Mr. Frank Hodgins, K. C., of Toronto, gave an interesting address on a much discussed subject, "Shall Canada Have a Navy?" President W. M. McClelland was in the chair and there was a large attendance of members who followed the speaker's remarks with the closest attention.

Mr. Hodgins emphasized that he had no desire to treat the subject as a burning question, his idea being to appeal to reason and patriotism. That the British Navy was there anyway and bound to protect its colonies, and the Monroe Doctrine, were two misconceptions, he said, used as arguments against Canada having a navy. While the Monroe doctrine prevented any other power from acquiring territory on this side of the Atlantic it did not prevent the United States from doing so. "And I do not know," observed the speaker, "that Canadians are prepared to live on this continent on sufferance. I have not, I must confess, much faith in the civitas as regards that Monroe doctrine."

Mr. Hodgins touched on the Spanish-American war and what followed, as regarded Porto Rico, Panama, and the States now being prepared to annex Cuba and held it up as a weakness of the argument that the Monroe doctrine in any way protected Canada. He did not feel like depending upon it. Those were two views as to why Canada should not have a navy or contribute to its support.

Under three headings Mr. Hodgins advanced reasons why Canada should have a navy: First there was the unbounded prosperity of the country—the trade that Canada had, and expected to have; secondly, what might be called the silent invitation of Great Britain, and the States now being prepared to annex Cuba and held it up as a weakness of the argument that the Monroe doctrine in any way protected Canada. He did not feel like depending upon it. Those were two views as to why Canada should not have a navy or contribute to its support.

Canada last year sent 38,000,000 bushels of wheat to the old country, and its trade amounted to 40 per cent more than the former year. England received 260,000,000 bushels of wheat last year so that it could be seen that, great as Canada's trade in that respect had been it might be greater. Of the over-seas trade 54 per cent of it went to Great Britain. The ocean trade amounted to something like \$16,000,000 and inland and coast trade \$20,000,000. It must be evident from this that on the Atlantic Canada had interests well worth protecting and on which it should be ready to pay the insurance. The trade with China and Japan, while amounting to only about three and a half million dollars now, had great prospects, considering the great growth Canada would enjoy in the next twenty years. The opening up of China and the activity of Japan were great. There was no reason why Canada should not get this trade which Germany, France and other nations were after. In ten years this trade might be expected to grow from three and a half million dollars to between thirty and forty million.

Another factor, which, as a rule, did not attract the attention of the casual observer, was the fact that there had been an entire change of the distribution of the British fleet within the last six years. Great Britain was not represented on the Pacific, except near Australia, by a single cruiser, and two or three large armored cruisers, and the rest protected cruisers. After the conflict between Japan and Russia the northern Pacific had been abandoned to Japan. In the Atlantic the same thing was going on. There was a North American western squadron some years ago. That had entirely disappeared, and was the one from the eastern coast of South America. The North Atlantic had been abandoned by Great Britain to the United States. This was partly strategic and partly political. There was no doubt that the danger point at the present time was Germany, and thirty-five battleships were stationed in the North Sea and channel between Gibraltar and England. While the redistribution had not reduced the strength of Britain's navy, the Pacific and Atlantic had been abandoned as far as local protection was concerned.

In the heading over to Canada of the Esquimaux and Halibut dockyards, Great Britain required that they should be kept up to a certain condition. That was what was regarded as the silent invitation. Canadians found both seas abandoned and the dockyards handed over. The questions arose: Were they willing to take the hint and have something available in time of war? While it was not likely in case of a conflict with Germany or some other nation that Canada would become involved, Mr. Hodgins emphasized how humiliating it would be to have the enemy send its battleships into the Canadian dockyards to stay as long as they wanted to and go when they pleased. Canada should be in a position to force them to leave at once or stay under guard. He was not emphasizing this as a burning question, but one to sit down calmly in time of peace and consider what might be possible in time of war.

Mr. Hodgins then dealt with the questions taken up at the Imperial conference in relation to the matter, and quoted the views of Hon. Mr. Brodeur and that of the Chief Lord of the Admiralty. If Canada was prepared to accept the suggestion offered by the latter, co-operating to that extent, it would have gone a long way towards satisfying its own national pride as falling in with the idea suggested by those responsible for the navy of not only Great Britain, but the Empire. Mr. Hodgins estimated it would cost about \$50,000,000 sterling for the type of boat suggested by the admiralty, and about \$28,000,000 for upkeep.

Regarding the All Red route, Mr. Hodgins said the idea had been discussed by the Toronto branch of the Navy League in May, 1906. The idea was that the All Red Route by means of co-operation between the Mother Country and the colonies should build fast boats so equipped as to be available for cruisers in time of war. The Lusitania and Mauretania, he pointed out, were built under the supervision of the admiralty, so that large guns could be mounted on them in time of war. There was no reason why, if the All Red scheme succeeded, and Canada had to pay something for its success, as he hoped it would, that in proportion to what it paid that much should be contributed to its protection in time of war.

"It would not be a bad idea," said Mr. Hodgins, "to have a navy as a little of the fighting blood. We are all very fond of traditions of the British navy. It would do to let the spirit of adventure and the fighting blood of the nation grow cold."

Canada had great statesmen who consolidated the provinces and developed its resources. It seemed to him that what was required now was for someone to rise up and arouse the spirit of loyalty to bring Canada in line with the Mother Country into a happy partnership. "It is in that partnership that the larger part of the great future that lies before Canada will be found," was Mr. Hodgins' concluding remark.

The speaker was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. J. H. Smith, seconded by Mr. F. F. McPherson, moved a vote of thanks.

President McClelland announced that Hon. Jam. Ross would speak before the club on December 20th, on the subject of "Power for Ontario."

Col. Van Wagner Exposes Muddle Made by Whitney.

To the Editor of the Times:

"That Beach Bungle," "An Act respecting Burlington Beach," is, as you point out, one of the ludicrous pieces of legislation ever enacted. I have not a copy of "The Liquor Act," but, understanding that the number of tavern licenses to be granted in a municipality is limited by the number of population—the Beach has a population of perhaps one hundred and fifty, and thus in order to have a population sufficient to entitle the Beach to any tavern licenses it is considered a portion of Saultfleet, and depends upon Saultfleet's population for its tavern licenses. These three licenses on the Beach reduce the number of licenses, and the revenue therefrom, to which Saultfleet by her population is entitled. But the Beach Act provides (section 23) that the proportion of the license fund which would otherwise be payable to the Township of Saultfleet, in respect to tavern licenses on the Beach—shall be paid to the Beach Commissioners. If the License Act is as I understand, section 23, of the Beach Act is simply robbery. I would like to ask my temperate friends what they think of this evasion of the Liquor License Act. The permanent residents of the Beach were placed upon Part I. of Saultfleet Voters' list. To get an authoritative decision upon their status, we appealed against a number of these voters, before the county judge, who struck their names off Part I. and placed them upon Part III, enabling them to vote at elections of the Legislative Assembly only. By section 24, of the Beach Act, the Township of Saultfleet must print the Beach voters' list. The Government takes the taxes upon the railway and power corporations on the Beach, and the township of Saultfleet, on the other hand, takes the taxes upon the township, and then compels the latter to print the Beach voters' list. The Beach Act does not take all of Burlington Beach in its boundaries. That portion of the Beach in Halton is not included, and the south boundary is the road between lots 28 and 29, instead of the actual Beach boundary, the road between lots 26 and 27. This portion of the Beach was not included, because the school house of No. 4 section is situated on this portion of the Beach, and they wished to evade the taxes to support this school.

H. P. Van Wagner.

Scouts Suicide Theory.

Orangeville, Dec. 6.—Roy Dawson, whose tragic death occurred at Burlington yesterday, was a son of R. F. Dawson, a music dealer, of this place, and was but 18 years of age. The father is terribly shocked and the suicide theory. The body will arrive here to-night.

Want \$100,000 Bonus.

Markdale, Dec. 6.—A Toronto company is proposing to establish a \$150,000 cement company here, if the village will grant \$100,000 towards the expenses.



THE CYGNET FLIES.

DR. BELL'S AIRSHIP GIVEN SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

Tug Furnished Motive Power and Rope Kept the Vessel Straight, But All Who Saw the Trial Were Satisfied of Its Success.

Halifax, Dec. 6.—Dr. Alexander Graham Bell achieved a signal success this afternoon in the successful flight of his first airship, the Cygnet. The event, demonstrating as it does the possibility of the tetrahedral principle applied to flying machines, marks an epoch in the solution of the problem of aerial navigation. Early in the afternoon the large contrivance of innumerable silken cells was conveyed to its cradle on board the dismantled schooner especially prepared for the purpose.

The schooner was then attached to the steamer Blue Hill by means of a towing line, and the whole proceeded up Bras d'Or Lakes in the teeth of a strong northeaster. Upon the Blue Hill attaining a speed of fifteen miles per hour the signal was given, the cradle tipped and the Cygnet, exposing immediately her immense area of silken surface soared gracefully into the air. The flying line connecting the airship and the steamer directed the course of the former, also supplying the motive power necessary to keep it in flight.

After a half hour's trial the Cygnet was allowed to descend. It sailed gracefully down at an angle of about twenty-five degrees, and rested on the water of the lake by means of its three huge floats. It was then fished up and towed back to Beinn Breagh laboratory.

Barred from Mosques.

Constantinople, Dec. 6.—In the future, only members of foreign diplomatic or consular corps of specially delegated envoys may visit Turkish mosques. Foreigners will be barred. This is according to a measure recently adopted by the Turkish Minister of the Interior, and although it is prompted by a cautionary motive rather than by any spirit of religious exclusiveness, it will go hard with tourists, and will, consequently, deprive minor Turkish officials of a not inconsiderable source of income.

The interdiction was first applied on the occasion of the visit to Constantinople of the Arab delegation from the Yemen. It was the policy of the authorities to show these Arab sheiks every favor, to gratify their wishes, and defer as much as possible to their prejudices, with a view to winning their allegiance and respect. Especially was it essential to impress them from a religious point of view, in view of the claims of the Sultan to the Caliphate. Consequently, when the Arabs appeared, sanctified at the free admission of unbelievers into the holy places of worship, a liberty so at variance with their own intolerant ideas, the authorities promptly issued the prohibition.

At first it was stated that the privilege would be renewed after the departure of the Arabs, and then "after Ramadan" was vaguely mentioned as the date of the removal of the interdiction.

Revision of the Vulgate.

Pope Expresses Hope That the Faithful Will Contribute.

Rome, Dec. 6.—The Pope has written to Abbot Gasquet, head of the English Benedictines, who has been entrusted with the revision of the Vulgate, expressing the hope that in view of the expense of searching the libraries of Europe for manuscripts to do the work, the faithful will contribute money to enable the revision to be carried out in the best manner. He also appeals to the owners of libraries to allow them to be inspected for manuscripts.

Restrict Cocaine Sales.

Druggists to Ask Parliament to Legislate Thereon.

Toronto, Dec. 27.—A resolution was passed at the meeting of the Council of the Ontario College of Pharmacy to send a strong recommendation to the Dominion Government to amend the Pharmacy Act so that the sale of cocaine will be limited to a doctor's prescription only.

One druggist reports three requests this present week.

Preferred Dog to Husband.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 6.—Alice Nicolay, claiming to belong to Ontario, has got a divorce here. Her husband, she said, abused her because she took a pet dog to bed with him.

YORK LOAN.

SHAREHOLDERS WERE NOT CONSULTED BY DIRECTORS.

Application Forms Varied—Official Referee Authorizes Payment of \$8,035 Commission on Land Sales to Liquidators.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Another sitting was given yesterday by Mr. George Kappela, official referee, to the claims of holders of certificates in the York County Loan and Savings Co.

Mr. A. E. Herington, accountant of the National Trust, reported that of the 4,981 holders, representing \$323,311.42, he had discovered that the applications of 3,054 lacked the clause indicating that preferred stock was asked for. The certificates, however, bore the same inscription as that issued on the other applications, reading: "This stock shall be a first charge upon the securities of the company."

Mr. Stewart Lynn, former secretary-treasurer of the York Loan, was examined as to the notices issued calling meetings of shareholders. The witness said he had looked on the various notices, but failed to discover any referring to the passing of by-laws authorizing the raising of money by the issue of debentures, by preferred stock or by loan. The directors appeared to have considered the shareholders a negligible quantity.

Mr. Herington was questioned by counsel as to the changes in the nature of securities between the annual statement at the end of 1904 and that of 1905. The great reduction in mortgages was caused by the discharge of the blanket mortgage on the plant of the Southern Light and Power Company, in exchange of shares thus increasing the amount under stock and bonds.

A further adjournment was made to enable Mr. Herington to prepare a statement showing the movements, each month during 1905, in the nature of the securities held by the York Loan.

An order by Mr. George Kappela was filed at Osgoode Hall yesterday, authorizing the National Trust to pay themselves \$8,035, as commission on the sales of York Loan real estate effected this year. The remuneration is fixed at two and a half per cent on the prices realized.

MRS. HUGHES' TALK.

Appreciative Audience at the Y. W. C. A. Yesterday.

The first of a series of interesting addresses to mothers and kindergartners was delivered at the Y. W. C. A. yesterday afternoon by Mrs. James L. Hughes, of Toronto. There was a large and appreciative audience. Mrs. Hughes took the text for her subject from a little book, "Letters to a Mother," taking the first chapter, which dealt with the faith a child inherently feels for its mother. Mrs. Hughes emphasized that a mother, to hold that faith, had to live up to it. She drew many beautiful illustrations.

The whole course will be open to anyone desiring to attend. The next lecture will be on January 3. Copies of the book, from which Mrs. Hughes spoke may be had in any of the book stores.

WARD 4 TORIES.

The Tories of Ward 4 held their organization meeting last night at the Conservative headquarters in the Sun Life. A fairly large audience was on hand and put the slate through without a murmur. Their choice for the ensuing year was: George Allan, chairman, W. J. Clark, vice-chairman; Frank Robbins, secretary; W. Hipkins, L. Slaughter and E. Fairbanks, committee. Different addresses were made, and the platform and talk much to the delight of those present.

REST FOR REV. MR. MOORE.

The executive of the Lord's Day Alliance, in order that Rev. T. Albert Moore, through a complete rest, recover from his indisposition, arranged over from his indisposition, arranged yesterday that the provincial secretary, Rev. G. Hanna, shall cancel his engagements after the 15th inst., and undertake Mr. Moore's office duties at Toronto, with the assistance of Rev. Dr. Shearer.

Starving in Toronto.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—Unable to get work and without money or food for two days, Albert Honeyball, a young Englishman of twenty-one, fell unconscious in Clarence square yesterday morning. He was picked up by Good Samaritans from 10 Clarence square and medical assistance sent for. Dr. Geo. E. Smith looked after Honeyball at the house and had him sent to the Western Hospital.

Meat in His Windpipe.

Metcalf, Ont., Dec. 6.—While J. Herbert Goldo, of this place, was eating his dinner at noon to-day, a piece of meat lodging in his windpipe, and before medical aid could reach him he expired.

Half a Century in the Mail.

Paris, Dec. 6.—A letter which was posted in Paris on Jan. 10, 1860, has just reached its destination in the same city, says our correspondent. No explanation of the delay is forthcoming. Despite the lapse of nearly half a century, the postman was able to deliver it to the lady for whom it was intended, and who is now a venerable septuagenarian.

Raced for Life.

Saskatoon, December 6.—Hector Lachapelle, a homesteader, living 85 miles from here, arrived in the city last night in charge of friends and expired a few minutes later in the city hospital. Lachapelle Thursday was working with a threshing machine and got his hand caught in the machinery. The arm was literally torn from the socket. The nearest physician was absent and as every moment was vital to the homesteader, owing to his bleeding to death, the party hurriedly left for the long drive to Saskatoon. They arrived here minutes later. The body was taken back to Zelandra to-day, where he leaves a wife and two babies.

FIELDING ON CANADA'S DEBT.

Loans Wiped Out or Extensions Provided For.

Mr. Fielding Answers Several Questions in the House.

Mr. Crawford Continues the Debate on the Address.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, in answer to a number of Opposition questions this afternoon, gave considerable information as to the manner in which loans falling due during the last year had been dealt with, and also as to what portions of Canada's debt would become due in 1908. There was little comfort for the Opposition in the replies, as they showed that the Government had been thoroughly alive to the situation, having wiped out some of the indebtedness which had matured and made advantageous terms regarding the balance.

The debate on the address was continued by Messrs. Crawford and Armstrong, and at 6 o'clock adjournment was made until Monday.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved that the public accounts and the Auditor-General's report, laid on the table last session, be referred to the Public Accounts Committee. This is in accordance with the understanding reached last session, in order that the inquiry may be continued in respect to several items.

Government Loans.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, answering Hon. Geo. E. Foster, said the Dominion loan of \$9,376,386, falling due May 1st this year, had been renewed at the same rate of interest for four years to the first of May, 1911, with an option until the 30th of April, 1910, of converting it into Dominion Government three per cent, due in 1938, at the rate of 2105 of three per cent, for each \$100 of four per cent. Since July 1st, 1906, the Government had borrowed as follows: \$250,000 on November 1st, 1906, on the security of treasury bills, at 4½ per cent, for six months through the Bank of Montreal, London. A loan of \$300,000 on August 17th, on the security of treasury bills, at 4½ per cent, for one year, through the Bank of Montreal, London. There were no overdrafts in the banks in Canada. The Government account with the Bank of Montreal, their financial agent, had been overdrawn on current account from time to time, as usual, and such overdrafts had been covered in due course by treasury bills, where such have been issued. According to the last account received, the overdraft in London was \$301,619. The arrangements as to overdrafts was that they bore the current Bank of England rate.

To Mr. Monk he said the total amount of temporary Government loans at present was \$500,000, on the security of treasury bills, for one year at 4½ per cent. The loan was obtained through the Bank of Montreal, the interest on the portion which the bank itself held being 4½ per cent. That portion discounted outside the Bank of Montreal was at the same rate, with the addition of ¼ per cent to the Bank of Montreal, in accordance with the agreement respecting the management of the Government's financial business in London. Replying to Mr. Borden, he repeated in substance the answer to Mr. Foster.

Paying the Debt.

To another question by Mr. Borden he said the portions of the debt of Canada which had fallen due since the 31st of October, 1906, and the manner in which the indebtedness had been met were: Four per cent loan, 1876, due November 1st, 1906, for \$2,500,000, against which a sinking fund to the amount of \$268,807 was held, leaving a balance of \$2,231,192 to be provided for. The whole was redeemed. Three and a half per cent, currency debentures for \$500,000, originally issued the 1st of December, 1891, maturing the 1st of December, 1906, were paid on presentation. Four per cent of 1874, extended to 1st of May, 1907, for \$1,926,654, was renewed through underwriting, as in the case of the previous extension, at the same rate of interest for a period of four years with the option until April 30th, 1910, of converting into Dominion Government three per cent, stock, at a rate of 2105 of three per cent, for each \$100 of four per cent.

Due Next Year.

To a third question by Mr. Borden he said the portions of the debt of Canada falling due during 1908 were: Four per cent, Intercolonial Railway guarantee loan, \$1,500,000, maturing April 1st, against which the Government held a sinking fund of \$1,197,915, leaving \$302,085 to be provided. Four per cent loan of 1878, of \$4,500,000, maturing the 1st of November, against which the Government held a sinking fund of \$1,000,970, leaving \$3,499,030 to be provided. Arrangements as to payment had been the subject of communication with the financial agents in London. In view of the unfavorable condition of the money market it had not been deemed expedient to make any definite arrangement at present. The subject was receiving every consideration.

Provincial Subsidies.

To Mr. Blain, Hon. Mr. Fielding said the half-yearly statement of the subsidies to the Provinces under the new arrangements were: Ontario, \$1,064,387.04; Quebec, \$843,289.54; New Brunswick, \$310,680.48; Nova Scotia, \$305,232.38; British Columbia, \$261,038.33; Prince Edward Island, \$100,525.99; Saskatchewan, \$630,167.70; Alberta, \$627,062.50; Manitoba, \$275,748.73. The grants under the previous arrangements were respectively, \$669,643.64, \$543,356.74, \$245,680.48, \$216,402.18, \$153,538.33, \$125,525.99, \$65,167.70, \$562,062.50, \$310,748.73.

Debate on the Address.

Mr. Crawford (Portage la Prairie) made a happy comparison between the speech from the throne in 1895, the last year of Conservative rule, with that of 1907, emphasizing the meagreness of the former and the excellent bill of fare of the latter. Referring to some Opposition criticisms he deprecated their attacks on the immigration policy. In one year alone American settlers coming into Canada had brought with them effects valued at \$40,586,138. There was plenty

of money in the country, he said later, for all legitimate purposes, and he did not think the financial situation was one to cause alarm. Mr. Crawford was, however, strong in his condemnation of the inadequate transportation facilities in the west. It was not tight money that was causing the trouble there, but the transportation conditions. There was a considerable demand for labor in the west, and the supply was not equal in his and other districts. Wages of \$1 and \$1.50 per day were being offered for bushmen, and they could not be got in sufficient numbers. He declared himself opposed to Government ownership of public utilities, but favored control. Speaking of electoral corruption, he condemned the methods which had been practised by the Conservatives in Manitoba, and said that Premier Whitney was following the example of his Conservative friends in Manitoba in depriving Liberals of office.

Mr. Armstrong (East Lambton) entered into a lengthy argument in favor of the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones.

ANGMENTATION.

Presbyterians Consider How to Increase Fund.

At a meeting held in St. Paul's school room last night, presided over by Mr. James Chisholm, the claims of augmentation to a more liberal support were ably put forth by Sir Thomas Taylor, Dr. Lyle, Mr. George Rutherford, Rev. Dr. Drummond, Mr. W. H. Wardrope, K. C. and others. It was agreed to ask some of the laymen interested in favor of the nationalization of telegraphs and telephones.

BOX SOCIAL.

International Lodge, I. O. G. T., Scores a Success.

The committee in charge of the box social reversed the usual order of things last night. Instead of the sisters providing the boxes, the brothers supplied the good things, and the fair sex supplied the needful. A. H. Lyle made an ideal auctioneer, and by his eloquence and repartee extracted a goodly sum from the fair purchasers.

After the sale the ladies escorted their partners to tables and a merry hour was spent in eating and drinking. Next Friday evening the Light Blues will provide the programme.

WOMAN'S CANADIAN CLUB.

Mrs. W. Sanford Evans President of Organization at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—Mrs. W. Sanford Evans was elected the first President of the newly organized Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg to-day. The other officers are: First vice-president, Mrs. George Bryce; second vice-president, Mrs. O. Fortin; third vice-president, Mrs. Duke; fourth vice-president, Mrs. Chapman; literary correspondent, Mrs. W. H. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. J. Mackay; and secretary, Mrs. W. F. Osborne.

BUSINESS SECTION BURNED.

Alameda, Saskatchewan, is Swept by a Disasterous Fire.

Alameda, Sask., Dec. 6.—A disastrous fire swept this town to-day, and before it was got under control the entire business section had been wiped out. The loss is estimated at over \$200,000. Following are the principal losses: King Bros., butcher shop, \$2,000; Broadfoot's American shop, \$20,000; Emmerson's livery stable, \$4,000; B. B. Teed, law office, \$1,000; R. T. Gilman's men's store, \$14,000; R. Hopper Bros., general store, \$25,000; Crouk and McDowell's Implement warehouse, \$15,000; Wood and Gibson, general store, \$14,000; Lumber and Hardware Co., \$25,000; Farmer's Elevator and Trading Co., \$50,000; Masone Hall, \$10,000; Crown Lumber and Hardware Co., \$20,000; Brighton Hotel, \$20,000. Insurance totals, \$60,000.

BERLIN PLANS NEW SUBWAY.

To Run Through Heart of City—Five New Surface Lines.

Berlin, Dec. 6.—The Traffic Commission of the Municipality of Berlin has decided to build an underground railroad running northwest and southeast through the heart of the city, from Charlottenburg to Rixdorf. The new line, which is an addition to the subway which is run north and south, will cause about 60,000 marks.

Berlin will also have in the near future five new surface lines to meet the increased traffic demands of the population.

ARABS WERE ROUTED.

First Move of French Forces to Punish Rebellious Tribesmen.

Paris, Dec. 6.—A report has been received here from Gen. Liautau, commander of the French flying column in Algeria, saying that the first move of the French forces to punish the Beni Nassen tribesmen was made yesterday, when a force of Arabs was routed. Only two Frenchmen were wounded. The fighting lasted practically all day.

STEEPLEJACK'S ESCAPE.

Caught High in Air, Was Slowly Freezing.

Cleveland, Dec. 6.—For three hours to-day, Arthur O'Donnell, a steeplejack of New Rochelle, N. Y., faced death in a swaying seat, suspended from the spire of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 190 feet above the ground. The rope had caught in a cornice when he started to descend after four hours' work in the air. After all experiments had failed to reach him, firemen hauled a hole in the steeple's side and loosened the rope. O'Donnell's hands and face were frozen, and he collapsed as the seat touched the ground before a crowd of a thousand.

"I find I can wear my last year's overcoat again," chirped the optimist. "I find I've got to!" growled the pessimist. —Louisville Courier-Journal.