

Three Lions Loose in a Hotel.

Armed Police Chase in the Streets.
Berlin, Oct. 21.—During a fog eight lions and a tiger escaped from a circus van at Leipzig about midnight last night, and for four hours the wildest excitement and terror prevailed in part of the city.

The animals, were being taken to the railway station in a van when the vehicle collided in the fog with a tramway-car. The van was broken open and one of the lions jumped. It sprang savagely at the throats of the horses that were drawing the van. The horses tried to run away. This excited the seven lions and the tiger which were still in the van, and they too broke loose with a roar.

Then followed an exciting hunt, in which eighty armed policemen took part. In all 500 shots were fired. Six of the lions and the tiger were killed. The other two lions were captured alive.

The people in the streets fled madly into houses, courtyards, cellars, restaurants and cafes. Some of the lions prowled roaring through the streets. Others invaded an hotel and a restaurant, where they frightened the guests and smashed furniture, doing damage to the amount of £1,500. Other buildings were also visited by the animals.

Scratching at the Door.
Three lions burst into the Hotel Blucher by way of the front door. A panic followed. One of the lions dashed up the stairway and scratched on the door of a guest's room. The guest, a Frenchman, opened the door and found that his midnight visitor was a lion. Then he fled. The lion sprang into the room, where it wrecked a large mirror, and then jumped through the window into the street. The two other lions which made their way into the hotel were shot.

The wife of the manager of the circus begged the police to spare her husband's "valuable animals," but her request was made in vain.

MAN HELPING DOVE SUDDENLY KILLED.
Touched Live Wire After Climbing Pole.

Augusta, Me., October 26.—While trying to release a dove from telegraph wires, George Faulkner, aged fifty-six years, met his death to-day.

The dove, by a string attached to one of its legs, had become snarled and Mr. Faulkner climbed the pole in front of a restaurant to release it. At the top of the pole he came in contact with a live wire and received a shock of 105 volts. He immediately fell headlong to the sidewalk, splitting his skull. Faulkner was a mechanic employed in the wheel-works of the cotton mill. He leaves a widow, two sons and four daughters.

Lord Crew's Indian Story.

Whisky and Soda Memorial to an Englishman.

Lord Crew, Secretary of State for India, told a story of the jungle when bidding good-bye to a number of officers newly appointed to Government services in India, at an informal reception at the India Office.

"I remember hearing years ago in India a story of a young subaltern who went alone on a shooting expedition away into the wild country of the Malabar coast. The poor fellow was attacked by fever in the jungle, died, and was buried, and the people where he died felt themselves in no little difficulty as to how his spirit might be pacified and not haunt them.

"It was necessary, therefore, to place upon his grave something distinctly British, which would keep the spirit quiet. They were a hundred miles from any cantonment, but I was told that a small party of these simple folk went down to this cantonment and purchased a bottle of whisky, two bottles of soda water and a paper of cheroots, which they placed on the grave, and I was told that, in spite of difficulties, every year a party of them trotted down for the same purpose. Well, whisky and soda water are not things to be spurned at the proper time and place, still less cigars, but I should somehow wish that the concrete expression of our national genius had been in some respects different.—Daily Mail.

FIRE ENQUIRY.—An enquiry into the costly fire of Marshall Bros. will commence before Judge Knight this afternoon.

Clark's

All ready baked, in a juicy, whole, meaty and full flavored. Heating only is necessary.



French Aerial Postal Service.

Paris, Oct. 31.—At the end of next week the second aerial postal service will be started in France. One has already begun in Paris to Panillac to catch the South American steamers once a fortnight. The new service will be more elaborate. The air men will fly from Paris to Nice taking a big mail, coming down at Naves, Lyons and Orange. At each town he will drop with a sack of letters to take aboard another for the south. From Paris to Nice, by air is 465 miles, but the doctors of the air postmen will prolong the journey to 525 miles. He leaves Paris at 8 a.m., the mails being brought to the flying ground at Les Moulinettes from the head post office by motor car.

The air man will have 8 1/2 hours before sunset in which to complete his journey. The flight will be made in a biplane of 100 h.p. and capable of seventy miles an hour.

The ministry of commerce has insisted that a biplane shall be provided with an automatic stabilizing device. When the new service is established there will be a saving of time over the railway of twenty hours.

Tiny States With Armies.

There are several small States in the world possessing armies of their own, and at the present time Germany is negotiating with Belgium with a view to settling the status of Moresnet-Neutre the small neutral State of 1,400 acres on the borders of Belgium and Germany. The inhabitants, who number about 3,000, have the right to decide whether they will accept the jurisdiction of the German or the Belgian courts, and whether they will perform military service for Germany or for Belgium.

One of the oldest and most attractive States in Europe is San Marino, which lies in Central Italy. The entire area is about thirty-three square miles, and the population numbers under nine thousands. This tiny republic, when it was founded in the fourth century by St. Marinus, had no army, but now it boasts one numbering about a thousand men, officered exclusively by generals.

This little army nearly came to blows with the Austrians when Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, sought refuge in their land.

Wedding Bells.

SEARLE, KING.

On Oct. 24, at the home of Mr. W. R. Searle, formerly of this city, but now residing in Dorchester, Mass., was the scene of a quiet but very pretty wedding, when their daughter, Marion, was united in holy matrimony to Mr. F. D. King, of North Easton, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. A. Cassidy, pastor of Central M. E. Church, of North Easton, at 7 p.m., in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride was given away by her father and was attended by Miss Edie Parsons, of St. John's, Nfld., while the groom was supported by Mr. James Congdon, of Roxbury. The bride looked charming in a dark blue travelling suit with white picture hat, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses and maiden hair fern. The bridesmaid wore an alice blue messaline silk gown and black picture hat, and carried a bouquet of carnations and asparagus fern. The groom's present to the bride was a substantial cheque, the bridesmaid gold pendant and best man gold scarf pin. Following the ceremony a reception was held, after which the bride and groom left for an extended wedding tour. On their return they will reside on Canton St., North Easton, Mass. The presents were costly and numerous, including several cheques, showing the popularity of both bride and groom.

To retain the heat in sad irons, purchase a square soapstone and use it for an ironstand. The irons will remain heated twice as long.

If baked potatoes are allowed to stand in hot water for fifteen minutes, they require but half the baking and are more palatable and mealy.

How Ulster Was Planted.

A very interesting account of "The Ulster Plantation" is given by Mr. A. G. Bradley in Chambers Journal.

Mr. Bradley says: "When the two great Ulster chieftains, the Earls Tyrone and Tyrconnel, who had so long defied the English Crown, were ultimately subdued and driven out, their domains, roughly corresponding to the six counties (Donegal, Derry, Armagh, Fermanagh, Cavan, and Tyrone), were

destituted to the reigning king (James the First), and the opportunity was seized of settling them with an English and Scotch population.

London's Irish Estates.

"These were the years when the Elizabethan adventures had developed into the early Jacobean colonisers, and the fever was at its height. Virginia, the West Indies, New England, and Newfoundland were being seriously undertaken, and Ireland offered a handier and less rough, but perhaps more dangerous, opening of much the same kind.

"The country of Derry was bestowed on the various London trading companies to develop as it might, seem good to them, with certain restrictions. The other five counties, or, to be precise, all the good land in them, were surveyed into tracts mostly of one thousand, one thousand five hundred, and two thousand acres, virtually regardless of the native Irish occupants. The latter's business, to be sure, had been mainly that of graziers, and their buildings of slight value; but they were pushed out into the bogs, wastes, and mountains, with the exception of a few of the better sort, who, though shifted, were allotted definite tracts of smaller size upon the fringes of the colonists.

"Of the larger tracts now offered by the Crown with clear title there were something over two hundred, many of them, as it appeared from later survey, controlling and virtually attaching considerable areas of contiguous waste land. These were offered on terms of a lease for ever, at sufficiently tempting figures to counterbalance the discomforts of a semi-colonial career with rather more than its danger—to wit, about five pounds to the one thousand acres. Other tracts, again, were given to Trinity College, Dublin, and to the Anglican Church thenceforward established in Ireland, and placed in possession of the old Catholic endowments.

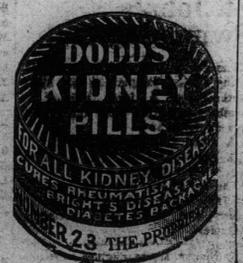
"The two hundred and eighteen important estates were exactly divided, and with design, between English and Scottish planters; and, furthermore, each county, except Derry (controlled by Londoners), was apportioned, though with no such precision of equality, to both nationalities in usually separate groups.

"The Scottish settlers came mainly from the south-west counties—Hamiltons, Cunninghams, Humes, and Stewarts being much in evidence. Many significant old English names catch the eye at once, such as Phetplace, Willoughby, Sacheverell, Talbot, Romington, Ridgeway, Poyns, Roe, and so forth.

"When all was quiet through the eighteenth century, and the English and Irish Anglican Parliaments held the country in the hollow of their hands, what a madness it was, from the British point of view, that by invidious laws, both sectarian and commercial, the sturdy Presbyterians of the north were driven by thousands and thousands to North America with a bitterness in their hearts as deep as any that burned within the Celtic Catholic emigrants of a later day!

Drained of Presbyterians.

"A hundred thousand left in the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and were the best pioneers and makers of new states that America ever had. "Proceeding usually to the Western frontier of the day, these people became colonists for the second time almost within a century. Hence, and perhaps from their rather grim Calvinism, their great qualities as pioneers. One would think this continuous drain of Ulster Protestants, mainly Presbyterians, from about 1700 to 1774, would have reduced the proportion of Scottish to English blood in Ulster. But on the other hand, Scot continued to move in there for long after James the First's plantation, which was not the case with the English. Creed is a kind of rough test, and Anglicans and Presbyterians are numerically about equal to-day in Ulster."



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How to Tell Whether Tea or Coffee are Causing your Troubles

It seems easy to leave off drinking tea or coffee and note the results.

But you say, "I can't do without my morning cup," so the dreary days follow one another, the same old pains and aches slowly growing a little worse. Do you dare think of the road ahead, if that downward tendency keeps on, and why shouldn't it unless you change the daily habit?

Suppose today you assert your right to crush habit and start a new and healthful life.

It's easy to quit tea and coffee and take on.

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