CITIZEN HAS COPY OF LONDON TIMES RECOUNTING BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR AND THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL NELSON

"The Thunderer" of More Than One Hundred Years Ago, Reports Movements of Ships During Battles From Official Accounts of Vice-Admiral Cunningham—Some of the Old-Time Advertisements.

A local gentleman has in his possession a copy of the London (England) Times, for Thursday, Nov. 7, 1805. The paper at that time consisted of a blanket-sheet, including four pages, and four large columns to the page, and was sold at sixpence per copy. The leading article is an account of the battle of Trafalgar, and the death of Admiral Nelson. It is signed by Vice-Admiral C. Collingwood, and is credited to the Official Gazette of the previous day, as follows:

"The London Gazette Extraordinary.

"Wednesday, Nov. 6, 1805."

The good vice-admiral, in his dispatch, narrates the course of events leading up to and including the battle, in the exact order of their occurrence. His opening sentence forms a very substantial paragraph:

"Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar,

"Oct. 22, 1805.

"Sir,—The ever-to-be-lamented death of Vice-Admiral Lord Viscount Nelson, who, in the late conflict with the enemy, fell in the hour of victory, leaves to me the duty of informing my lords commissioners of the admiralty that on the 19th inst. it was communicated to the commander-in-chief, from the ships watching the motions of the enemy in Cadiz, that the combined fleet had put to sea; as they sailed with light winds westerly, his lordship concluded their destination was the Mediterranean, and immediately made all sail for the Streights' entrance, with the British squadron, consisting of twenty-seven ships, three of them sixty-fours, where his lordship was informed by Capt. Blackwood (whose vigilance in watching and giving notice of the enemy's movements has been highly meritorious), that they had not yet passed the Streights."

Thanksgiving.

An order issued on Oct. 22, the day following the battle of Trafalgar, for thanksgiving, and signed by the vice-admiral, follows his report of the battle:

"General Order.—The Almighty God, whose arm is strength, having of his great mercy been pleased to crown the exertion of his majesty's fleet with success in giving them a complete victory over their enemies on 21st of this month, and that all praise and thanksgiving may be offered up to the Throne of Grace for the great benefits to our country and to mankind, I have thought proper that a day should be appointed of general humiliation before God, and thanksgiving for this his merciful goodness, imploring forgiveness of sins, a continuation of his divine mercy, and his constant aid to us, in the defence of our country's liberties and laws, without which the utmost efforts or man are nought; and direct, therefore, that ——— be appointed for this holy purpose. Given on board the Euryalus, off Cape Trafalgar, 22nd Oct., 1805.

"(Signed), C. COLLINGWOOD."

"To the Respective Captains and Commanders:

"N. B.—The fleet having been dispersed by a gale of wind, no day has yet been appointed for the above purpose."

The second page is largely taken up with news of the course of the war on the continent taken for the most part from continental newspapers.

The Advertisements.

Of unusual interest are some of the advertisements.The coffee house, which in those days sems to have been the universal rendezvous for Londoners, is frequently mentioned, and a great many of the advertisements refer the reader for further information to Lloyd's, wherein began the famous insurance combination of today, or Garraway's coffee house.

Agents for lands and houses, and auctioneers, the advertisements state, may be seen at such-and-such a coffee house. Garraway's seems to have been the popular auction room for deeds and mortgages, and for the sale and rental of houses, household furniture, land and other commodities. Apparently a great deal of business was conducted in the coffee houses in those days, the proprietors evidently providing "sample rooms" for the convenience of agents and others, where catalogues might be displayed.

A Lost Dog.

Lost dog advertisements were not beneath the dignity of the "Thunderer" in those early days, for example:

"Lost, an old pointer dog, white, with red spots, answers to name of Basto; almost blind; one eye quite gone.

"Any person bringing the said dog to No. 153 Swallow street, Piccadilly, shall receive one guinea reward, and reasonable expenses paid. N. B.—No greater reward will be offered."

One would be inclined to think from the postscript to the above advertisement that finders of lost dogs and other property were accustomed to holding them for some time in the hope of larger rewards being eventually offered.

There is a touch of unintended humor in the following:

A Horse For Sale.

"A fine mare to be sold, the property of a gentleman, warranted sound; walks, trots, gallops and leaps remarkably well. To prevent trouble, the price is 40 guineas. Trial allowed. To be seen at Campp̄en's Livery Stables, Coleman street."

The reader who may be interested in "an old-established and very complete pack of Bony Harriers, 20 inches high," is told to "Enquire (if by letter, post-paid), of Mr. J. Murcott, Warwick Square, Paternoster Row, London." At that time postage was usually collected upon the delivery of a letter.

For the Guildhall attractions of Lord Mayor's Day there seems to have been quite a scramble for seats, judging from the advertisement, which reads:

Old-Time Theatricals.

"Lord Mayor's Day.—Five guineas will be given to any persons who may have Three Tickets of Admission to Guildhall on that day.

"Address W. S., at Mr. R. Twaite's, Bunch of Grapes, Dowgate Hill.'

An art gallery advertisement reads as follows:

"European Museum.—Gerrard Dow's celebrated Picture of the Double Surprise is arrived at the above National Gallery. The Nobility and Gentry who wish to become Subscribers for the ensuing season are requested to be early in their application, as the Books will soon be closed.—J. Wilson, Manager.

"Hours from 12 to 4. Admission, 1s."

An announcement of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, is of peculiar interest, as it announces the appearance of Mr. C. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons, whose names will endure as long as the English drama. The advertisement reads:

"Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.—This Evening: Venice Preserved.—Jaffier (first time), Mr. C. Kemble; Pierre (first time), Mr. Kemble; Belvidera, Mrs. Siddons.

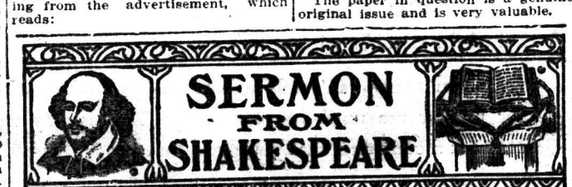
"After the play will be presented a Loyal Musical Impromptu, called Nelson's Glory.

"The principal characters by: Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Incledon, Mr. Hill, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Margerum, Mrs. Martyr, Miss Tyrer. To conclude with a Representation of the late Triumphant Naval Engagement, fought on the 21st of October, 1805.

"To which will be added, The Quaker.

"The Bravo of Venice will be repeated every evening till further notice. Tomorrow, Wild Oats."

The paper in question is a genuine original issue and is very valuable.



The last of the Shakespeare diplomas have been sent out to the winners. The process has been slower than expected, and several readers have written under the impression that they have been overlooked. Anyone who has not received a certificate will confer a favor by informing The Advertiser office. Prompt attention will be given to the matter.

TWO KINDS OF ARISTOCRATS

A Bit of Josh Billings' Wisdom in His Own Spelling.

Nature furnishes all the noblemen we have.

She holds the pattent.

Pedigree haz no more to do in making a man aktually grater than he iz, than a pekok's feather in his hat haz in making him aktually taller.

This iz a hard phakt for some few to learn.

This mundane earth iz thik with male and femail ones who think they are grate bekause their ancestor was luckey in the sope or tobacco trade; and altho the sope haz run out sometime since, they try tew phool themselves and other folks with the suds.

Sope-suds is a prekarious bubble.

Thare ain't nothing so thin on the ribs as a sope-suds aristokrat.

When the world stands in need ov an aristokrat, natur pitches one into it, and furnishes him papers wthout enny flaw in them.

Aristokrasy kant be transmitted—natur—sez so—in the papers.

Titles are a plan got up bi humans tew assist natur in promulgating aristokrasy.

Titles ain't ov enny more real use or necessity than dog collars are.

I hav seen dog collars that kost 3 dollars, on dogs that wan't worth, in enny market, over 87½ cents.

This iz a grate waste of collar; and a grate damage tew the dog.

Natur don't put but one ingredient into her kind ov aristokrasy, and that iz virtew. She wets up the virtew, sumtimes, with a little pepper sass, just tew make it lively.

She sez that all other kinds are false; and I beleave natur.

I wish every man and woman on earth was a bloated aristokrat—bloated with virtew.

Earthly manufaktured aristokrats are made principally out ov munny.

Forty years ago it took about 85 thousand dollars tew make a good-sized arisiokrat, and innokulate his family with the same disseaze, but it takes now about 600 thousand tew throw the partys into fits.

Aristokrasy, like all the other bred stuffs, has riz. An American aristokrat iz the most ridikilus thing in the market. They are generally ashamed ov their ancestors; and, if they hav enny, and live long enuff, they generally hav cauze tew be ashamed ov their posterity.

I know of sevral familys in Amerika who are trieing tew liv on their aristokrasy. The munny and branes giv out sum time ago. It iz hard skratching for them.

Yu kan warm up kold potatose and liv on them, but you kan't warm up aristokratic pride and git even a smell.

Yung man, set down, and keep still, you will hav plenty ov chances yet to make a phool ov yourself before you die.

Laughs With Joy! No More Indigestion

MONTREAL MAN SO ILL THOUGHT HE WOULD DIE OF STOMACH DISORDERS.

Just read what Mr. Larose says of the curative powers of Dr. Hamilton's Pills:

"I suffered from dyspepsia and indigestion for five years. I suffered so much that I could hardly attend to my work. I was weak and lost all courage. I enjoyed no rest until I decided to follow your treatment. To my great surprise I immediately began to feel better. I am now using the second box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and I feel so well that I want to tell you that I owe this great change to your famous pills. I recommend Dr. Hamilton's Pills to every person who is suffering from dyspepsia. Your grateful servant D. R. Larose, 338 Joliette St., Montreal, P. Q.

All who have weak stomachs, and those who suffer with indigestion, headaches, biliousness, can be perfectly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Successfully used for many years. Mild and safe, 25c per box, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Ambassador Reid On The Scot in America

With Lord Rosebery as chairman, Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American ambassador, last night delivered an address at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on "The Scot in America and the Ulster Scot."

Mr. Whitelaw Reid said that both Puritan and Cavalier in the New World had generous recognition, and it was full time to show appreciation for the pioneer work of the Scot and the Ulster Scot. The Puritans did not seek a land of religious freedom, nor did they make one. They tried Quakers for heresy, and sometimes hanged them. They tried old women for witchcraft, and hanged them. The honor of leading the struggle for freedom of speech and of the press belonged to a Scot, Andrew Hamilton, who went in 1695 from Edinburgh to America, and rose to be attorney-general of Pennsylvania. Neither Puritan nor Cavalier kindled the popular flame for independence. In 1759 Patrick Henry, another Scot, maintained the indisputable right of Virginia to make laws for herself, arraigning the King for annulling a salutary ordinance in the sole interest of a favored class, and said: "By such acts a King, instead of being the father of his people, degenerates into a tyrant, and forfeits all right to obedience."

"The Fire in Virginia."

The court exclaimed "Treason," but the jury brought in its verdict against Patrick Henry's clients for one penny, and thus "the fire in Virginia" began. Henry's mother was a cousin of the historian Robertson, and of the mother of BdLorrougham. Later in the Virginia House of Burgesses, Henry introduced resolutions declaring that the inhabitants of Virginia inherited from the first adventurers and settlers of that dominion equal franchises with the people of Great Britain, and that the General Assembly of the colony had the sole right to lay taxes on its people. The Royalists violently resisted the resolution, but he carried the House, and sent the flame for independence through every colony on the continent.

The Scottish immigration began in the second half of the seventeenth century, the first notable arrivals being prisoners of war captured by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar and sentenced to be transported to the American plantations and sold into service. A third of a century later a Scottish missionary, the Rev. James Blair, was founding one of the oldest of American colleges, William and Mary, in Virginia, where Thomas Jefferson, author of the "Declaration of Independence," was later to graduate. In early Georgian days, especially the clans of Macdonald and Macleod, were induced to emigrate, and their reports drew after them whole neighborhoods from the isles of Ramsay and Skye. Various Highland regiments completed their service during the war with France for the possession of North America, and considerable numbers stayed in the Carolinas and Virginia. Mr. Whitelaw Reid briefly touched upon the exploits of Paul Jones, Captain Kidd and John Witherspoon, and then turned to another stream of Scottish immigration—the Ulster Scot. In 1718 five small ships arrived at Boston with about 750 Ulster Scots. One authority counted that between 1730 and 1770 at least half a million souls were transferred from Ulster to the colonies.

GREAT SCOTSMEN OF AMERICA.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid declared that out of the 56 membe.s of the Congress that adopted the Declaration of independence eleven were of Scottish descent. It was written by an Ulster Scot, first publicly read by another, and first printed by a third. Out of Washington's 23 brigadier-generals nine were of Scottish descent. When the States gained their independence 12 out of the 54 members of the convention were of Scottish descent, among them Alexander Hamilton, whose efforts to secure a successful constitution the lecturer described. Mr. Whitelaw Reid ranked Hamilton as the foremost contribution to America in that most critical period from any part of the world. Washington's first cabinet contained four members; two were Scots, and a third was an Ulster Scot, while two-thirds of the first governors for the new State Governments were of either Scottish or Ulster-Scottish origin. Of the 25 men who have filled the office of President of the United States, eleven were of Scottish or Ulster-Scottish origin, among them Monroe, Jackson, Grant, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt (on his mother's side). The anti-slavery movement which led to the civil war began among the Scottish and Ulster-Scottish immigrants—not in New England, but in the South and West. Morse, of telegraph fame, was of Scottish origin, as were Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas S. Edison. James Gordon Bennett was a Scot, Horace Greeley an Ulster Scot, and Washington Irving was born in New York some years after his parents had arrived from Scotland.

"We have not forgotten our origin or our obligations," Mr. Whitelaw Reid concluded. In all parts of the republic hearts still joined in the old cry, "Scotland for ever!"

THE DUEL.

The origin of duelling may probably be traced to the judicial combats of the northern tribes who overthrew the Roman power. Possessing no well-defined system of jurisprudence, they referred the settlement of all disputes to an appeal to arms, invoking the deity to defend the right.

The private duel was not known in England until the beginning of the sixteenth century. As in the case of the trial by combat, the practice of duelling was introduced into England from France, where the custom arose early in the fifteenth century. During the reign of Francis I. it had become very prevalent—a result largely due to the effect on the public mind of his challenge to Charles V. of Germany, although no meeting of these monarchs took place. In France over four thousand gentlemen are said to have lost their lives in duels during the reign of Henry IV., and it was quite a usual course for the seconds to fight as well as the principals. The practice, once introduced into England, spread rapidly all over the British Isles, and was not confined to any one section of the community. Noblemen and gentlemen of fashion, members of Parliament, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and even ladies, appealed to this mode of satisfying wounded honor; and the custom found special favor in Ireland. The weapons mostly used were the rapier and the pistol—the challenged having the choice of weapons. The last duel in England was fought between two Frenchmen on Oct. 19, 1852, with fatal results to one of the combatants.

In the eyes of the law a duel has always been regarded as an offence, and the sending of a challenge as a breach of the peace, while the killing of an opponent grounds a charge of manslaughter or murder, not only against the survivor, but also against the seconds. In France, duelling still prevails, though the conditions of the combat render the consequences trivial as a rule. In Germany, duelling among civilians constitutes an offence, but in the army duelling is still the favorite mode of avenging an insult. The duels more or less harmless among German students, are a feature of many of their universities.

AVIATION IN JAPAN.

Although the art of making kites has been cultivated in Japan from time immemorial, and tht man-lifting kite, the precursor of the modern aeroplane, was, according to tradition, utilized by a banished daimjo to send a message to his vassals in the year 1156, Japan has been slow in taking a share in the great recent development of aviation as well as of other branches of aeronautics.

Two years ago, however, the Japanese Government sent two army officers to Europe to study aviation, viz., Capt. Hino to Germany, and Capt. Tokugawa to France. These officers besides making themselves proficient in the art of flying, purchased on behalf of their Government a number of aeroplanes of various makes, Bleriot, Wright, Grade, Farman ,and have now returned to Japan, where they are giving instruction to a number of other officers. For the purpose of these lessons the Government has established a large aviation field, about two hours' journey by railway from Tokio.

The Government has also organized an official society for the study of aviation, its members all being Government employees, including military and naval officers and professors in the imperial university. A grant of $375,000 has recently been voted to this organization.

The Japanese are not entirely dependent upon foreigners for their flying machines. Capt. Hino, Dr. Narahara, Capt. Isobe, of the navy, Messrs. Morita and Tsutsuki and Baron Iga have devised various forms of aeroplanes.

Each of the important newspapers of Tokio now has a department devoted to aeronautics. The Hochi Shimbun, the leading paper of the city, has engaged the services of Messrs. Takata and Inouye as aviation editors, and the Asahi Shimabun has a similar functionary in the person of Mr. Usui. The semi-official journal Kokumin has offered a prize of $5,000 for a flight over the Bay of Tokio.

Teacher Cured of Barber's Itch

TELLS OF CURES AMONG HIS PUPILS THAT WERE REMARKABLE.

RAW, INFLAMED, ITCHING SKIN IS SOOTHED AND HEALED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Barber's Itch is a form of Ringworm, which, when once started, is most annoying and unsightly, and most difficult to cure. Barbers often refuse to shave anyone having this disease, for fear of passing it on to other customers.

But you can cure Barber's Itch and keep the skin wonderfully soft and healthy by applying Dr. Chase's Ointment. Just read what this teacher has to say about the healing power of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. Chas. C. Poirier, Upper Caraquet, N. B., writes: "Two years ago while teaching at Shippegan I caught Barber's Itch. A friend told me Dr. Chase's Ointment would cure me, as it had him. When I went for a box I thought it dear, but when I found how good it was I thought it cheap.

"Not only was I cured by that single box, but it also cured two of my pupils, and this too quickly to be believed. One of them, a girl, had a running sore on the chin, which the doctor had tried in vain to cure. The other had a sore on the ear; water running out of it all the time. I can certify to the cure of these cases."

Wherever there is itching skin or a sore that refuses to heal you can apply Dr. Chase's Ointment with postive assurance that the results will be entirely satisfactory. The soothing, healing power of this great ointment is truly wonderful. 60c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto

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Your Dealer Has It

The store you should trade at includes among its most reliable merchandise the Pen-Angle line of underwear for men, women and children—and leads that line with number 95—the weight that exactly suits almost every weather condition and that is just the comfort-quality you have long sought in underwear.

Knit To Fit—and Does

Every garment is so shaped in the special Pen-Angle knitting process that not even repeated trips to the wash-tub will make it lose its exquisite contour. It is soft, fleecy, perfect-fitting, and more moderate in price than you would imagine such quality could be sold for.

Ask Your Dealer To Show You

Number 95

A HINT FOR DEALERS

This extensively advertised underwear will be in keen demand at your store. You know you can vouch for its quality, because you have our guarantee to offer everyone who buys it. Be advised, and order a full assortment of Number 95 at once.

PENMANS LIMITED PARIS CANADA } Hosiery Sweaters Underwear

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Curzon Clothing is sold with a guarantee. Every garment turned out reflects additional credit on the "House of Curzon." Style, quality and fit are the points studied in the producing of every garment, and it is for this reason that "The Curzon-dressed man is the well-dressed man."

For years past Curzon tailoring has been popular among men residing in Canada, for by means of the Curzon Service residents over-seas are able to enjoy absolute "Clothes-comfort" and can secure their clothing at very little more cost than in the Home Country.

Curzon $20 Suit or Overcoat for $8.60 is an investment. Built entirely of English materials, tailored by experts, cut by artists, it embodies all the necessary features that go to make a shapely and stylish garment. That is why our clothing is sold with a unique guarantee, a guarantee made without any restrictions whatever, and not equalled by any tailoring house on either side of the Atlantic, *i.e.*, to refund money in full where complete satisfaction is not given.

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