

M'KEE DIVORCE.

French Court Separates Them In Interest of Both.

Scored McKee For Reading Wife's Love Letters In Court.

Paris, May 14.—The court today granted the McKee divorce, finding that both Mr. and Mrs. McKee had each contributed to the unhappiness of their household. Mrs. McKee is given the custody of their child, with the provision that Mr. McKee be allowed to have the child one month yearly, as well as being permitted to see the child twice a week if living in the same city or town. The court also found that Mr. McKee charges that Col. Baxter and Mrs. McKee, his daughter, had inspired libellous articles against him in the American newspapers were not proved, and dismissed the case. Mr. McKee was ordered to contribute 1,000 francs monthly for the support of his child.

The divorce suit was brought in this city by Mrs. A. Hart McKee, formerly Mrs. Hugh Tevis.

The court was of opinion that a reconciliation between the McKees was impossible, so a separation was the wisest thing. It found the husband guilty of violence, and of having committed grave wrongs towards his wife, saying he had yielded on the slightest provocation to the impulse of his vicious nature. He had aggravated these wrongs by bringing charges against his wife which he could not prove, as well as having read court his wife's love letters, which "elementary decency" should have prevented him from making public.

The court found that the wife on her side unwarrantably attacked her husband by making charges in connection with the disappearance of her jewelry and other property, charges which were entirely disproved.

The tribunal referred to the notarial court all financial questions pending between Mr. and Mrs. McKee. The court divided the costs between the plaintiff and the defendant. The formal decision reads as follows: "The court grants the divorce at the request of and in the interest of both parties."

IS NOT LEAVING VALLEY CITY.

MR. SOMERVILLE HAS NOT SOLD DUNDAS RESIDENCE.

Marriage of Miss Forrest in China—Another Day of Sports on Civic Holiday.

Dundas, May 14.—The report in yesterday's Dundas news that James Somerville had sold his residence to Barrister W. E. S. Knowles, and would move to California, was incorrect, no such deal having ever been mentioned. Mr. Somerville says he has no intention of selling his house or moving from it.

Mr. Lawson and Mrs. Lawson are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Green, at Greensville. They have recently returned from an extended visit in Europe.

The Citizens' Committee has reorganized for the coming season, and will hold another celebration this year on Civic Holiday, Aug. 3. The celebration will be similar to last year's. The park improvements entered upon last year are to be carried to completion as originally designed. S. J. Leonard is President again this season.

Mrs. London, the nurse at the isolation hospital, where two cases of scarlet fever are, reports the following donations by citizens: Mrs. Hyde, eggs; Mrs. F. Bennett, books, papers, bananas, oranges and cakes; Mrs. Percy Clift, oranges and bananas; Mrs. George Larmer, jun., oranges; Mrs. Jas. Jack, eggs and oranges; Mrs. G. Larmer, books and papers; Mrs. W. Forrest, fruit and papers; Willie Forrest, marbles; Mrs. McArthur, oranges, bananas, cakes and custard; Mrs. Geo. Morrison, papers, oranges and cakes; Mrs. Shyne, candies; Mrs. A. McIntosh, eggs; Miss Nellie Johnston, apples and peaches; Wm. R. Clift, fish; Mrs. Robt. Hays, books; Miss V. Ferguson, marmalade; Wm. Lyons, marmalade; A. Lyons, eggs and apples. The patients are reported as getting along nicely. They have now been confined four weeks.

Miss Fannie Forrest, who left here last February to receive a relative, returned to her home in West China, was married in St. Andrew's Church, Shanghai, on her arrival there on April 3, after a splendid trip across the Pacific. The groom was Mr. Geo. M. Frank, of the China Inland Mission, Chentu. The bride was attended by Dr. Florence O'Donnell, W. M. S. missionary, while Mr. Wright, Mr. Shanghai, acted as groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Frank left the same evening on their trip up the River Yangtze for their home in Chentu, which they expect to reach early in June. The bride has the best wishes of her many friends in Dundas and vicinity for happiness and prosperity in her far away Eastern home.

The usual Wednesday afternoon holidays will be observed this year from June 1 to Sept. 30.

Mrs. Bickford has sold her residence to A. D. MacKay, of MacKay Bros., Hamilton.

James and W. F. Jack left on Tuesday, to take up farming in the West.

Will Walker, of Cobalt, has been visiting his uncle, J. D. Pennington.

Nathan McPherson has resumed business at the H. & D. Railway office, after several weeks' illness.

Mrs. James Murray and daughter, of Smithville, were visiting friends here yesterday.

Mrs. W. J. Kerr has gone to Indian Falls, N. Y., owing to the death of a brother-in-law.

Wm. Stamford has passed his final examination in the S. P. S. of Toronto University.

Miss Margaret Keagy, B. H. Sc., has passed her final examinations at Victoria College, and is home for the summer.

THROW AWAY LINIMENTS.

Here's the Prescription to Cure Rheumatism.

Liniments only reach the skin and the muscles directly under the skin. Now, liniments can't cure Rheumatism. They simply deaden the nerves for a time. When the effect wears away, the pain returns worse than ever.

If the bowels do not move regularly—if the kidneys are strained or weak—if the skin is dry or harsh—the blood is sure to be filled with impurities or urea. This urea is changed into uric acid, which is the poison that causes rheumatism.

Now, the only possible way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent uric acid from being formed. Logically, the only way to do this is to keep kidneys, bowels and skin in good working order, and prevent the stomach from being too acid. And the only way to do this is to take "Fruit-a-tives."

These marvelous tablets of fruit juices and tonics act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin—and put them in perfect condition. That is the only secret of their great success in curing rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago.

50c a box—6 for \$2.50. "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ottawa.

YOUTH MURDERED.

UNIDENTIFIED YOUNG MAN STABBED TO DEATH.

Two Men Are His Slayers—Body Rolls Down Stairs and in the Confusion Murders Escape.

New York, May 14.—Descending the stairs of the uptown Twenty-Eighth street station of the Third Avenue elevated last night, a well dressed young man, of foreign appearance, who has not yet been identified, was set upon by two strangers, one of whom stabbed him twice in the breast with a long dirk. He died on the operating table at Bellevue Hospital, without regaining consciousness.

The assailants escaped.

John Daly, who sells shoe laces at the foot of the station stairs, was the only witness of the attack. As a north bound train drew in he looked toward the gate, on the watch for possible customers.

Two men were waiting on the first landing, also watching the gate. Foremost among the passengers who appeared was a young man in a light gray suit. The two men stepped up to him and spoke a few words.

Then one of them, who wore a dark moustache, drew a knife and struck the young man on the chest with the point of the blade. The young man fell down the remaining stairs and crumpled up on the landing.

Running to the street, jostling the passengers who were ascending, the two strangers brushed by Daly. He was too frightened to interfere, but Charles Sheridan, of 322 East Thirty-First street, saw the body and raised the alarm. Another man heard the cry and attempted to stop one of the fugitives, knocking off his hat in the struggle. The men ran west to Lexington avenue and disappeared.

Almost the only clue remaining for the police was the stranger's hat. By means of the dealer from whom it was purchased they hope to find some trace of the assailants. On the body of the young man there were no letters or papers that would indicate his identity. He was about twenty-four years old, with unusually well kept hands, and was apparently an Italian or an Armenian.

Daly could give no better description of the strangers than that they looked like foreigners.

ATTERCLIFFE

Eggs 15c, butter 27c, hay \$10.

Mr. R. J. Gracey drove to St. Catharines on Friday with nearly five hundred dozen eggs, and a quantity of butter.

Old Mrs. Furber fell off a milk stand while moving to the Steinman farm last week, and was quite badly injured.

Mrs. Jas. Snider, formerly Miss Nellie Theiler, of Buffalo, is making a pleasant visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Theiler, here.

Mr. Lemon Randall has bargained for the Rachel Houser lot and house in the village.

Mr. James Ross and Mr. Jacob Steward, of Wellandport, made a number of short calls here on Monday.

Mr. R. W. Bowman is under the care of the doctor, with acute influenza.

Quite a goodly number went up to the church on Friday evening to hear Jno. R. Clark, but he came not.

Mr. Walter Nellis' little son Stanley, met with a serious accident on Monday, being kicked by a horse. Dr. Sharpe, of Attercliffe Station, and Dr. Kerr, of Dunnville, were called. He is very poorly at this writing.

On Tuesday the stork made another visit to the village, and left a nice big boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Webb's.

Music to Cure Baldness.

Science in the form of music has now come to the aid of the bald. String music, including the piano, we are told by an authority, is favorable to the growth of the hair, while wind instruments, especially the wood wind, are destructive to it. "Look at Paderewski," says the advocate of the remedy, "Haven't he some hair?" And what about Isyay and Kubelik? Go back to Paganini and Rubinstein and Liszt. Did you ever see a violinist or a piano virtuoso who hadn't a fine head of hair? On the other hand, look over any orchestra or brass band if you can catch it with its hats off. Did one ever see a flute player or a cornet or a trombone player who wasn't either bald or nearly so?

An attempt to explain the alleged difference is made by assuming that the powerful vibrations of the wind instruments drive the blood out of the scalp, while the strings awaken a sympathetic quiver in the skin and hair which has an effect like vibratory massage!

But the Times Has

(Grimsby Independent.)

It is much to Whistler's credit, that the Times has not got a single case where the axe fell on a girl in Hamilton, except a few instances of the police whose officers were discovered before Whistler signed their "death warrant."

Poor Jim!

(Grimsby Independent.)

Just to show what an ass the editor of the Times is, I will quote a few of the justices of the peace, that were "banned" by Whistler.

How to Paint Flowers With Your Voice Instead of Your Brush

(Chicago Tribune.)

Have you ever sung a daisy? Or a pansy, or a primrose, or a tree?

Perhaps you are reading this queer query a second time, thinking there must be a mistake in the grammar, spelling, or printing. No, it is no mistake. Do not deceive yourself. Singing daisies and pansies and other objects is the acme of sanity and hard work for the vocalists who are following this latest of musical fashions and conjuring into airy, fairy figure every manner of geometrical form, snow crystals, and curves, flowers, ferns, cactuses and trees.

It was over a hundred years ago that a foreign physician named Chladni made sound patterns by strewing dust over a glass of copper plate and drawing a violin bow across the edge of the plate. A few years ago Prof. Sedley Taylor tried singing soap film and obtained some curious curves.

New Path in Erie Word of Sound

Margaret Watts Hughes, of London, however, has been the most wonderful of all and has invented an instrument fearfully and wonderfully devised for the express purpose of proving the endless possibilities of the human voice in this new path in the eerie and marvellous world of sound. Her invention consists of a tube into which the vocalist sings, the tones passing into a bowl or receiver, whose open top is closed in with a disk of paper, parchment, tin, silk, gold-beater's skin, tin, india rubber, or some other membrane. She had placed some lycopodium dust on the membrane and was testing the force of the different notes she had sung when she noticed that as she sang the dust, instead of scattering in a haphazard way, formed into definite directions, was resolving itself into a geometrical figure.

Surprised at the unexpected result and disk and sang the same note as before, wondering whether it was mere accident, she strewed fresh lycopodium on the disk and sang the same note as before. The seeds gave the same figure. That was the first figure Mrs. Watts Hughes or probably any one else ever sang. And she has been singing figures ever since.

She finds that by varying the size of the disk it is possible to find one to suit the lung capacity of every voice, and she has, as a result, a series of disks ranging from an inch to thirty-seven inches in diameter. Her little apparatus has opened not only a new department in the domain of science, but also a new art demanding the loftiest skill of the vocalist, to interpret, and appealing to human beings in a new way by the sight.

Tales From a Flower with Petals.

To sing a daisy Mrs. Watts Hughes places a small heap of color paste, mixed to the proper consistency, on the center of the disk and sings it in the center of the suitable note, continuing until one long paste takes the form of a little flower with petals. Every time the note diminishes the flower falls back into the same little heap from which it sprang, and so it repeats itself. Each time a slight crescendo is made, and the flower reappears, it becomes more and more developed until finally it crystallizes into the daisy shape.

Or she places on the disk a larger quantity of the color paste, the size of a small bean, exactly on the center of vibration, and sings a suitable note. The heap gathers itself together closely. Soon it becomes slightly agitated around the edge and suddenly, under a careful crescendo, beautifully shaped petals dart out with perfect regularity and symmetry. It is seldom that a perfectly shaped daisy is obtained with the first crescendo. To get the handsomest flower the note must be repeated diminishing, when the petals will retreat into a central heap, and there remain until the next crescendo, when the petals dart out anew, more perfect in appearance. This is repeated until the flower is satisfactorily beautiful.

Some of the most perfect daisy forms are delicately marked on their petals with vein-like lines, both straight and curved. Others show around the base of the petals one or two rows of tiny dots, which Mrs. Watts Hughes believes are centres of new daisies, marvelous little buds which would develop into fresh flowers if only one knew how to develop them. Others have two or three rows of petals overlapping each other.

Sensations of the Flower Singer.

The singing of the daisy Mrs. Watts Hughes regards as an invaluable music lesson, giving scope for the practice of crescendo and intensity and offering every opportunity for novel sensations. At first when directing the voice against the semi-liquid mass on the disk there is a feeling as if some impassable barrier were encountered, and that it would be as easy to move a mountain with a push of the hand as to set that color heap moving by the action of a note. It is only after several attempts that one comes to feel that it could be done if only the right kind of sound could be employed.

At last the seeming ponderous inert mass is disturbed and shows some susceptibility of control. It begins to move, and ere long comes under complete control, expanding in petals after every repeated crescendo. When the mass moves thus easily the sensation of the singer is completely changed. The feeling is now as if all at once the air in the tube, in the receiver, on the disk, and all around were acting in concert for the singer's purpose and had taken possession of every corner of space.

The pasty mass moves as if on wheels and is almost perfectly under the control of the singer, affording her a most peculiar and most agreeable sensation. Sometimes the whole mass, unaided by any crescendo note, suddenly quits its place on the centre of the disk and travels over the surface in a most mysterious way, shooting out its petals as perfectly as usual.

Making musical daisies has given Mrs. Watts Hughes a compass of notes which she had no idea could be obtained within her vocal range, or, indeed, that of any female voice. She has been able to form figures on every semitone and indeed on almost every shade of tone within rather more than three octaves, from low A to high C. The low notes must be used with the larger masses of material, and the high with the smaller.

Made Primroses and Other Flowers.

Other flowers that Mrs. Watts Hughes has sung are the pansy, which has a special behavior of its own and takes shape only under certain conditions; primrose, buttercup, chrysanthemum, rose, and geranium. If the moist color can be thoroughly mixed so that every particle of the heap can be set in regular vibration the surface of the mass displays a delicate softness of such perfect

tion that it is comparable only to the bloom on a beautiful and live flower.

Other interesting figures can be obtained by means of moistened plaster of paris still others on glass. Mrs. Watts Hughes tried this with the idea of making her beautiful figures permanent and of value for scientific study. She coated a small piece of glass with color and placed it downwards on the membrane, singing a note into the tube. At first there was no perceptible effect, but after a few minutes the plaster of paris was lifted up from the disk under the lines showed that the note had been sufficiently powerful to leave a distinct impression on the glass which could be retained and made permanent. This experiment, with the practice it involved, led to the making of trees, ferns, cactuses, and all sorts of linear curves.

Flower singing Mrs. Watts Hughes finds absorbingly fascinating, crowding her mind with deepest questionings. What, for example, may be the law which impels one of the electric sparks to scatter dry powder abroad, while an other vibration of the same note gathers it together, and, if need be, to cohere more closely and so compactly as to appear like a solid whole?

Mystery of Music as Creative Power.

The laws which govern the dispersion, attraction, and cohesion of the particles which impels one of the electric sparks to scatter dry powder abroad, while an other vibration of the same note gathers it together, and, if need be, to cohere more closely and so compactly as to appear like a solid whole?

According to occult science all this means that the electric vibratory energy which thrills through the cosmos, linking planets to their central sun as it links atoms to atom, and even electron to electron, works under the same law of harmony that governs music. Under certain conditions a musician can detect the overtones or harmonics of a note. He can write down a scale of harmonics, and he can picture the scale space relationships expressed by the different rates of vibration.

Now, when the sun and planets, of our system are drawn out to the scale of their space relationships they reproduce exactly the musical spacing of a fundamental note and its harmonics. This suggests that there is more than a poetical imagery in "the music of the spheres" or the psalmist's allusion "to the morning stars singing together."

Geometric Figures Produced by Prof. Mayor.

Prof. Mayor, of Germany, made a charming experiment, which shows that so far as modern science can demonstrate it the musical law holds good for the atom as it does for the cosmos, and the relationship of the electric electron to the sphere of the atom are based upon geometric relationships which correspond to the ratios of whole small numbers, just as in music, an octave being the ratio of one to two. On the surface of a vessel of water he floated a means of electrical needles, floated by means of disks of cork, and all with the same magnetic pole upwards. Over the vessel was suspended a larger magnet with the opposite pole downwards. That is, if the small magnets had the negative pole upward then the large magnet had the positive pole downwards, and the vice versa.

This is what happened: If only two small magnets were on the surface they formed a line; if a third was added, they rearranged themselves and formed a triangle; if a fourth was added they rearranged themselves into a square; if a fifth was added they worked out the five points of a pentagon.

When the experiment was continued further the circle did not increase, but the beginning of a fresh series was shown until it was possible to build up a figure of complex complexity due to the repetition of the 1 to 5 arrangement.

Suggests Many Unsolved Mysteries.

This experiment is a geometrical arrangement on a flat surface. In an atom, of course, there are three dimensions. The figures there are corresponding to these, but they are solids, worked out in the three dimensions, the regular solids of geometry, and the Platonic bodies. And without these geometrical relationships between the particles modern science has shown that no stable arrangement of matter can be made.

All this is discussed in J. J. Thomson's "Electricity and Matter" and is pointed to with interest by occult science which has used the Platonic solids since the days of ancient Greece and its ancient mysteries.

NOTED RUNS ON BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England has passed through many perils during its history of 212 years. It has been attacked by rioters; it has been besieged by mobs; its notes have been sold at a heavy discount; it has been threatened with confiscation by the authorities; Parliament has several times attempted to revoke its charter; its credit has been undermined by treachery and assailed by its enemies in its history of 1790, because of the passage of the bill of toleration for the relief of the Roman Catholics from the legal restrictions under which they suffered, the Bank of England was attacked by a mob. It was defended for several days by the clerks of the establishment and volunteers who melted the ink stands, the water pipes and all the lead to be found in the building and cast their own bullets. Since that date a military force has been stationed in the bank every night. In 1830 during the agitation for the repeal of the corn law the bank was again besieged for several days by a mob which threatened to loot its vaults. But the massive doors resisted the assaults upon them until the mob was dispersed by the military. During the chartist demonstration in 1838 for a repeal of the corn law the bank was again besieged for several days by a mob which threatened to loot its vaults. But the massive doors resisted the assaults upon them until the mob was dispersed by the military. During the chartist demonstration in 1838 for a repeal of the

The Right House

"HAMILTON'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE"

Up to \$10 separate skirts Friday at \$6.50 each

U-P-T-O-THE-MINUTE styles, smartly tailored from spring and summer Panne Cheviots and Panamas; correct brown, green and navy shades and black. Clusters pleated, fold trimmed and gored styles. Suitable for now and summer wear. Up to \$10 values. Friday, on sale all day at \$6.50 each.

\$6.50 shirtwaist suits at \$5.00

Cream Lustre Shirt Waist Suits in tailored style. Waists pinned, tucked and boxed; skirts box pleated front, back and sides. On sale all day.

\$1.50 black sateen petticoats 95c

Rich, fine black English Sateens, deep pleated flounce, dust ruffle; some have frilled flounce. Nice light summer weight. \$1.50 value. On sale all day at 95c each.

\$7.50 to \$10 trimmed hats Friday at \$6.50 each

FIFTY smart Right House creations that you'll admire in the morning. Copenhagen, browns, black, fawns, navies. Newest Parisian style ideas. No two alike—there's a style for every face—Your Hat is among them. Get it to-morrow at \$6.50 instead of \$7.50 to \$10.

Children's \$3.50 flop hats \$2.50

Pretty flower and ribbon trimmed Flops in summer shades you'll like. A nice assortment is ready for selection to-morrow—and at \$2.50 each instead of \$3.50. For girls of 5 to 15 years.

\$6.50 broadbrim sailors at \$5.00

Twenty-five smart models in the popular broadbrim styles. Effectively trimmed with flowers, ribbons or wings. Regular \$6.50 to \$8.50 values, to-morrow all day price only \$5.00 each. No two alike.

Friday whirl in dress goods

FRIDAY presents the chance to secure that new Summer Suit, Dress or Skirt at a substantial saving. Crisp, dust-shedding worsteds are the correct materials for street, business or general wear. And here they are with prices clipped about a third. Shadow checks and shadow stripes on light grounds of grey, fawn, green and other summer shades. About 50 pieces for selection; 46 inches wide and splendid qualities.

69c, reduced from \$1.00 and \$1.25
88c, reduced from \$1.25 and \$1.50

75c San Tunc summer silks at 39c

They're cousins of the popular shantung; very practical and serviceable for street wear. Natural shades. Good firm weave.

WHITE JAP SILK, 37c—An EXTRA special; full 27 inches wide and nice, fine, heavy washing quality for summer blouse wear.

\$1.50 BLACK TAFFETA, 98c—36 inches wide, and good firm lustrous quality for slip skirts, linings, tailored wear, etc.

35c and 40c printed voiles at 23c

Fancy Printed Voiles in stripes, spots and floral designs. Very pretty, sheer and cool for summer dresses.

The season's newest weave specially purchased and on sale again to-morrow at 23c for 35c and 40c qualities. Pink, mauve, green and sky grounds and white, navy and black combinations.

\$18 tailor suits \$12.50

PONY style, braid trimmed, satin-lined, vestee, semi-fitting jackets. Fifteen gored, pleated skirt with fold trimming at foot. Crisp Panamas in black, brown and garnet. On sale all day. Our regular \$18 line at \$12.50.

\$30 TAILORED SUITS at \$19.50—Madame Butterfly style of fine crisp Voile Panama; black, navy, Copenhagen; prettily effective shadow striped effects. Braid trimmed satin lined jackets; 15 gored fold trimmed pleated skirts. On sale all day.

\$10, \$11, and \$11.50 CRAVETTE COATS

AT \$7.95—Fawn, olive and black and white check Cravettes that are rainproof; semi-fitted and loose style with box pleats.

\$15.00 RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS at \$10—Satin Rubberized Coats in full length style; very smart for driving or outing wear; thoroughly shower proof. The new Burgundy shade. On sale all day.

Misses spring coats reduced

Blue, olive and brown Cheviots and Broadcloths in natty spring styles.

\$8.50, were \$12.50 \$5.95, were \$8.50

CORNER KING EAST AND HUGHSON STS. THOMAS C. WATKINS HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Wash suits at \$2.50

WHO ever heard of such dainty Suits as these at so small a price. They are made of white lawn, tucked to yoke depth and trimmed with embroidery insertion. Skirt extra full and neatly side pleated; all sizes.

These smart Washable Suits are simple, yet in good taste and perfect in fit. They will give excellent service for hot weather wear. Extra value price Friday \$2.50 each. On sale all day.

\$4.00 white lawn blouses at \$2.79

Made of sheer white lawn and trimmed with Val. and embroidery insertions, in pretty V-shaped yoke collar, with rows of insertion graduating toward front panel. Sleeve and cuff trimmed to match.

Dainty \$2.00 blouses at \$1.39 each

White Lawns and Muslins. Some have pretty yokes of medallions and tucks and lace insertions and extra full below. Others have embroidery and lace insertion yokes. Some have new Mikado sleeves; 3/4 sleeves; open backs and open fronts.

tributed agents of their own among the new and old depositors and when they reached the cashier's window they demanded their money in small silver-half crowns, shillings and sixpences. The delay in satisfying these fictitious demands was so great that the excitement was over before the bottom of the money chest was reached.

Another memorable run occurred in February, 1797, during a threatened invasion of London by the French. On this occasion the Privy Council of the kingdom issued an order prohibiting the bank from paying any person more than £20 at one time. During the panic of 1825 the bank began printing £1 notes as fast as its presses could turn them out, and fed them to the excited depositors in small instalments in order to avoid paying out its gold. The run was checked in that way. In May, 1832, a panic was started and a run upon the Bank of England was caused by four Tory members of Parliament, who printed thousands of posters which were pasted on every wall in London, bearing the words, "To Stop the Duke, go for Gold."

This ambiguous warning meant that unless the Bank of England was crippled or ruined the Duke of Wellington, who was very unpopular with the masses, would be called upon by the King to take charge of the Government and form a Liberal Ministry. It was a political trick and was successful.

During the riots led by Lord George Gordon in London in June, 1790, because of the passage of the bill of toleration for the relief of the Roman Catholics from the legal restrictions under which they suffered, the Bank of England was attacked by a mob. It was defended for several days by the clerks of the establishment and volunteers who melted the ink stands, the water pipes and all the lead to be found in the building and cast their own bullets. Since that date a military force has been stationed in the bank every night. In 1830 during the agitation for the repeal of the corn law the bank was again besieged for several days by a mob which threatened to loot its vaults. But the massive doors resisted the assaults upon them until the mob was dispersed by the military. During the chartist demonstration in 1838 for a repeal of the

property qualification for voting and demand by the workingmen for universal suffrage, the bank was again besieged and was defended by a military guard. For fifty years there have been no disturbances.

Santiago's Social Parade.

Toward dusk, when the lights are beginning to appear in the shops and the newspapers are calling out the last mad edition of Las Ultimas Noticias, and the great snow-covered wall of the Andes to the east blazes in the afterglow, the young men of Santiago gathered in the neighborhood of the corner of Huafanos and Ahumada to watch the young ladies go by. They are dapper and very confident young men, combining in their demeanor the gallantry of their Spanish inheritance with a certain bumptiousness which—since the war which made Chile the master of the west coast—is rather characteristically Chilean. They stare at those who pass—some in mantas